THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 33

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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Tower Views

by Clearway

A Budget With Many 'Ifs'

Handling a Mobile Goose

Items on a Restless World

¶ **Budgetary Ifs**—President Roosevelt's budget for the new fiscal year is still written in red ink. A net deficit of $949,606,000 (instead of the balance predicted last November) places on the blackboard of federal finance a gross of $1,151,121,000 on the wrong side of the ledger. It is admitted that the current near-billion deficit is contingent on several "ifs." If the economy drive is successful; if there are no increased relief demands; if the new armament program does not expand; if revenues do not continue to drop; if business turns back up the hill; if more productive taxes are imposed—these are some of the multipliers and divisors which may change the total as the fiscal gears get into mesh. • It's not that America can't stand a billion-dollar deficit. If the deficit is buying something that America needs, it's all right with most of us. But should we examine our purchases?

¶ **Ford Hour Fortissimo**—The Ford Company (charged by the Labor Relations Board with having violated the Wagner Act; with rebellion against the Government; with discrimination against unionists) goes on the defensive, denies allegations. And it gets as much free advertising for the industry as once it got for itself through the Tin Lizzie jokes. Contemporary with the Ford vs. New Deal battle the whole motorcar industry comes into the spotlight. Discussions include an annual auto wage, a new lowest-price class car from the Hudson Company assembly lines, artificially maintained prices, General Motors Knudsen's prediction of a release of 30,000 workers, the Administration's demand for co-operation. • Which indicates that the goose that lays the golden egg is learning to squawk when it sees an approaching ax.

¶ **Armament Figures**—Missing the billion-dollar mark only by a narrow margin, America's national defense expenditures top all former peace-time highs, according to the new budget figures submitted by President Roosevelt. A total of $995,214,909 is set down as the regular budget sum—but since this was fixed before increasing world tension spurred America to consideration of further naval expansion, the amount may be seen as only a tentative figure. The President warns Congress that "due to world conditions . . . it may find it necessary to request additional appropriations for national defense." • The mounting sums for defense indicate that the time may come when citizens will have to defend themselves against defense.

¶ **Palestine Partition**—Some 225,000 Arabs in North Galilee (concerned over possible transference as a part of the partition plan recommended by the Peel commission) have their fears somewhat alleviated as the British government states that it is not committed to blanket approval of the Peel provisions. The government dispatch on the Palestine question carries the information that present action is purely of an exploratory nature, and this status will continue for some time. Investigations are to be made by a new commission and will include feasibility of exclusion of Arabs and Arab enterprises from Jewish areas, and vice versa, coupled with a voluntary exchange of land and population. • The British government shows itself keenly aware of the difficulties of the proposed transfer. Its attitude of fairness toward both Arabs and Jews can hardly fail to have a pacific influence.

¶ **Background for Reciprocity**—With an imminent announcement of Anglo-American reciprocal trade negotiations lurking in the wings, the State Department lowers a back drop of successful tariff agreements already concluded. It emphasizes the increase in foreign trade following development of trade agreements, citing a $1,500,000,000 increase in 11 months. The report shows that increases have led where trade agreements are in force. • All this could be listed under the heading: "Receipts from Reciprocity."

¶ **French Finances**—Having recently paid back to the British Government a loan of £40,000,000, France now makes tentative gestures toward English banks for another loan of £50,000,000 with which to relieve its present treasury depletion. An 800,000,000 franc loan meanwhile is prepared for French consumption on a 6 per cent basis. Such symptoms are taken in international banking circles as a storm warning against a further fall in the franc. • But, of course, a rapid economic recovery such as France frequently stages, would dispel the clouds.

¶ **Eyes on Roumania** — Because anti-Jewish legislation on the part of the new Roumanian Government would drive large numbers of Jewish refugees across the border, Czechoslovakia watches Roumania with sleepless gaze, considers protecting its labor market from the possible influx, negotiates stricter control of its frontier. • It not only is anxious to protect its population from labor problems but also from the hatreds which a spread of anti-Semitism might engender.

Japan's Policy For Shanghai Stirs Powers

Cable Companies Notified of Strict Censorship of News Dispatches

Council to Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5—New demands by the Japanese for increased control in the international area in Shanghai have revealed increasingly grave administrative complications here.

At the same time the Japanese have taken steps to inaugurate censorship of news dispatches from Shanghai. This would greatly modify the freedom with which correspondents have been able to cable since the city was taken over by its Japanese conquerors about two months ago.

Japanese officials notified the cable companies that censors would be placed in control to halt "leakage of military information."

Demands Presented to Council

The Japanese demands were for the employment of more Japanese in the Government of the International Settlement.

[Associated Press dispatches said that this was accompanied by a demand for increasing the authority for the Japanese and placing them in "controlling positions" in all departments.]

The Japanese representations were presented to Cornell S. Franklin, American chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, by Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General. Mr. Cornell indicated that the demands were so serious that they must be referred to the international consular body itself.

Despite the seriousness of the situation indicated by the sharpening of the Japanese position, informed sources believe that the crisis is likely to be smoothed over. The reason for this is that the fundamental Japanese policy in Shanghai has been to avoid a major diplomatic conflict with the world's capitals which are represented in the government of the International Settlement. Administrative authorities here, however, make clear that the Japanese demands present an issue which must be solved if the present international character of the settlement is to be retained.

Consolidating Control

Meanwhile, it is apparent that the Japanese are making an effort to consolidate their administrative control in the area between Shanghai and Nanking. Neither Japanese army officials nor Japanese diplomats, it is understood, anticipate that a major change in the situation will give them complete control of the administrative entity of Shanghai. Thus with the international area remaining to a large degree outside of their complete domination, it is predicted that the Jap-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Budget Has $949,606,000 Deficit; President to Expand Navy Program

Calls for More Millions in Face of Record High Peace-Time Spending

Forced by Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—On top of a new record peace-time national defense budget of $995,214,909 sent to Congress it was announced at the White House today that President Roosevelt will recommend an additional naval expansion program in a special message to Congress within the next few days. It was also announced that the following had been called in for a conference with the President:

Charles Edison, assistant secretary of the navy; Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of operations (ranking profession officer) of the Navy; Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; Representative William B. Umstead (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Naval Appropriations Subcommittee, and Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee.

On emerging from that conference Mr. Taylor announced that the President would send a special message on national defense to Congress "in a day or so." Thus before the budget message had actually been read in Congress, the President had acted on his warning.

The two Navy Department officials said that exactly what ships would be added to the regular budget proposals had not been decided definitely, but indicated there would be an authorization bill as well as further appropriation within the limit of existnig authorization. This would mean new naval construction in all categories; aircraft carriers and cruisers as well as battleships, destroyers and submarines.

Estimates of Increases

A reliable estimate from naval circles is that the existing regular battleship program of four new ships will be stepped up to at least five and perhaps even to eight; that two new aircraft carriers will be laid down; that the cruiser objective will be raised from the existing 39 to 50 and that destroyers and tonnage programs will be speeded up energetically to reach treaty strength in under-age ships within the next two years.

The regular 1939 national defense budget, which is separate and distinct from the special arms program and which was prepared before Japanese bombs sunk the Panay on Dec. 12, provides an increase of $49,710,614 over the current national defense figure. The Navy is to get $553,619,461, an increase of $37,863,153 over the 1938 budget. The Army is given $421,599,931 or an increase of $11,710,614.

The character of the regular naval increases is considered of particular significance in view of the Far Eastern situation since they dis-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Budget in Brief

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

Here is the President's budget in brief for the fiscal year 1939:

Expenditures, $6,869,000,000.
Receipts, $5,919,400,000.
Net deficit, $949,606,000.
Debt total at end of year, $38,528,000,000.

For the 1938 fiscal year ending next June 30 he revised his figures to estimate:

Expenditures, $7,408,600,000.
Receipts, $6,320,500,000.
Net deficit, $1,088,100,000.
Debt total at end of year, $37,603,600,000.

British Plan New Palestine Study; Partition Change?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—A new British declaration on the unsolved Palestine problem, with plans for a new commission of inquiry, involving further long delays, has been issued in the form of a dispatch from Colonial Secretary William G. A. Ormsby-Gore to Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, retiring High Commissioner in Palestine.

The dispatch, which was published here today, indicates that an effort is to be made to meet objections raised, especially by the Arabs, to the "partition" scheme as put forward by the Peel Commission last July. This scheme provided for the creation of independent Jewish and Arab states and the retention of a small British mandated area around Jerusalem, with a corridor to the sea.

The British Government states definitely that it is "in no sense committed to approval of the plan" of the Peel Commission, also, that it has not accepted the commission's proposal for compulsory transfer in the last resort of Arabs from Jewish to an Arab area."

It is hoped that this will tend to alleviate fears of 225,000 Arabs in North Galilee who would have been transferred under the Peel scheme.

Objection Met

The dispatch also says that "for some time to come, any action taken will be of an exploratory nature." This is to meet the point raised by the Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva, which opposed the idea of the immediate creation of the proposed independent states.

The dispatch gives the terms of reference for a fact-finding commission as outlined by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at Geneva last July. This commission is to proceed to Palestine to look further into the entire question. It is hoped that it may start in March if the League Council approves the scheme at its January meeting.

While "taking into account" the Peel plan, the commission is to have "full liberty to suggest modifications of that plan, including variation of the areas recommended for retention under British mandate." Among other tasks, it is "to recommend boundaries for the proposed Arab and Jewish areas." It is also to investigate the problems of "inclusion of the fewest possible Arabs and Arab enterprises in the Jewish area and vice versa" and the "possibility of voluntary exchanges of land and population."

Regarded as Important

These declarations are regarded as important for several reasons. They show that the British Government is fully awake to the difficulties of the problem which—as was pointed out by the Mandates Commission—must arise from the transfer of population from Jewish to Arab territory if the partition plan is adopted.

They show also that the Mandate Commission's further recommendation of some "prolongation of the period of political apprenticeship constituted by the mandate" is to be adopted. They show further that the Jewish complaint of the future of the 70,000 Jews in Jerusalem is to be considered. They confirm also the statement made by Mr. Eden at Geneva that the proposed commission would "negotiate with Arabs and Jews with a view to submission of a detailed scheme of partition."

Trade Pact: Tonnage Gains Give Hull Hope

Federal Data Shows Ports Making Rapid Strides Over 1933 Figures

Boston Is Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Preparing the way for announcement of items for negotiation in the contemplated Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement—expected within the next few days—the State Department last night made public an analysis of what other such agreements concluded in the past have done in the way of improving activity through leading American seaports.

The statement points to the general increase in foreign trade subsequent to development of the trade agreement program. Citing particularly the first 11 months of 1937 it says that total foreign trade increased about $1,500,000,000 over the same period for 1936. Exports increased by 36 per cent or $800,694,000. Imports for the same period advanced 32 per cent or $697,771,000.

Translating trade gains into terms of actual tonnage of goods passing through leading seaports, the State Department presents a table which shows substantial increases in activities in all seaports over 1933, and in some a gain which very nearly brings them back to the heyday figures of 1929.

Boston Figures Cited

Special attention is called to the port of Boston—a city where State Department trade exponents anticipate much resistance to further trade agreements. In terms of long tons Boston, according to the statement, has come closer to recovering its 1929 volume of trade than any other leading port. It had 2,509,000 tons in 1929; 1,669,000 in 1933 and 2,138,000 in 1936. Imports through Boston, it is stated, were $196,783,000 for the first 10 months of 1937, compared with $121,987,000 for the same period of 1936, or an increase of over 60 per cent "illustrating," the statement says, "the dependence of some of our highly industrialized areas on imports of basic raw materials."

"The part which the trade agreements program has played in making possible this striking expansion in our foreign commerce is indicated," the statement concludes, "by the increase that has taken place in our exports to countries with which trade agreements have been in force compared with the lesser increase in exports to the non-agreement countries in 1936, our exports to countries with which we had agreements increased by 14.1 per cent over 1935, while that with other countries increased by but 4.0 per cent. In the first 10 months of 1937, exports to agreement countries increased by 43.3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936 and exports to non-agreement countries by but 31.3 per cent."

Crucial Agreement

The agreement which is about to be attempted officially with Great Britain is considered the most crucial to the future of the Hull trade program—and the one which is expected to produce the most aggressive opposition. Formal announcement of intention to negotiate, along with a list of tariffs which both sides propose to use as a basis for bargaining, is to be made public either late this week or next Monday.

A storm of protest is expected from industries whose protective tariffs appear on this list. Yesterday's statement was patently de-

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Sutherland Retires Giving High Court Liberal Balance

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George Sutherland

Retiring Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

Was One of Original 4 Anti-New Dealers; Asks to Leave Jan. 18

Successor May Be Named From West

Justice Will Continue to Serve in Lesser Courts—Was Republican

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — Announcement today that Mr. Justice Sutherland would retire from the Supreme Court effective Jan. 18 after more than 15 years' service means that one of the sharpest cleavages in the high court's history is in process of effacement.

With the appointment already of a New Dealer in Mr. Justice Black, President Roosevelt now has the opportunity of naming a second jurist sympathetic to his views, which almost certainly will put the erstwhile five to four minority of "liberals" into final control.

The announcement of the resignation was sent today by Mr. Justice Sutherland to the President. Only last Monday the English-born jurist, who makes his home in Salt Lake City, read the unanimous decision of the court in the far-reaching PWA electric power loan case, which gave a complete victory to the New Deal and in retrospect may come to be seen as his valedictory.

Mr. Justice Sutherland is a close friend of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and lives in an adjacent apartment house. It is generally believed that he would have quit the bench after passage of the Sumners Retirement Act, which provided full pay for retired federal judges, if it had not been for the Roosevelt court enlargement program. There had been talk of his retirement as far back as 1932, but he stayed on after Mr. Roosevelt's election victory.

Letter to the President

The Justice's letter to the President follows:

My Dear Mr. President:

Having reached the age of more than 75 years, and having held my commission as associate justice on the Supreme Court of the United States, and served in that court for 15 years, and thus being eligible for retirement under the Sumners Act of March 1, 1937, entitled, "An Act to provide for retirement of justices of the Supreme Court," I desire to avail myself of the rights, privileges and judicial service specified in that act; and to that end I hereby retire from regular active service on the bench, this retirement to be effective on and after Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1938.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE SUTHERLAND

The retiring justice was born in Buckinghamshire, England, March 25, 1862, came at an early age to America and was educated in Utah. A stanch Republican, he became Senator from Utah in 1905 and served till 1917. He was one of President Harding's four appointments to the court. He is a former president of the American Bar Association and the author of a book "Constitutional Power and World Affairs." It is understood that he will maintain his Washington residence and serve occasionally on lesser courts, under the terms of the Sumners Act, as Mr. Justice Van Devanter is now doing.

West May Get Successor

The justice's successor became an immediate subject of speculation. His retirement leaves no representative from the West and it is assumed that Mr. Roosevelt will pick the new judge from that area.

Mr. Justice Sutherland has been one of the conservatives on the high bench and almost consistently in opposition to New Deal laws. The schism within the court between the so-called "Conservatives" and "Liberals" goes back as far as the famous Brandeis-Holmes dissents. At the beginning of the Roosevelt New Deal it had produced a delicate five to four balance within the tribunal in which the more recent appointees—Hughes, Stone,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

U. S. Employment Reached Peak Last November

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Employment reached a peak in November, before the business recession, which was comparable with 1929 figures, Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, told the Senate Unemployment Committee today.

At the same time A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, recommended to the committee that Congress amend the Social Security Act so that states may pay unemployment benefits more quickly.

Yesterday, substantial government spending as a corrective for the business recession was urged by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Jordan, first witness before the committee, said his board estimated there were 7,600,000 unemployed in the country in November, 1937. He noted that the Government's voluntary unemployment census showed an enumeration of 7,800,000 persons, with an estimate that possibly 10,800,000 were jobless.

Employment Figures

The unemployed ranks were composed of approximately 2,500,000 persons who were out of jobs due to temporary factors of changes in employment, sickness and other reasons, Mr. Jordan said.

The remainder of the unemployed, he said, represented the addition to the "working population" since 1929

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

'Recessional' Once Rescued From Kipling Wastebasket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A sheet of thick blue foolscap, bearing five verses of poetry in small cramped handwriting in black ink in the center, was recently on view in a glass case in the Thomas Grenville Library of the British Museum. It was Rudyard Kipling's original manuscript of his famous "Recessional."

The manuscript has recently been presented to the museum by Miss Elizabeth Gaskell Norton, a daughter of the American author, Charles Eliot Norton, who had it from her sister Sara.

It is a curious story of how were rescued from a wastepaper basket into which Kipling had thrown them, those resonant stanzas ending:

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word—
Thy mercy on thy people, Lord!

Thrown in Basket

The piece was written soon after the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, June 22, 1897. On July 16, Kipling and his wife and a visitor, Miss Sara Norton, were in a room of the Kipling house at Rottingdean, Sussex. Kipling was sorting papers. Among ones he threw into the wastepaper basket was this manuscript, then headed "After."

Miss Norton rescued it and, seeing its nature, protested against its destruction. Whether it should be published was eventually left to Lady Burne-Jones (Kipling's aunt) who lived nearby. She supported Miss Norton, who herself suggested some rearrangement so as to repeat at the end of the second and fourth verses the words "Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget—lest we forget."

Sent to The Times

Kipling made these alterations with a pen borrowed from Miss Norton. He also changed the concluding words, "Thy mercy on thy people, Lord," to "Thy mercy and forgiveness, Lord," an amendment he subsequently changed back to its original form.

A clean copy was made and was sent to The Times, in which journal it appeared on the following day under the heading "Recessional."

Kipling gave the original manuscript to Miss Norton with the changes she had suggested marked with the words "written with Sallie's pen, R. K." He also added as a footnote the words, "Done in Council at North End House July 16. Aunt Georgie, Sallie, Carrie and me."

Referring to the "Recessional," Kipling says in his autobiography:

"It was more in the nature of a nuzzur-wattu (an averter of the evil eye) and—with the conservatism of the English—was used in choirs and places where they sing long after our navy and army alike had in the name of 'peace' been rendered innocuous. It was written just before I went off in navy maneuvers with my friend Captain Bagley. When I returned it seemed to me that the time was ripe for its publication, so, after making one or two changes in it, I gave it to The Times. I say 'gave,' because for this kind of work I did not take payment."

How to Tie Knots in Language

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An example of the complication of language of which the British parliamentary draftsman is capable has come up in the House of Commons.

The occasion was a debate on the committee stage of a bill for protecting sea fishing. One section of the bill ran as follows:

"If and so long as a determination of any of the matters mentioned in the preceding sub-section being a determination made with respect to any class of person under provisions of a scheme which are authorized by that sub-section has effect in relation to any area or any description of white fish, any regulation of the commission under this part of this act which provide for the determination of that matter in relation to that area or that description of white fish shall so far as those regulations apply to the same class of person to be of no effect."

One of the M. P.'s present took exception to it as being incomprehensible. But he was overruled by the Minister in charge on the ground that "there are some things which are difficult to express in legal language."

So the section stands.

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Economics in the News

Unemployment—Unsatisfactory Nature of the Census of Joblessness —Need for Co-operation in Creating Work Opportunities

By H. B. E.

Americans are wiser about the problem of unemployment than they were before the census was taken. But not much wiser. The trouble lies partly in the style of the census. Only those who were without jobs were invited to fill out the returns. A more accurate picture of the job situation would have been gained if those with jobs had been asked to do so, too. It is said that such advice was tendered to Congress but that Congress rejected it.

The argument for undertaking a complete job census is that nowadays the demand for jobs is not necessarily equivalent to the state of joblessness. The gainfully employed number around 45,000,000. But the United States has a population of 130,000,000. In these latter years many of those who are not properly styled gainfully employed want to be gainfully employed.

To explain: several members in this writer's circle want jobs. In general, they are married women who are comfortably off. Their mothers in their positions would never have dreamed of looking for work. But these women are the true victims of technological unemployment, not to mention the emancipation movement, and are even more ardently in quest of outside occupation in which to use up their spare time than the out-of-works. Doubtless they duly filled out the census return as unemployed. But only by a stretch of the imagination could they properly be called unemployed for statistical purposes.

This is merely one category of the new unemployed who cannot really be classified as unemployed. Others will occur to readers. Just think of the army of seasonal workers. Part-time workers are obtaining unemployment relief, and presumably find their way on to the estimates of unemployment. Casuals are among the new employed. The availability of relief for the jobless has suddenly given people a rating as unemployed who otherwise would never have been so rated. It has broken down family care all over the country.

In recent years, therefore, unemployment has thus become an entirely new concept. This is one reason that no comparisons can be made with past situations.

In point of fact, there can be no comparisons for another reason—there are no figures to go on. It is only in recent years that America has acknowledged the existence of an unemployment problem. Yet it has always had unemployment of some sort. In 1929, for instance, statistical experts of my acquaintance say that there must have been well over 2,500,000 unemployed.

In all likelihood, the figure was even higher. And for two reasons. First, there is always some unemployment even in a society whose resources are being fully utilized. Second, in 1929, according to Brookings Institution, America's resources were not fully utilized.

Why is some unemployment inevitable? Because it is beyond the powers even of national planners to see that everybody is working when the census-taker comes around. Seasonal work, part-time work, casual work, and other concomitants of a working society—these help to produce a baseline of unemployment which is at the same time a sign that a country's resources are being as fully utilized as may be in a system of private enterprise. Put in another way: You can have unemployment co-existing with no unemployment problem.

In England, I believe, this minimum figure is 750,000. At that figure, according to my understanding, the authorities feel that there is no unemployment problem. I once asked Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, the Harvard expert in such matters, for his estimate of the minimum figure for America. He said 3,000,000.

Some such figure, then, must be subtracted from whatever figure represents today's unemployment in order to arrive at the true dimensions of the unemployment problem.

This problem, as I say, is still as elusive as ever to figure out. Indubitably, however, there is a problem. Likewise, there is a simple way of removing it: co-operation between business and government in creating work opportunities. Right now they are throwing brickbats at each other. And, in consequence, the lights are going out in the factories.

In the Boston Section:

Legislature convenes; Hurley supports El purchase.

Tobin names Parkman legal counsel; probes water costs.

Charlestown "looper" given 3½ years in House of Correction.

Champlain seaway plan rejected: Boston port boosters elated.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Intercoastal Luxury Ships Face Halt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5—A vigorous "S O S" for subsidies to continue operation of luxury liners through the Panama Canal to the East Coast is being transmitted to Washington for the House and Senate hearings to start Jan. 17. The plea is made by the huge shipping interests of the Pacific Coast and all the port and industrial groups allied to them.

Without government funds, the shipping lines contend, they cannot operate these liners at a profit, and they say they are unwilling to operate longer at stiff losses. The plea of "save our ships," therefore, is being phrased with the utmost urgency for the information of the House committee on Merchant Marine and the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

Maritime Act Blamed

Threat of withdrawal of the two major operating lines running the "express" or so-called "luxury liners" between New York and San Francisco by way of Los Angeles came soon after the passage of the Maritime Commission Act which deprived the Grace Line and the Panama Pacific of certain subsidies they were receiving; and after it was noted that canal tolls were to be raised in March, 1938.

The act does not permit governmental subsidizing of coastal, or intercoastal services and therein, hold these two companies, lies the great difficulty. They can run from New York to South America with these same boats, receive a subsidy, and break even or make a profit. Why, they ask, should they continue a service to the West Coast—as much as they might care to—when they lose money (about $30,000) every trip?

The Grace Line has already started to remove its ships, with the last scheduled to leave the intercoastal service Jan. 6. The Panama Pacific Steamship Company's boats will continue to run until April, the company states.

Commission's View

The whole issue took on a new aspect after the Maritime Commission issued its report on the bad condition of the United States Merchant Marine, concluding that under the Ship Subsidy Act subsidies for construction and operation would be about $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year, of which operating subsidies would run between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Pacific Coast group led by Senator William G. McAdoo in the Senate, Representative Richard J. Welch in the House, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, supported by some 100 California mayors and hundreds of civic groups including the Chambers of Commerce, and Labor Councils, is taking the fight to Washington.

It is their aim to obtain passage of two bills filed by Senator McAdoo or others designed to insure the retention of the intercoastal service by providing subsidies for the intercoastal ships, and secondly to exempt all American inter-coastal ships from paying Panama Canal tolls.

Intercoastal shipping is seen to be largely unprofitable at this time because of:

1. High operating costs, in which are included increased canal tolls, increased labor costs.
2. Labor difficultiess.
3. No governmental subsidy or aid to help them break even. This because of present international treaties.

Impartial observers say they believe the loss of these lines, if it comes, while damaging at present, will not be finally disastrous, for freight lines will still continue to operate, and smaller cabin-class boats undoubtedly will be placed on the passenger runs between here and New York. It will take more regional planning, they say, with possible reopening of the service after the merchant marine gets its "sea-going legs."

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NEW YORK CITY

Court Motion Reform Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Suggesting that politics may guide motions on litigation in New York City courts, a special law reform committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York asked today for an investigation of motion work and the extent to which it might be influenced politically.

The committee's report, which will be presented to the organization at the monthly meeting tomorrow, also urges legislation which would make an attempt by any person to influence the decision of a judge a criminal offense, and to require that the secretaries of all judges be members of the bar.

"As now practiced, the system leaves the door open to certain evils in the New York City courts which call for prompt correction," the re- says.

...average layman is likely to ...at political patronage in the courts and the caliber of judges are of no practical importance to him, because he is under the misconception that most civil litigation is disposed of by jury trial. He may not realize that many cases never are recorded on the calendar; that only about one-quarter of the cases on the calendar ever go to trial at all, and that of those which are tried, little more than one-third are tried by jury."

Political agreements and suggestions by party district leaders relative to court matters sometimes influance action on motions in which the exercise of discretion by judges may mean success or defeat for cause of action, it implied.

"It is suspected that lawyers frequently 'jockey' the calendar to have an important motion go before 'the right judge,'" the report goes on.

"While the penal law in New York State makes it a prison offense to bribe or attempt to bribe a judicial officer, there is nothing in the statutes to prohibit a person from approaching a judge and otherwise attempting to influence his decision in a case or motion. Inclusion of judges in this prohibition would in some measure protect them from being approached by political or other outside influence, at least as frequently as they are at present."

To obtain better administration of justice in this field, according to the committee, judges and not judicial secretaries should pass on motions.

Alabama Lake Stocked With 85,000 Young Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Conservation Department recently planted 85,000 young fish, mostly bream, in Lake Martin on the Tallapoosa River.

The planting, one of the largest in recent years, was under direction of G. S. Black, superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery at Eastaboga, near Anniston, where all the fingerlings were raised.

Six trucks were required to transport the load to the lake, which has a shoreline of more than 700 miles in Tallapoosa and Elmore Counties. The lake was created by Martin Dam, owned by the Alabama Power Company.

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A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the second installment. The Diary is to appear three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

September 4th: Sunday

Captain Southerell to sup this day. The Committee, to my misliking, hath requested Henry to bid him here. Glad was I that my dear parents were safe in Concord and could not hear all that was said, for if mundane affairs were not discussed, thus profaning the Sabbath, I know not the meaning of words. My dear Henry is godly at heart but observance doth ever irritate him.

Captain Southerell is a macaroni and does look down his nose at our sobre garb. More shame to me, knowing this, I decked myself in my new lavendar lutestring and a most dashing cap, with a black velvet bow thereon, exactly like to Lady Darlington's when she visited Boston last summer.

Though I do say it, it all became me vastly, but at the last minute my conscience cried out that in this garb never would I be able to give my heart wholly to the Lord, however well our dear minister did expound. I would be thinking of Sally Hendrix and Mistress Hancock and the other great ladies who could not but see that thus apparelled I was more à la mode than they;—and so I dashed upstairs, the church bells ringing, and put on my old gray casimere in very shame.

Lion of the Occasion

There could be no reason in not having our home as it should be, and I will say for William that he gave a great air of the world and travel to our dinner. And to show Captain Southerell we know how to conduct, we dined at four instead of two as usual, though Henry near to spoil all by feigning he was like to die of hunger each time he looked at me for an hour before Hetty, very nice in a fresh kerchief and apron, appeared to announce the meal—good, though cold for the most part, I explaining our custom to deprive not our domestics of the Lord's Day service. In decency I could say naught of our remaining away this afternoon, though I liked it not, and we shall doubtless hear of it.

Captain Southerell says there can be no escape from having the soldiers quartered on us. Henry explained the temper of our Boston people and how Englishmen had long disliked standing armies. Sure it is clear that we are English exactly as the good folk of London or of Devon are English. We came not here as criminals for punishment, but of our own free will. Why should we have less rights and liberties than other Englishmen because the Atlantic Ocean stands between us and them? Captain Southerell most polite but he dubs us "colonials," and as he says it the word carries a sting. Why I know not.

Oh, What's in a Name?

I have sat here long by little Harry's cradle thinking on such things. Is Henry really English or is he a Massachusetts man? And is that something different? And how think I of myself? Truly always I have been proud of being English, and yet do I resent it that our men have less of justice than those at home.

William says Virginia seethes with discontent, and that the Virginia militia are mightily displeased that their officers are considered less than any little subaltern in the regular British service. He told a most apt tale of this same George Washington's being much disgruntled at having his military rank regarded so lightly. He recounted, and I thought the taste questionable, of how this same Major Washington had saved the remnants of a British army, lost by one General Braddock. This seemed to me less than courteous to Captain Southerell and a bit like "tooting our own horn."

William pictured most horribly this Braddock campaign — how savages lurked behind each tree to the destruction of the British regulars.

Oh, but I do hate the Wilderness! Henry must not be lured into owning one acre thereof. Here in our good town of Boston we be safe, with no lurking beasts or savages to fear and nought but friendly white faces all about us. Well do I remember our dear Grandpapa telling us children of King Philip's War right here in our own midst, I would there were scarce a tree left in the Wilderness, but only smiling pastures where danger may not come close yet leave one unaware.

From our window Captain Southerell stared long into the distance at the tar barrel, atop the Beacon, but said no word of leaving. In my heart I pity him. 'Tis a challenge to man's pride to be so threatened, but Henry looked not soft nor understanding.

Sam Adams ever pushes Henry to the fore in these matters. I would he did his own defying of authority. In truth this he does do but he need not drag others after him. Now if Captain Southerell falls on any mischief, who will be blamed? And e'en though he be not tarred and feathered, which is not like to happen, he will report on this stiff-necked resistance to soldiery in our midst.

Oh, no good did ever come from profaning the Lord's Day.

Thursday, Sept. 8

So agitated I scarce have the heart to write. This day and yesterday the Senegal and the Duke of Cumberland sailed away and Governor Bernard let it be known that they were gone to fetch three regiments! What will befall I know not. I need not have madded myself about that Virginia land for both Henry and William are so bemused by things political that naught else comes to their thought. It is at least a small gain.

The "Sons" (Sons of Liberty) are everywhere and Sam Adams speaks to them in words so wild I tremble for him. His voice is high and there is a squeak in it but his words so blaze that one forgets; and the shipwrights do sware by him.

Hetty does vow she heard him say, "We want no King!" What foolishness is all this! If a man hold not his own purse strings, he is no more free! So much is plain. That we would pay our Governor, or not, as he be of service, and all the crown officers the same, is but common sense. If the English Parliament pay them with our money taken from us willy-nilly; and do charge us custom duties to spend in ways we vote not on—so much is wrong! But not Sam Adams talk of blood and violence for me!

Captain Southerell did leave on the Senegal unscathed.

Henry's New Shoes

Henry's new shoon arrived two days ago. They are a good bargain with modish silver buckles which Master Revere did commend to me, but when my dear Henry purchases new shoon I would I were in Concord with my parents until he is once more at ease! I have marked one shoe right and one shoe left, so his feet may be accommodated more readily. Being a man it is not his to comprehend that if changes shoon from foot to foot it is against his own comfort.

Did take the air with Miss Dorothy Quincy. It will be no fault of dear Mistress Lydia Hancock's if her beloved nephew John get not this lady of his heart. I think Miss Dorothy fancies him, though he is a bit on the bombastic side.

We conversed most amiably and did agree to a moral on the entire decency of walking a minuet. I shall be resolute with Henry that he permit me to join the assembly. Sure it can be no worse to glide to music while decorously holding to a gentleman's hand, all at a proper distance, than to talk his endless politics on the Lord's Day until he is filled with wrath and no Christian charity left in him; while I do know that to walk a minuet would leave me most amiable and readier to be the sweet and docile help-meet of every husband's imagination. Thomas Hutchinson did stop to greet Miss Quincy and myself on the Long Walk.

I can have no respect for that man though he be our Lieutenant-Governor and if the wish of his heart come true our Governor-to-be. Though I hold not with Sam Adams and all his wildness, I would liefer be for the rights of mine own people than against them, and when Thomas Hutchinson does dub Sam, "A master of the puppets," as he does love to do, my blood does boil.

Here my dear Henry with his fine legal mind is more just than I, for he does ever tell me that if my house had been sacked and burnt to the ground by the mob, as was Thomas Hutchinson's during the Stamp Act troubles, ere I was married and came to Boston, I too would think that the men of this town needed governing even with an iron hand. I do love it when Henry's eyes do twinkle having put me in the wrong, and we sit on the settle in the firelight, and 'tis all vastly cosy, and I am the most content of women.

Shame be it to me to say but if we but had peace and quiet once more, I think I'd care not if there were ten regiments of Red Coats in the town if my dear Henry did not care so much.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil's Brother Arrives in Boston

Campaign Unites Peace Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5—The successful conclusion of the two-year plan of the Emergency Peace Campaign with the end of 1937 was announced by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, its chairman. In line with the objectives of the campaign, its activities have been gradually transferred during the last six months to permanent peace groups which are members of the National Peace Conference.

The main objectives of the campaign—unification of the efforts of different organizations working toward international understanding and peace, and creation of a wider interest in constructive action in this direction—have been largely attained, according to Dr. Fosdick.

The work of the Youth Section of the campaign, which he believed was one of its most important aspects, is to be continued under the direction of the American Friends Service Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

About 10,000 students actively participated in this work with 413 of them giving an entire summer vacation period to peace education work in rural areas and contributing $38,000 toward their own expenses in the field.

Dr. Fosdick reported that during the two years of its existence $543,680 had been raised and spent in the interests of peace education by the central organization of the campaign—in addition to large amounts handled by local Emergency Peace Campaign Committees. Contributions ranging in amount from 25 cents to $55,000 were received from more than 30,000 individuals.

The fall cycle of meetings planned by the campaign all over the United States to consider economic adjustments essential to world peace, was enlarged by co-operation with the 39 member organizations of the National Peace Conference. It is to be extended during the coming year as a "Campaign for World Economic Co-operation."

During its existence the campaign has had associated with it as speakers, sponsors and contributors, many prominent men and women throughout the country. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd acted as honorary chairman during the No-Foreign-War drive in the spring, while Charles P. Taft II acted as honorary chairman during the neutrality drive in January. Among the prominent persons from abroad who have toured this country for the campaign have been Dr. Maude A. Royden, English lecturer and author, and George L. Lansbury, veteran British peace worker and Labor member of Parliament. Partly as a result of his work here, the latter visited Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini last summer on a good-will and anti-war mission.

One of the high points of the campaign occurred in April when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Byrd and Dr. Fosdick participated in a nation-wide broadcast from the White House and New York City. More than 7000 listening-in meetings were held among the farm groups alone, in addition to many meetings arranged by the local Emergency Peace Campaign committees which have been organized in 2000 towns and cities and on 500 college campuses.

Public Eye Centers on Ford And Battle With Labor Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — Henry Ford vs. the New Deal! That is the way many people visualize the current battle between the great Detroit motor manufacturer and the National Labor Relations Board. On Dec. 23 the board charged Ford with violating the Wagner Act with discriminations and violence against unionists; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, took up the challenge. This week the company has replied, denying the allegations in toto. The great struggle is headed for the courts.

In the meantime curiosity mounts. A variety of events center attention on the motor car industry along with Henry Ford. There is talk of an "annual auto wage" to replace the present seasonal uncertainty. The Hudson Company announces a new car in the "lowest-price class" in the field once dominated by Ford. There is New Deal talk of artificially maintained prices too, and it is recalled that the Ford Company led last year's price advance. Then again, William Knudsen, president of General Motors, will take the stand before the special Senate Committee on Unemployment Thursday when the whole automobile industrial situation will probably be aired and possibly a reply be given to the Administration's demand for co-operation. Mr. Knudsen has just announced prospective letting out of 30,000 workers.

Much that is said about the Ford Company is tdue of the whole industry. But high wages have been coupled in American thinking with the Ford Company particularly, as well as intransigence both against the compulsions of federal and trade union control. Mr. Ford was all but boycotted by the New Deal when he resisted the Blue Eagle, and Mr. Ford has made no secret of his opposition to the United Mine Workers, who have found his stronghold thus far impregnable.

The Man and the Company

That the public draws a distinction between the tall, slim manufacturer and the half-billion-dollar company of which he, his wife and son are sole owners, seems true.

When the magazine Fortune polled the country in 1937 on the American manufacturer whom it first thought of favorably, Ford's name came first, with 61 per cent. But in another tabulation of the same poll, the Ford Company itself got only 20 per cent.

The Ford River Rouge Plant, employing 80,000 workers, is the largest industrial unit in the world. Rules are strict but strictness is the keynote wherever men are the servants of modern conveyor machinery.

The Ford worker normally works eight hours with a short interval for lunch. He stands up save for lunch. He may be fired if he talks to another worker save on necessary business. He may not wear a union button. He must be on time. When the conveyor line starts he must keep up with it. If it is speeded up he must keep pace. Such conditions are fairly prevalent in all modern assembly plants.

What does the Ford worker earn? Ford's $5 a day rate of January, 1914, was about double the going rate, but it brought advantages. It reduced labor turnover from 400 per cent to 33 per cent, it gave Ford the cream of the labor market, and permitted faster work. It helped reduce accidents 90 per cent in a year. It was good business. In 1927 the five-day week was introduced but with an equivalent cut in pay.

In February, 1927, the Ford Company stated its average rate was $.83 an hour, as against the average of the industry of $.817.

Detroit wages were boosted by the United Auto Workers to an average for the industry of $.90, and Ford was behind with an $.86 average in June. Ford raised wages, July 6, and his average in the Detroit area became $.9075. Thus, at the present time Ford wages seem neither better nor worse than those of other companies.

High United States Wage Is Famed

Huge United States auto wages are celebrated over the world. At 90 cents an hour, an eight-hour day brings $7.20, and a five-day week yields $36.

Unskilled workers can earn this money at the start because mass production makes skill unnecessary. But the difficulty is that prices are high today, too. A Ford worker would have to earn $1.10 an hour, and work six days a week rather than five, it is figured, to buy what the $5 rate would bring in 1914.

At the present average hourly rate, the Ford worker would get $1800 for continuous employment on a 50-week year. The Brookings Institution figured $2000 a year necessary at 1929 prices for a basic living standard of necessities alone.

But here a new problem presents itself. Work is not continuous. Indeed, the seasonal uncertainty and general insecurity of the Ford job make the second great point of attack, after the speed-up, for dissatisfied elements.

If the Ford Company could install the "annual wage" round which recent rumor has centered, it would be one of the most daring and hopeful experiments of the generation. Motorcar manufacture is one of the most seasonal of trades because introduction of annual models makes purchasing highly irregular. Production has been steadier since annual models were introduced in fall rather than spring, beginning in 1935.

But the worker still hopes that his job will last through the eight months of the busy season. This year Ford orders dropped in June and July, and employment went to four days a week. There is a three-week inventory season every year, when the worker is dropped altogether. A little figuring will show that on an eight-months year the Ford worker earns under $1200.

The Ford Company has declined to institute a seniority system. Cost of training new men is negligible, and management has so scientifically sub-divided tasks that endurance is a prime requisite, not skill.

The nearest Ford has got to a seniority system was the announcement last July that employees would not have to go through the re-hiring process after the summer shut-down was over.

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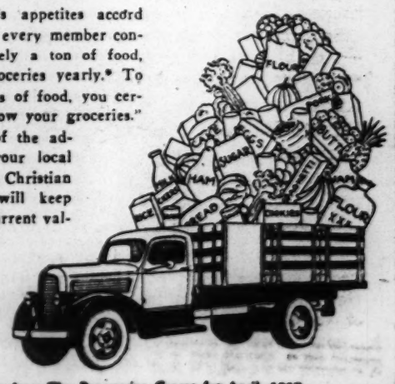

*Statistics from The Progressive Grocer for April, 1937

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Famous Warship Urged As Memorial for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Negotiations are reported between exponents of Chilean-Peruvian friendship, seeking the conversion of the monitor Huascar, glorious in the naval annals of both countries, into a floating memorial, to lie permanently in the frontier waters of Arica, under the shadow of the Morro rock.

The Huascar is one of the most symbolical and inspiring relics of American history. By succession of events it has been, from time to time, a symbol of war and fraternity, of the gentlemanly contest and sacrifice of two peoples, of a common effort in defense of America and a noble disposition to affirm each other's national rights.

It was constructed in England for the Peruvian fleet, was a naval novelty, for it was a time of transition from wood and sail to iron and steam. It was designed especially for coastal defense and considered dangerous to navigate on the high sea unless its guns were rearranged. Its design and construction were supervised by Capt. Jose Maria Salcedo, who at 30 had become commander-in-chief of the Peruvian squadron.

It appears from recent revelations of historical correspondence that this intrepid sailor was induced to take the ship from English docks earlier than arranged—this was in 1865—as a result of Chilean presidential encouragement, to avoid its retention, for at that time the Pacific republics were under the menace of war from Spain, the motherland, who was not yet reconciled to the loss of her old colonies. Chile and Peru were then actively united in their mutual defense.

Several years later the two countries were opposed in the Pacific war and the Huascar appeared against the Chilean warships. Its commander, Miguel Grau, one of the most notable American sailors, was responsible for daring maneuvers which jeopardized Chilean dominance of the sea. And one day, in Iquique, when Arturo Pratt and his wooden corvette offered combat, it was on the decks of the Huascar that that gallant Chilean commander and a handful of men were lost in one of the most heroic boarding attempts in naval history. Grau was the first publicly to testify to Chilean heroism in that episode.

Later in the same war the Huascar was taken by the Chileans and Grau himself was killed on its deck. Incorporated in the Chilean fleet, the Huascar continued its participation in the war and another commander, Manuel Thompson, was killed in action.

The Huascar lies today in the Chilean naval base at Talcahuano as a historical relic, but since national bellicose passions have been submerged in a peaceful pact, settling all the differences that arose out of the war in which it took such a spectacular part, the scene of heroism and sacrifice on both sides, it is now suggested that it be transferred to joint ownership and converted into a sublime symbol of the friendship and peaceful destiny of the two countries.

It is significant that this move coincides with a resolution moved in the Chilean legislature by Senator Max. Errazzuriz, who recently returned from a visit to the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that a mixed commission of Chileans and Peruvians be appointed to "take charge of the revision of school textbooks with the object of eliminating sentiments which ought not to exist between sister countries united by community of race, tradition and history, since we have helped them and they have helped us."

Britain and Italy Avert Split Over Arabic Radiocasts

ROME, Jan. 5 (AP)—Threats of an Anglo-Italian radio war in the Far East yesterday brought a conference at which informed sources said a virtual truce was arranged by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, and Lord Perth, the British ambassador.

Despite Italian press attacks on the British broadcasts in Arabic as inviting an "ether war," these sources said Count Ciano told Lord Perth Italy found nothing objectionable in British news broadcasting.

It was stated both nations would continue broadcasts to the Arabs, each refraining from attacks on the other.

Netherlands Honors Bowie for Work In Two Diverse Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Achievements in the wide fields of international science and geographical survey by Dr. William Bowie, retired chief of the Division of Geodesy of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Commerce Department, have won for him the Netherlands decoration of officer in the Order of Orange-Nassau.

For many years Dr. Bowie worked in collaboration with Dr. F. A. Vening Meinesz, professor of geodesy at the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, and twice he was instrumental in bringing Dr. Meinesz to the United States to head expeditions for the determination of gravity-at-sea on submarines.

Dr. Bowie was at one time president of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, and has received honorary degrees from Trinity College, Lehigh University, George Washington University, and the University of Edinburgh. He has received many other honorary memberships and awards, and is author of a number of publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey on the varied branches of geodesy.

Monterrey Praised By Labor Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Florencio Padilla, Secretary General of the Federal Department of Labor, complimented Monterrey on the appearance and the education records of the laborers, after a visit here. Of the laborers he said:

"Well-clothed, clean, and bright, they wear good shoes and stockings, warm coats in winter, and sensible sturdy working clothes. The Indian workman clad in white cotton trousers, sandals, and straw hat is seldom seen. The workman read and write, participate in plans for community improvement, attend night schools, patronize libraries, take part in sports. The workman of Monterrey is undoubtedly ahead in well-being and satisfaction; and for this, employers must be given much credit for co-operation and genuine assistance."

Peekaboo!

Sam Langston — "Janice," by Sam Langston — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This photograph by Mr. Langston of Wenonah, N. J., was exhibited in the Third Annual Salon of the Miniature Camera Club of Philadelphia, held recently in the Ayer Galleries on Washington square.

Franco-British Reminder to Roumania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—Parallel action to persuade the new Roumanian Government not to introduce any drastic anti-Semitic legislation has been taken by France and Britain, The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

The Franco-British démarche consists in a friendly verbal reminder through the respective Ambassadors at Bucharest that the two Governments take a deep interest in the minority treaty signed at Paris, Dec. 9, 1919, between Roumania and the principal allied powers.

Under this treaty Roumania, like the other new states, undertook to guarantee to the national religious and linguistic minorities not only political rights and religious freedom, but also provision of schools and use of their own language both in the law courts and in dealings with the authorities.

The Goga Government is credited with wanting to take away political rights of the large Jewish population which was transferred to Roumanian rule when she took over Transylvania from Hungary and Bessarabia from Russia. In the British and French view, however, it would be irregular to deprive anybody who has been granted Roumanian citizenship of the rights which are legally theirs through the minority treaty.

If this view is accepted any anti-Semitic legislation Roumania could legally enact would be confined to Jews who have not received Roumanian citizenship, of whom, however, there are scores of thousands.

The Franco-British action is expected to be hailed with relief, not only by the Jews but by Roumania's neighbors who have been hastily enacting legislation to prevent an influx of Jewish refugees fleeing from Roumania. It is understood that the matter will come before the League Council this month. Meanwhile it is recognized that the utmost tact is needed in handling the question lest Roumania should be driven closer to the Berlin-Rome axis by allegations of Franco-British "interference" in the internal affairs of the country.

There is reason to believe, however, that the present Roumanian Government strongly desires British friendship and will not be unduly perturbed at the demarche.

Holds to Little Entente

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 5 (AP) — Foreign Minister Istrate Micescu yesterday declared that Roumania's foreign policy—close co-ordination with France and the Little Entente—would remain unchanged by the recently formed government of Premier Octavian Goga.

At the same time new government decrees were posted throughout the country. One from the Labor Ministry forbade any Christian housemaid under 40 years of age to work in a Jewish household.

Mr. Micescu said any domestic measures taken by the new government would have no reflection in the nation's foreign policy. Premier Goga, an anti-Semitic leader, is chief of the National Christian Party.

"Roumania will continue its alliances with France, the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente," he said.

Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are members of the Little Entente while Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey comprise the Balkan Entente.

Mr. Micescu added that he intended to see a number of allied statesmen in Geneva within a few weeks to convince them of Roumania's continuing friendship.

Reports from the provinces said several Jewish, German and Hungarian minority newspapers had been suspended.

Czechs Draft Measures To Stop Sudden Influx Of Roumanian Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Jan. 5—Czechoslovakia is closely watching the changes in Roumania, not only from the viewpoint of possible developments within the Little Entente, but also because any anti-Jewish legislation in Roumania would inevitably result in large numbers of Jewish refugees seeking new homes in this country.

Measures for the protection of the Czechoslovak labor market from any such influx of refugees are announced and negotiations between the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs for strictest control of the Czecho-Roumanian frontier in Ruthenia are now proceeding.

Danger of anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia does not exist today one paper writes, but that doesn't imply that steps should not be taken to prevent its possible growth in the future.

Czechoslovakia since its establishment in 1919 has given a home to thousands of refugees, first from Soviet Russia, and since 1923 from the Third Reich. The countries from which these refugees have come have simply washed their hands of them, but in their new home they have had to be provided for—a by no means light burden for this republic, especially at the present time.

Zeppelins Resume in June

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Resumption of airship service between the United States and Germany is scheduled in June when the Zeppelin LZ-130, successor to the Hindenburg, is commissioned for 15 or more round trips, an announcement by Edward P. Farley, president of the American Zeppelin Transport Corporation, said here today.

Important to the new project, Mr. Farley added, was the helium gas exportation now permitted by the United States. The LZ-130 will be inflated with 7,000,000 cubic feet of helium, a buoyant, non-inflammable gas of which the United States apparently has a practical monopoly. The initial shipment will be made from a gulf port about Feb. 1.

Replacing the Hindenburg, which burned while being grounded at Lakehurst, N. J., last May, the new dirigible will have accommodations for 40 passengers. It is more than 800 feet long and has a cruising range of 7000 miles.

Still another airship is under construction in Germany, Mr. Farley said. To be completed in 1939, it will carry 80 passengers.

The disaster which overtook the Hindenburg when its bags of inflammable hydrogen gas caught fire has not discouraged patronage from the new airship venture, in Mr. Farley's opinion. Even though no effort has been made to obtain traffic because of recent uncertainty surrounding delivery of an adequate supply of helium gas, many inquiries have been received, he said.

Like the Hindenburg, the LZ-130 will cross the North Atlantic Ocean in about two days, east-bound, but will need another 12 hours for the west-bound trip. Arrangements with the Railway Express Agency provide for carrying ocean express, so that both passengers and express transport are to be speeded.

The Zeppelin Corporation will make Lakehurst its western terminal. Air connections with the United States Naval Air Station there will be made by American Airlines, which is to operate a shuttle service from Newark Airport.

Roosevelt Words Carried Far

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—International barriers did not prevent President Roosevelt's denunciation of dictatorships from reaching every part of the world by way of short wave radio.

The President's declaration that "peace is most greatly jeopardized in and by those nations where democracy has been discarded or has never been developed" went over the heads of censors and into the very nations where dictatorships have been established.

This round-the-world service was afforded by the Newal Broadcasting Company through Station W3XAL at Bound Brook, N. J. An electrical transcription made of the President's utterances was translated and put on the air in five foreign languages—French, Italian, German, Spanish and Portuguese.

The rebroadcast was undertaken voluntarily by the NBC as a supplement to regular news sent out 14 times each week to present to the world in the American manner without opinion or pleading a picture of what is happening here.

The feat was hailed as of great benefit to the cause of democracy by Representative Sam D. McReynolds, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "I think it is wonderful for this opportunity to be given to get our ideas directly to the people in other parts of the world, especially at this trying time, when other nations are using every means possible to put their propaganda before the world," he declared.

News items on the NBC's international programs are selected to give a constructive view of American life. News about gangster activities and murders are "played down." Special items of foreign interest are supplied by the commerce department and state department.

Special events, such as the President's speech, are rebroadcast after midnight for New Zealand, Australia and the Far East. Five hours each evening are devoted to special Latin American programs.

In addition to the President's words, foreign listeners have recently heard in their own language ceremonies attendant upon the opening of Congress and the inauguration of the new Lincoln Tunnel in New York City.

Lloyd George Pays Visit To Windsors in France

CANNES, France, Jan. 5 (AP)—David Lloyd George, Great Britain's war-time Prime Minister, yesterday visited the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at the Villa Lou Vele where they are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Rogers.

The Duke's Equerry, Dudley Forwood, announced Mr. Lloyd George's visit but declined to give details.

Missing U. S. Woman Identified in Russia; New Protest Likely

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—A new American demand on the Soviet Government for information concerning the mysterious disappearance in Moscow of "Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Robinson" was awaited today as a result of the identification of "Mrs. Robinson" as a United States citizen, whose real name is Mrs. Ruth Marie Rubens.

No definite action in this respect is contemplated, however, State Department officials indicated, until receipt from the American Embassy in Moscow of full details of reported identification.

Mrs. Rubens, it has been established, is the daughter of a Mr. and Mrs. Boerger of Miami, Fla., who recently asked President Roosevelt to aid in locating her. Investigation has revealed that "Adolph Arnold Rubens" obtained his American passport by use of evidence of citizenship covering a Chicago machinist of the same name. Ruth Marie Rubens, however, identified as the wife of "Adolph Arnold Rubens," obtained her passport legitimately.

A couple bearing American passports since found to have been obtained fraudulently and calling themselves Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Robinson of New York reached Moscow Nov. 6 and lived at the National Hotel. The man vanished first. The wife disappeared next day.

King Calls Bulgarian Election; People Demand Freer Regime

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 5 (AP)—King Boris today ordered general elections to be held March 6, 13, 20 and 27. This was considered a step toward restoration of the Constitution, which has been suspended since a coup d'etat of May 20, 1934.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The struggle between dictatorship and popular government—modified by the prospect of new elections—is illuminated by study of the situation surrounding the communal elections held last year.

The Bulgarian masses voted neither for the Government nor against it. Yet they were not indifferent nor intimidated. They had an opinion and showed it. That opinion is not easy to interpret, but it had a positive meaning. The people said: "We do not want the old political parties restored, but we do want to take part in the managing of our affairs."

Since May, 1934, a dictatorial regime has prevailed here. At that time a conspiracy of army officers seized power, disbanded Parliament, abolished the Constitution, and began to govern by edicts. They were not moved by great ideals, but wanted to form an honest, efficient administration, and to impose order. They were conscientious men and sincerely wished to serve the people. They thought the people's chief enemies were "corrupt partisan politicians."

Fleeting Revolutionists

These first revolutionists did not last long and were soon followed by others. One arbitrary government succeeded another in rapid succession, but autocracy has remained, with King Boris now acting as autocrat in the place of various officers. On the whole, the governments have not been stable or unified and have not followed any commanding economic or political aim. They are not Fascists nor Communists, not for capitalism nor against it.

They have aroused no enthusiasm, for they seem to have little themselves. They have no party, no platform, and lead no movement. It was plain that such an improvisation could not go on indefinitely, so the King and some of his advisers have been trying to develop a regular system of government and to restore some sort of parliamentarism.

In these strivings King Boris is regarded as sincere. It was not he who abolished self-government. Now that he has secured the reins of power again he wants to restore a normal situation. But the people about him, which means the army, insist that he shall not return to the old system of partisan politics.

So the problem is: how to suppress the parties without suppressing democracy. These communal elections constitute a tentative answer. The people were invited to vote for candidates, but not for tickets, to support individuals but not parties.

The issue was not clearly drawn between the regime and the old parties. The Government had no ticket. It did not openly present candidates. It did not ask the nation to choose between autocracy and parliamentarism. But the old party leaders themselves forced the issue. They urged the voters to cast blank ballots or ballots with special opposition mottos.

If 60 per cent of the people had abstained from voting or had cast blank ballots, that would have been a plain defeat for the Government. The old parties wanted such a result. They called the elections a plebiscite on democracy.

A Heavy Vote

But the nation did not respond as they expected. In the first place 80 per cent of the voters went to the polls. There was no appreciable abstention. And only one fourth of the Bulgarians cast blank ballots. The meaning of that is plain enough. Not more than one fourth of the adult Bulgarians are for the old party leaders.

But this does not mean they are for the present coercive, unconstitutional system. They oppose disfranchisement. They showed that by voting.

Strange to say, the Bulgarian masses showed themselves wiser than the old party bosses, and also wiser than the revolutionary colonels. They said, "We don't want corrupt, selfish party politics and we don't want self-appointed dictators. We want to choose good men to conduct our affairs as we think best."

King Boris' calling of elections thus is an effort to conform with the wishes of his people and will try to form an effective system of parliamentary government.

Southeast Is Busy Planting Millions Of Seedling Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—With the opening of a new tree planting season a few weeks ago, work has begun on carrying out the extensive program of planting approximately 30,000,000 seedling trees, 9,000,000 shrubs and 5,000,000 kudzu plants in southeastern demonstration areas sponsored by the Soil Conservation Service. Dr. T S. Buie, regional director, is in charge.

The plants have been allotted to farmers in the 35 regular projects and 666 CCC camps in the Southeast, he said. Most of the trees and shrubs were grown in nurseries maintained by the Soil Conservation Service and delegated to boys from CCC camps. The remainder are being furnished by special arrangement with state nurseries.

Farmers in the demonstration areas will plant these trees on steep and badly eroded parts of their farms as demonstrations to show what trees will do to control erosion and ultimately return neglected land to profitable cultivation, Mr. Buie pointed out.

The shrubs will be planted on small galled areas, along the edges of woodlands, in gullies and other places to halt erosion, and the kudzu plants, which are legumes, on road banks, in gullies, on abandoned areas and on steep badly washed sections across good fields.

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Japan 'Purges' Chinese Textbooks

Policies in government in areas now under control thought to hinge upon extent of resistance by Chinese residents.

Japan Over China
Third of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—One solution of the problem of China's future would become apparent in the event of an early cessation of hostilities on terms satisfactory to Japan. In this case Japan would technically keep its pledge of not seeking territorial acquisitions. The northern provinces would remain nominally part of China; but all effective control, in a strategic and economic sense, would pass to Japan. It would then be merely a question of finding a Chinese politician, most probably an old-fashioned conservative, who would carry on the administration along the lines which his Japanese military and civilian advisers would prescribe for him.

A second possibility is that Nanking will resist much longer.

There is still another possibility: that there will be an effort to exploit whatever appeal the old Manchu dynasty may have on the imagination of the Chinese by seating the present Emperor Kang Te of Manchoukuo, or his brother Pu Chieh, on the Dragon Throne in Peking. This would be rather a risky adventure, however, and is not likely to be tried until other solutions have been tested and failed.

"Purge" of Education

Meanwhile a strenuous effort is being made to eliminate all traces of Chinese nationalism from the educational system of North China. Japanese advisers have been appointed in almost all departments of local administration. Textbooks are being vigorously "purged" and rewritten. The classical works of Confucius and Mencius, many of which are far beyond the comprehension of the average school child, are being taught in the schools. The newspapers may no longer print telegrams of the Chinese Central New Agency; they are encouraged to print dispatches from Domei, the Japanese news agency.

In the economic field Chinese currency still circulates, although there are rumors that the Bank of Hopei may finally become a bank of issue for the new regime and put forth a new currency, linked with the yen. A compromise, which is nominally a secret, but which most informed people know, has been reached between the Japanese military authorities and the British Commissioner of Customs, Mr. W. R. Myers, who was authorized by the Nanking Government to make the best arrangement he could. Under this agreement customs receipts sufficient to cover North China's share of the Chinese Government foreign loans which are secured on the customs reveues will be remitted to Nanking or Shanghai. The remainder of the receipts will be paid into a blocked account in the Yokohama Specie Bank. In all probability the customs revenue will ultimately be reserved for the use of the new North China administration. How far the rights of foreign holders of the customs-secured Chinese bonds will be guaranteed, in the long run, remains to be seen. As a matter of fact, this compromise agreement has not been carried out; no remittances for the benefit of foreign bondholders have yet taken place.

In contrast to the delay in the organization of a new North China regime has been the speedy creation of a "Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia," with its capital at Kweisui, in Suiyuan Province. The chairman of the new state is the venerable Mongol Prince Yuh, its vice-chairman is Prince Teh, the most active political figure among the Mongols. The name of the capital has been changed to Hohogoto and the Mongolian reckoning of time is in terms of the era of Genghiz Khan.

By a Staff Artist

Where Russia, Japan, and China Meet

Map Shows Japanese-Controlled Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia (Black) as a Wedge Thrust in Between Russian-Controlled Outer Mongolia to the North and China to the South, the Former Being Dominated by Japan's Kwantung Army, the While China South of the Wall Is Overrun by Japan's North China Army

The creation of an autonomous Mongolia under Japanese military suzerainty has long been the dream of the Kwantung Army, the Japanese force of occupation in Manchoukuo. It was the Kwantung Army that conquered North Chahar and Suiyuan, the territory to be included in the new Mongolian state. There is a notably sharp line of distinction between the spheres of activity of the North China Army and the Kwantung Army; Kalgan is the place where the military authority of the North China Army ceases and that of the Kwantung Army begins.

The Kwantung Army has always regarded North China as a necessary protection for the western border of Manchoukuo. Inner Mongolia, with its long indeterminate frontier with Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolia is an especially important part of North China, from the strategic standpoint. There is a certain antipathy between the Chinese, who are farmers and, traders, and the nomadic, pastoral Mongols.

Risk of Regimentation

How far the new Mongolian state will succeed would seem to depend on the Japanese ability to repress their instinct to regiment and closely supervise the lives of peoples who come under their rule or influence. In the Mongolian western districts of Manchoukuo petty Japanese bureaucrats have imposed on the freedom-loving Mongols all sorts of vexatious regulations. The Mongols of Suiyuan and Chahar are not particularly sympathetic to the Chinese, but they are certainly not pro-Japanese.

With the creation of the Mongolian state the Kwantung Army has realized its dream of a wedge thrust between Russia and China. This wedge has already cut the old caravan route from Ulan Bator, capital of Red Outer Mongolia, to Kalgan. It may be driven still farther to the west, although the difficulty of holding a farflung line of communication may limit Japanese expansion in this direction.

Meanwhile communication with the interior has been disrupted as a result of military operations and stoppage of many railway lines. Because of the war, sheep could not be driven down from Mongolia in the usual way, so that the supply of carpet wool, an important export, has failed. This stoppage has particularly hit Tientsin. There have been similar interruptions of other exports at this port, such as furs, cotton and ground nuts.

Mails Disorganized

The unusually severe floods which inundated large parts of Hopei and Shantung would have been considered a first rate catastrophe in themselves, if they had not been dwarfed by the greater disaster of the war. Crop yields, it is estimated, are off by 30 or 40 per cent and the outlook for next year is poor, because of the interference with the autumn sowing.

Shipping and mails are sadly disorganized. As a result of the interruption of railway traffic on the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines communication with other parts of China is only possible by sea. Chinese boats cannot operate because of risk of being captured or sunk by the Japanese destroyers and submarines which hover watchfully off the coasts. So the whole burden of maritime traffic rests on two British coastal shipping companies, Jardine Mathieson and Butterfield Swire. As a result of the congestion of cargo and the frequent shelling at Shanghai, their boats often take double the normal time for a trip. It took me longer to travel from Tientsin to Shanghai than it would have taken to cross the Atlantic Ocean on a fast liner.

The mails are in a state of great confusion as a result of military censorship, changes in the control of the post offices and the general deterioration of transportation. Long delays in the delivery of letters are frequent and absolute nondelivery is not unknown.

The Japanese authorities are making some efforts to restore normal conditions in those regions which are no longer the theater of military operations. Regular train schedules were restored on the Peking-Mukden line on Nov. 1; before that date the trains had simply crawled along, with many long stops, on the stretch from Peking to Shanhaikwan. Flour has been brought in from Japan to avert the danger of shortage as a result of the cessation of the normal supply from Shanghai. The Japanese Consul-General has prepared a scheme for supplying certificates to representatives of foreign firms and to Chinese merchants, permitting them to go into the interior and endeavor to restore the broken business ties.

Time Needed for Repair

However, much time must elapse before the destruction of war and floods can be repaired sufficiently to permit a return to business normality. If export trade is hampered by the disruption of communications and also by a falling off in the demand for furs in America, import trade is similarly crippled by decreased purchasing power and the effects of the Chinese moratorium.

So the immediate outlook confronting foreign business interests is gloomy. As to the future, opinion is more divided. Some point to the possibility of a boom within the next two or three years as a result of an energetic Japanese program of development. The apparently sincere belief of many Japanese business men that foregin capital is needed for the adequate opening up of the country is also interpreted as indicating that there will be no forcible expropriation of foreign holdings and interests. Moreover, America's business interests in North China are mainly concerned with the export trade and are not, therefore, likely to be affected by the prospective influx of cheap Japanese imports.

Some observers, on the other hand, point to the experience of Manchoukuo as an indication that large scale foreign business, in the long run, is likely to be squeezed out under a Japanese-dominated regime. Moreover, the army, which looks at economic questions from a much narrower nationalist viewpoint, will probably have at least as much to say as the Japanese business firms about the line which North China's development is to take.

Van Devanter Serving As Federal Trial Judge

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The name "Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter" appeared yesterday on the door of chambers in the United States courthouse. The plaque signalled his return to active duty for the first time since he retired from the Supreme Court, at the height of the court reorganization controversy, last June 2.

In his new role, Mr. Van Devanter will begin sitting as a trial judge in this Federal District probably today, being assigned to a relatively unimportant case involving narcotic sales. Next Monday, he will hear the case of Philip H. Philbin Jr., former Wall Street broker, and 15 others accused of a $1,000,000 fraud in connection with the sale of Atlas Tack stock.

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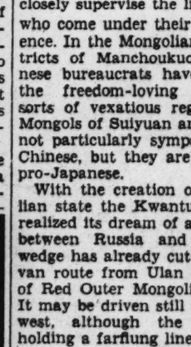
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Sutherland Retires From Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Cardozo and Roberts along with the veteran Brandeis sometimes threw the victory to "liberals" in economic and social reform matters as against the "conservative bloc" represented by McReynolds, Butler, Van Devanter and Sutherland.

Two Others His Seniors

The arrival of President Roosevelt's New Deal brought the issue between Executive and Judiciary to one of its great dramatic passages. The statistics of the matter indicate that there was a disinclination of the conservative judges to retire in view of Mr. Roosevelt's tendencies; at any rate if Mr. Roosevelt had been defeated in 1936 he would have been the first President in history serving his full term not to have the opportunity of naming a new judge, although the average age of the jurists was the highest on record. His predecessor, Mr. Hoover, named three new members.

Mr. Justice Sutherland leaves two judges who are still his seniors on the court, Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Brandeis, and it is likely that Mr. Roosevelt will leave his imprint on the high court still further through one or more additional appointments before 1940.

Last Monday the veteran jurist had one of his few opportunities of speaking for a united court in support of a major New Deal policy in handing down the PWA decision. But since Mr. Roosevelt came to office his vote has been cast against the New Deal on major issues far more often than it has been cast for it. The question that divided the court on conservative-liberal lines was the matter of a broad or strict construction of the Constitution, and whether the "due process" and similar clauses should be used to halt the states or Federal Government in legislative experiments, and particularly the tendency toward regulation which the Democratic Administration promptly exhibited.

His Vote on New Deal Cases

The justice voted against the New Deal in the following cases:

The 8 to 1 decision denying the President power to stop "hot oil" shipments.

The 5-4 decision upholding the New Deal on the gold clause.

The 5-4 decision killing the original Rail Retirement Act.

The 9-0 Schecter case outlawing NRA.

The 6-3 decision ruling out essential provisions of the AAA.

The 6-3 decision limiting the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to compel production of records.

The 6-3 decision invalidating the Guffey Act regulating the soft coal industry.

The 5-4 decision invalidating the Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

The 5-4 decision in which the New Deal won its fight to abrogate gold payments in the Holyoke case.

The 5-4 decision upholding the Wagner Act.

The 5-4 decision upholding the unemployment insurance sections of the Social Security Act.

The 5-4 decision upholding the Alabama Unemployment Insurance Law auxiliary to the Social Security Act.

In all the above cases, whether won or lost by the New Deal, Mr. Justice Sutherland cast his vote against the Administration's policy. It is significant of the unity of the constitutional interpretation of the so-called "conservative bloc" that in each of the foregoing cases, Messrs. Justices McReynolds, Butler and Van Devanter cast their vote with him.

What Might Have Been

The result of this fixity of sentiment, combined with equal rigidity on the opposite "liberal side" presented one of the most curious and fundamentally disturbing conditions in the long history of the great tribunal. It was frequently possible in cases of a specific sort to calculate in advance the views of most of the jurists.

Frequently the balance of power was held by Mr. Justice Roberts, bringing the taunt of Robert Jackson, assistant attorney general, during the court enlargement fight that matters of constitutionality were being decided not by nine judges, but by one "peripatetic judge."

If the Van Devanter-Sutherland retirements had come earlier it is possible to assume that the Rail Pension Act, the Guffey Act, the AAA, the power of the SEC to compel production of records, and the Municipal Bankruptcy Act would all be the law today. The constitutionality of all these invalidated matters was vigorously upheld by the so-called liberal minority; a minority which now seems in process of becoming dominant.

The conservative bloc seemed to have thrown in the sponge last Monday, when the court by a vote of six to two—Mr. Justice Sutherland not participating—reversed its four-to-four division of last June in the Pacific Gas & Electric Company case. The effect of this decision is to open the way for states to fix utility rates on the Roosevelt "prudent investment" cost basis as against the old "reproduction cost." Messrs. Justices McReynolds and Butler were still in dissent.

Summing it all up, the Sutherland retirement gives Mr. Roosevelt what apepars to be a clear-cut five-to-four "liberal" majority of Brandeis, Stone, Cardosa, Black and Sutherland's successor.

South Is to Celebrate Buzzard Roost Victory

GREENWOOD, S. C., Jan. 5 (AP)—Greenwood launched plans for a celebration tonight as soon as news was received Monday of the Supreme Court's decision upholding the right of this county to build a $2,850,000 power project at Buzzard Roost with the aid of Public Works Administration funds. Invitations were sent to Secretary Harold L. Ickes, head of the PWA, and Solicitor General Stanley Reed, who upheld the county's position before the Supreme Court, among others.

Palestine Chronology

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

1915—Sir Henry McMahon, High Commissioner to Egypt, on behalf of the British Government undertook "to recognize and support the independence of the Arabs" within certain named territories so far as Britain "is free to act without detriment to the interests of her ally, France." On this declaration the British Government has based its claim to exclude Palestine from the area of Arab independence.

1917—Arthur James Balfour, then British Foreign Secretary, wrote that the British Government "view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

1922—League of Nations Council confirmed a British mandate to include Palestine.

1925—Pacification of Palestine deemed almost complete. British garrison greatly reduced. By this time, 33,801 Jews had entered. Between 1925 and 1928 the Jewish population rose to 151,000.

1929—Arab Executive started a nationalist agitation; serious Arab-Jewish rioting occurred, but tranquillity was restored.

1933—Number of both Jews and Arabs had increased as the country was gradually opened up, largely owing to Jewish enterprise, but Arab nationalism also gathered strength beneath the surface, the Arab press violently attacking the Jews.

1936—Jewish population (80,000 before the World War) rose to 400,000. Arabs (600,000 in 1920) had increased to 950,000. Friction, increasing since 1933, culminated in a general Arab strike. Murders and rioting increased. British garrison strengthened. British Royal Commission under the late Earl Peel was sent to Palestine to investigate.

1937—Commission reported in favor of splitting up mandate into separate Jewish and Arab states, Britain to remain in charge of Jerusalem and other places of common Christian, Jewish and Arab reverence. Negotiations between the British Government and the League of Nations for putting this or some related partition scheme into operation followed. Opposition to it, especially in Arab circles, increased. Disturbances and isolated murders occurred. In September L. Y. Andrews, British District Commissioner for Galilee, was assassinated while about to enter a church at Nazareth. In October Britain dissolved the Arab Higher Committee, deported four of its leaders and deprived its head, Haj Amin al Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem, of wide patronage and the control of large Moslem religious funds he had previously administered. The Mufti subsequently fled in disguise to French Syria. Highway robberies, sniping at Jewish and British residents, and isolated incendiarism continue.

Montreal-New York Waterway Held Unwarranted at Present

OTTAWA, Jan. 5 (CP)—The expense of constructing a deep inland waterway from Montreal to New York City would not be warranted at least until the St. Lawrence seaway is an accomplished fact, the International Joint Commission found in a report filed yesterday with the Governments of Canada and the United States.

The commission suggested that this be considered an interim report and it receive jurisdiction to revive the inquiry should be two nations decide to go ahead with the St. Lawrence seaway.

The commission said that because estimated costs of maintaining the Champlain route were far in excess of estimated transportation savings, it could find "nothing that would justify it, at the present time."

The report added, however, "it is obviously impossible to foresee at the present time what effect the completion and operation of the St. Lawrence waterway might have on tonnage that would be attracted to the proposed Champlain waterway or on the cost of transporting that tonnage."

Linked to Deep Sea Plan

The commission said it was impressed by the fact that "all the interested parties" that appeared at public hearings agreed the Champlain seaway "could not be justified except as an extension or feeder to the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway."

It recommended that the Champlain project be held in abeyance until the St. Lawrence seaway had been constructed "and the commissibn has had an opportunity of studying the effect of its operation upon the proposed Champlain waterway."

The commission, composed of three Americans and three Canadians, undertook a study of the "practicability" of the waterway last February at the request of the two Governments.

Hearings were held in Washington, New York, Albany, Plattsburg, Rutland, Vt., Boston and Montreal.

The investigation involved the consideration of several possible routes from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, one of the deepening of the existing all-water route from Montreal down the St. Lawrence to Sorel, up the Richelieu to Lake Champlain and by way of the present American canal to the Hudson, and the other canals from various points on the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain and then by existing waterways to the Hudson.

Estimated construction costs for 12, 14 and 27-foot channels ranged from $12,884,000 to $344,100,000.

Savings and Carrying Charges

The commission said that it was "impressed" by the contrast between the maximum potential annual saving in transportation costs, as estimated by the engineers, and the annual carrying charges of the proposed waterway.

"For a 27-foot waterway," the report said, "the maximum potential annual saving in transportation costs is estimated to be $4,710,240 as against estimated annual carrying charges of $17,646,400.

"For a 14-foot waterway, the figures are $75,600 saving and $2,738,600 carrying charge. For a 12-foot waterway the corresponding figures are $58,800 and $953,000.

"If these figures were even approximately correct, the United States and Canada would be paying each year on account of the Champlain waterway, if it were a 27-foot channel, nearly four times the amount saved in transportation costs; if it were a 14-foot channel, 36 times the saving; and if it were a 12-foot channel, 16 times the saving."

The commission said "it is pertinent to note" that the Canadian Government may decide to deepen the Richelieu River to 12 feet throughout its length from the international boundary down to the St. Lawrence.

"If that should be done," the report said, "it would only be necessary for the Government of the United States to carry out dredging in certain limited portions of Lake Champlain in order to insure a 12-foot waterway from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson by this route."

Five Routes Studied

The five routes studied by the commission were:

From Lake St. Francis on the St. Lawrence River to Lake Champlain via the Chazy River.

From Lake St. Francis to the Richelieu River three miles south of the City of St. Johns.

From Caughnawaga on the St. Lawrence River to Fryer's Island on the Richelieu River.

From the St. Lawrence River at Longueuil to Fryer's Island on the Richelieu River.

From the St. Lawrence River at Sorel up the Richelieu River to Lake Champlain.

The commission found the last route "the most practicable from an engineering standpoint and the least impracticable from an economic point of view."

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Canadian Relief Cut But Survey Discloses Heavy Annual Load

OTTAWA, Jan. 5 (CP)—Although relief figures now stand at a new low for recent years, Canada is still faced with serious problems of unemployment and dependency, according to "The Relief Outlook in Canada," an annual review prepared by the Canadian Welfare Council.

The council concluded: "There is a heavy tide of seasonal dependency in Canada that engulfs 300,000 to 400,000 individuals each year in recurring dependency on public aid; that involves an unascertained number in idleness and dissipation of savings and reserves and that must affect some 150,000 adult workers.

The total of relief recipients in Canada for December is estimated by the council at 900,000 compared with officially recorded totals of 1,043,166 in November and 1,118,552 in December, 1936.

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Italy, Germany and the League

Rome Gives Indication of Cutting All Ties in Recent Move

To End Institutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Italian Government's determinatoin to break off all connections with the League of Nations, however slight, is seen in Rome's decision to abolish the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and the International Institution for the Unification of Private Law, which were founded by the Italian Government and placed under supervision of the League during a period when Signor Mussolini was more interested in co-operation with non-Fascist governments.

Italy's complete break with the League became apparent after she announced her withdrawal from the International Labor Organization as well as from the League proper. Italy thus followed Germany's example rather than Japan's. The Tokyo Government retained its membership in the Labor Office after withdrawing from the League, and also kept up associations with other League committees.

A third institute at Rome, the International Institute of Agriculture, will apparently be retained. Its connections with the League have been limited to an exchange of information and the presence of League representatives at meetings in Rome. This connection can be broken without any changes in the institute.

Japan Continued Activities

The two other institutes were listed under the heading of "Activities Related to the League," along with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris, the Nansen Office for Refugees, the Red Cross, and a number of other organizations sponsored by member states.

So far as the League was concerned, there was no reason why these institutes could not have functioned exactly as they have done. A member state may withdrew from the League and still retain membership in any subsidiary organizations, including the Labor Office, as Japan has done. But the Italian Government apparently preferred to make the break complete by abolishing even those institutes founded by itself.

In fact, the Fascist Government may have welcomed a pretext for abolishing these institutes, which seem to have been intended originally to placte non-Fascist countries. Signor Mussolini recently has shown less disposition to pay attention to public opinion in other countries, and the cost of these institutes may have been considered ill-spent. In any case, international co-operation centered at Rome has become increasingly difficult as the "ideological warfare" in Europe sharpened.

The Italian Government founded the Law Institute in 1926 and the Cinematographic Institute in 1928, providing quarters for both institutes in Rome and contributing liberally to the support of both Italian and foreign personnel.

Fostered Exchange of Films

The avowed purpose of the Cinematographic Institute was "to encourage the production, circulation and exchange of educational films." Its most conspicuous activity was the annual Cinema Festival. While the League Council appointed the Governing Body, the Italian member was ex-officio chairman and had to be consulted about the appointment of secretaries.

The League's connections were even more intimate wtih the Institute for the Unification of Private Law, which was practically built into the framework of the League at the suggestion of the Italian Government. The League supervised all the institute's activities, in closest co-operation with the League's other related committees and organizations. The avowed purpose of the institute was to "work out means of reconciling and co-ordinating the private law of the various states, and thus gradually preparing the way for the general adoption of legislation in this sphere."

In the 12 years since this institute was founded, the fascist and other totalitarian states have drawn ever farther away from all conceptions of law held by democratic states, and have adopted a more uncompromising attitude toward conceptions which fail to coincide fully with their own. It has therefore become more difficult to make any progress in carrying out the avowed purpose of this institute. Withdrawal from the League may therefore have been a minor reason for abolishing this institute, although it served as a convenient pretext.

Trade Plan Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, Jan. 5

German and Italian self-sufficiency provides a major problem facing former Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, whose report on international economic adjustment is soon to be issued.

The study is believed to parallel proposals by the Economic and Financial Committee of the League of Nations for currency stabilization and abolition of exchange restrictions.

Berlin Wants Free Hand and Bars Resort to Collective Security

Clings to Goals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's new attitude toward the League of Nations is revealed in its recent official declaration that it would "never again" participate in the work of that institution.

This came as a surprise to those who still thought of the attitude Adolf Hitler laid down in his Reichstag speech after the remilitarization of the Rhineland in March, 1936. Then he envisaged the possibility of a return to the League provided Germany's former colonies were restored to her and certain radical reforms in the League structure were introduced.

Much has happened in the intervening months. This country has grown stronger and has done a great deal more toward "breaking the shackles of the Versailles Diktat." The Reich feels itself diplomatically in a much better position than two years ago and considers that the Lague of Nations has by now shown itself to be so weak and useless as an instrument for dealing with contemporary international issues that even in the democracies, especially in England, large sections of opinion consider it only as an "impractical ideal." The belief, for example, that British Premier Neville Chamberlain is no League enthusiast has long been current in influential circles here.

If one asks what the League means to the average German one must reply that it represents the attempt to keep the Reich bound for ever to the Versailles Treaty, Anglo-French hegemony in Europe, the existence of an institution which keeps Soviet Russia closely linked diplomatically with western Europe and the representation in international affairs of the democratic principles which modern Germany professes to despise and abhor.

Reich Wants Free Hand

Coming down to more practical details one realizes that the Third Reich is determined to have nothing to do with collective security as a method of settling international differences. The reason for this is clear.

This country's diplomatic successes during the last four years would not have been possible, according to general opinion here, had Germany remained in the League. The reintroduction of military conscription, remilitarization of the Rhineland, and reinternationalization of German rivers were all achieved after the Reich had withdrawn from the League.

Collective security has stood in the way of Germany's realization of what it considers its just aims since 1918, and it is still seen as a hindrance to future aims. One of these, for example, is a free hand east of the Rhine, in other words no "collective security," no interference from other states, especially France or Russia, in the Third Reich's policy from the Rhine to the Black Sea and from the North Sea to the Adriatic.

This, Germany feels, is the only way in which she can be sure in the future of security against any possible encirclement such as occurred in 1914. Treaties with individual states she is prepared to make but a so-called European settlement finds no response here.

Continuity of Objectives

The more German foreign policy develops the more one realizes its continuity. Whether it be Bismarck or Stresemann or Hitler, the methods may be different but not the goals. How little basic difference is there, for example, between Third Reich foreign policy and that of Stresmann as he expounded it in an anonymous newspaper article in 1925.

"The task of German foreign policy consists in the first instance of contending against the aggressive policy of France. . . . Further, Germany must be the champion of the German minorities in Europe . . . the aim of German foreign policy must, in addition, be an effort toward the revision of the eastern frontier, which is today recognized everywhere as impossible. It must also consist in backing Germany's claim to colonial activity and to acquiring colonial possessions. She must, finally, stand out for the national right of self-determination which in the question of the union of German Austria with Germany has been treated with unexampled cynicism by the Allies."

Stresemann would achieve his aims by so-called parliamentary methods, the Third Reich more directly.

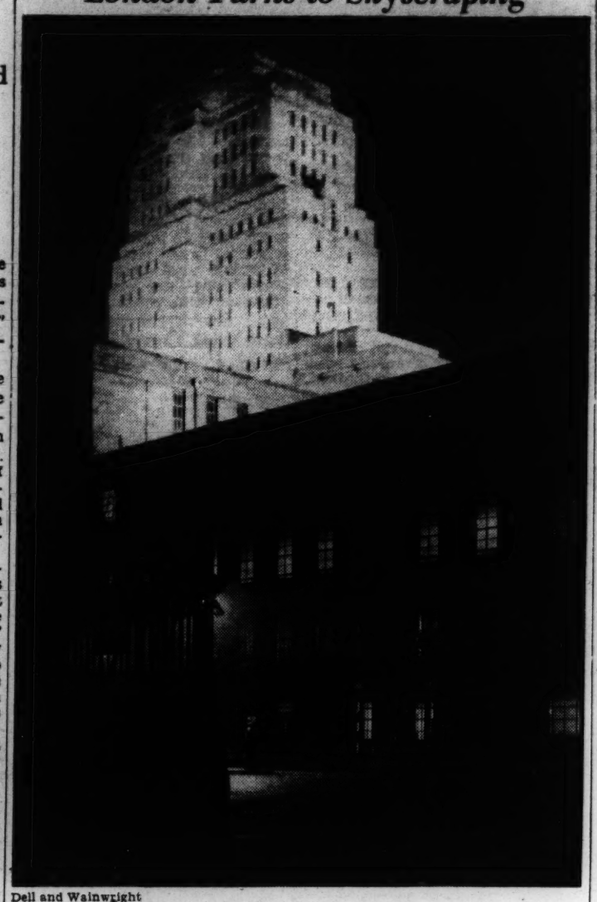
Income Tax Collections Gain in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Federal income tax collections in South Carolina totaled $657,087 during the first 15 days of December, almost twice as much as the $364,867 collected in the corresponding period of 1936, according to W. P. Bowers, assistant collector of internal revenue.

An aggregate of $2,584,420 has been paid in income taxes since July 15, the statement said, and this represents a nearly 100 per cent increase over the collections for the same period last year.

London Turns to Skyscraping



Dell and Wainwright

London University's 22-Story Library Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The great tower which is to house London University's library of 300,000 books has recently shed its panoply of scaffolding, and dominates Bloomsbury with its white majesty—London's first skyscraper.

Its 22 stories rise 210 feet above the vast Senate House, the severely efficient ultra-modern administrative headquarters of the University, and above the stone skeletons of colleges and schools which will eventually form the University's central massif.

The final cost of the buildings designed to monopolize the 10½-acre site has been estimated at £3,000,000.

Relief Fund Sent to China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—One million dollars has been raised in less than five months by San Francisco's Chinatown for civilian refugee relief and aid to the wounded in the Far Eastern conflict. Most of this money has already been paid in and expended for supplies by the China War Relief Association of America, B. S. Fong, chairman, which has its headquarters here.

The association handles all funds subscribed in the San Francisco Bay area, nearby parts of California, and Arizona. Chinese communities in Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and other cities have their own separate funds for relief. Seattle contributions have been estimated at $250,000 and Portland's at $100,000. In the San Francisco area, all but 3 per cent of the total, which comes from American friends, has been given by Chinese.

Funds are partly used for purchase in America of medical supplies, winter clothing, and articles not easily obtainable in China, and partly forwarded to China for purchase of goods available on the spot. Early shipments went to Shanghai, but now all goods and money are being transmitted to Hong Kong. Funds thus far transmitted to the Far East have been sent for allocation to the Central Emergency Relief Committee at Nanking, the international committee of the China Red Cross at Shanghai and Hankow and the Canton emergency relief committee.

More than 30,000 individuals have donated towards the funds handled in San Francisco. Women of the Chinese colony have pawned their jewels, boys shine shoes, and girls sell flowers to contribute to the fund. A football team of San Francisco Chinese will play a "Rice Bowl" game with a team of Los Angeles Chinese on Feb. 6, for the "rice-less" mouths of China.

The China War Relief Association was formed on Aug. 19, 1937, by 91 family and other organizations of Chinese in San Francisco. Fifteen thousand pieces of new clothing have been sent to wounded soldiers, and 50,000 pounds of old clothes to war refugees in Shanghai and Canton. Every political party, all cliques and factions, are acting together in this common enterprise. All persons connected with the association are volunteers, says Mr. Fong, and every dollar raised goes back to China for relief work. Administration expenses are shared jointly by the 91 organizations sponsoring the association.

Japanese Soldiers Paid by U. S. Firms

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Jan. 5

Scores of American business houses in Japan are still paying all or part of the salaries of former Japanese employees who have been summoned to the colors in Japan's undeclared war with China. It is not a law, nor in any sense compulsory. But Japanese etiquette prescribes the formula, Japanese companies follow it, and so foreign firms have adhered to it as a matter of "good will in business."

Thus, when a Japanese clerk, translator or office boy employed by an American company is ordered to the front, his salary continues. It is sent to his family. The amounts vary. Some firms are paying the full wage for the first month and proportions of it thereafter. Some make a distinction between married and single men.

Japanese Decries White Supremacy

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Japan's Home Minister, Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, believes world peace today awaits "liberation" of the world's colored races from the shackles of white supremacy.

The Minister's assertion was made public by Kaizo Magazine reporting a recent round-table conference to discuss chiefly the Chinese-Japanese situation. Admiral Suyetsugu, then a member of the Cabinet Advisory Board, has since entered the Government.

"The maintenance of peace in the Far East is a question of life or death to Japan," the magazine quoted him as saying.

"I am determined to eliminate all obstacles whatever they may be in attaining this sacred mission. The maintenance of this peace is the mission not only of Japan but the common mission of all Oriental races.

"A three-power entente of Japan, China and Manchoukuo can alone establish peace in East Asia. Whether or not this means the immediate exclusion of the white races constitutes one of the most serious questions facing the world."

Germany Again Looks East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD—The German "push to the East" which was checked by the World War and suspended in the post-war years, is again becoming a factor in Near East politics, although this time the expansion is on economic rather than military lines.

While the world's attention has been concentrated on the dramatic oratorical outbursts of Benito Mussolini about Italy's destiny in the East, few have noticed that Germany has succeeded in doing quietly what the Duce of Italy has been trying to do. In Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan, German influence is today second only to British.

There is, however, a very big difference between Germany's push now and the one which, ultimately, was one of the factors that led to the World War. While it then tried to make its way without Britain and even against Britain, now, made wiser by bitter experience, it seems more careful not to antagonize Albion, and keeps within definite limits.

Germany's trade with Iraq has trebled durin, the last three years. The German colony in Baghdad has become the largest foreign colony next to the British, and economically it is at least as active as the British. Numerous commercial travelers are constantly arriving, and some are said to be interested in matters other than selling razor-blades. A few Germans have even gotten jobs in the Iraq Government, in spite of the fact that the Treaty with Britain reserves first choice for British subjects. At least one such appointment, that of Director of Antiquities, did not meet with the full approval of the British Embassy.

Something more of the extent of the German success can be gauged from the fact that for the first time since the Iraq state was established, the Iraq Government has now sent students to study in Germany—because, as the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed, they receive there substantial reductions in fees. The German Ministry was also successful last summer in organizing a large party of tourists, composed of the higher officials, to visit the Third Reich, where they were received with great honors.

An important point in German propaganda here, as everywhere else, is anti-Semitism, but here this point is subordinated to an anti-Soviet line. Numerous booklets purporting to give the "inside story" about the Soviets have been distributed, and two Baghdad papers which are particularly sympathetic towards Germany have something to say almost every day about Russia.

Spaniards Endure War's Havoc With Courage and Kindliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5—A picture of courage and kindness in the midst of the ruins of Spanish cities, is given in a report received recently by the American Friends Service Committeee headquarters here from two of their workers in Spain, Earl Smith and Dan West, who had just completed an inspection trip through Burgos, Bilbao, Asturias, Leon, Palencia and other intermediate points.

Describing Oviedo in the Cantabrian mountains of northwestern Spain, where their own principal relief work was being carried on, they wrote:

"The town was reminiscent of the Rheims of 1919. Most of the buildings and houses are uninhabited and uninhabitable at present. Only three houses in the whole city are reported as quite undamaged. Yet many thousands of people are living there, and every day returning refugees add to their number.

"Where do they live? In the one or two or three rooms left intact in their former home or that of a neighbor or relative. Possibly, sharing in the basement or first story of their apartment house with the rest of the occupants of a five-story building. Anywhere a temporary makeshift can be made. We understand that some are still being harbored in the basements that formerly served the public as refuges from air and artillery attacks. A lieutenant colonel of the Civil Guard took us over the city pointing out the destruction and some of the outstanding facts in the defense of the city.

"We are particularly interetsed in children. We found Oviedo children scattered in temporary and permanent orphanages for 70 miles around. Others still huddle amid the ruins. One of our experiences that most tugged at our heart strings was that of giving out 40 blankets to 652 children. Several of the little ones who did not get blankets walked up to them and felt them: one child patted the blankets and then walked outside into the night cold. Forty—or more likely 80—no doubt slept warmer that night: but we fear that nearly 600 must have passed an even less comfortable night than the one before.

"These 652 neediest children are each day fed by the Phalangist Social Aid two good substantial meals—good, but not including any milk whatever. We hope to send some to them soon. And shoes and stockings, hundreds of pairs.

"In Oviedo and surrounding towns and villages we saw many tiny bare legs, a few bare feet (we were comfortable with overcoats), and a large number of toes protruding through worn-out shoes. Of our supplies the shoes, though we had a good stock, were the first to run out, especially in the larger sizes.

"Everywhere we find good people, among the rich and powerful as well as among the poor. Some are making great sacrifices, and the experience is doing them good. Some have caught an ideal and they feel it worth living for. Some work long hours without pay, that human needs may be met. Most are very courteous and kind.

"We are greatly indebted to the authorities of the Save-the-Children International Union, who so kindly loaned us their fine little Opel car, without which we could not have made our tour of Asturias and parts of the provinces of Leon and Palencia.."

Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

anese may establish a form of governmental seat, probably at Suochow.

Should this new seat of government become strong enough, through the use of Chinese personnel subservient to the Japanese conquerors, it is believed here that this might form the central point for Japanese administration. There are observers that believe that the Japanese look with favor toward a political headquarters further south than the "autonomous government" which they have set up at Peiping.

Delay in South China

From a military standpoint, the latest indications are that Japan's campaign will not be pressed against Canton. The reason for this is that the Japanese appear to have information that the south will gravitate toward its former independent status.

Although nominally under the former Nanking regime, Canton has been the seat of a number of separatist movements, which the Japanese believe may again take form with the retreat of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to his interior capitals.

Japanese strategists appear less interested in controlling Canton itself, than in severing it from Hankow, thus breaking the major line through which munitions and supplies can reach the Chinese Government from the coast.

The situation in Shantung, however, comes in a different category. Here the Japanese are expected to progress as far as possible toward complete military occupation. When this is accomplished, it is expected to complete the scene for economic exploitation in North China, under a group of Japanese-controlled puppet states.

Prohibition Party

The Prohibition Party was organized in 1869.

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New Dealer Gets Black Seat

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Representative Lister Hill, stanch New Deal supporter of President Roosevelt, has won the Senate seat of Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black in a smashing victory over "Cotton Tom" Heflin, who did not know his comeback effort had failed.

Mr. Heflin's aides, who conceded defeat and congratulated Mr. Hill, said the former Senator, confined to bed but on the road to recovery at Lafayette, had lost count of the days and was unaware that yesterday was primary day.

Mr. Hill had a walkaway in the three-cornered primary election against Mr. Heflin and Charles W. Williams, and will serve out Mr. Justice Black's term, which expires in January, 1939.

Unofficial returns from 1826 of 2200 boxes in the state gave:

Hill, 81,787.
Heflin, 44,760.
Williams, 4990.

In a statement, Mr. Hill said, "it was a victory for the great cause of human welfare as proclaimed in the Democratic platform and embodied in the inspiring leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Gov. Bibb Graves, who supported the victor, said, "the result proves Alabama is for the New Deal all the way."

Mr. Hill is expected to move from the House to the Senate next week without the formality of a general election.

Following Senator Black's resignation to become a Supreme Court Justice, Governor Graves appointed his wife, Dixie, to the post, with the announcement that he would name as her successor the victor in the primary election. When official pronouncement is made of yesterday's balloting, Mrs. Graves will resign and Mr. Hill will be appointed.

The primary ended a three-month campaign in which personalities and the wages and hours bill vied for the spotlight. Mr. Heflin and Mr. Williams attacked the wages and hours measure; Mr. Hill supported it.

Mr. Hill will be one of the youngest members of the Senate.

Expansion Allowed To Subway Showing Operating Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—This community is justifying its investment of $12,000,000 in a rapid transit subway line, by realizing a profit on its operation. The subway, which at the outset failed to make money, reported a profit of $2126 for the first quarter of 1937. The City Council has authorized extensions that will cost $142,000.

Cutting across the city diagonally, the subway utilizes the bed of the ancient Erie Canal and the 100-year-old aqueduct that once carried the canal across the Genesee River. It serves both east and west sides of the downtown section.

Besides operating rapid transit cars, the system has auxiliary tracks for shunting freight cars from railroads to plants at outlying sections of the city. Several downtown buildings receive supplies directly from subway platforms at sub-basement levels.

Kennedy Goes to West Coast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, and six members of the commission's staff headed for the west coast last night for an on-the-scene study of the shipping situation there.

While no formal itinerary was announced, Mr. Kennedy and his aides, after stopping first at San Francisco, are expected to visit Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland. There is a possibility that other port cities may be added.

In Mr. Kennedy's party were Max O'Rell Truitt, general counsel; Joseph R. Sheehan, executive director; E. C. Moore, administrative assistant to Mr. Kennedy; Harvey Klemmer, director of special studies; Knight Aulsbrook, of the legal staff, and Miss Ruth Greene, secretary to Mr. Kennedy.

"The chairman and the commission's experts are anxious to obtain a first-hand view of the west coast shipping situation," a commission spokesman said.

One primary purpose of the trip, it was said, is to study the Dollar Line. This line has received no government aid since cancellation of the ocean mail contracts six months ago and has been conducting negotiations for an operating subsidy.

The party also will study other aspects of the west coast situation, particularly the intercoastal trade.

Mr. Kennedy has been represented as seriously concerned over contentions of the Grace Line and the Panama Pacific Line that they cannot operate profitably in the intercoastal trade since cancellation of ocean mail contracts. Intercoastal lines are not eligible for operating differential subsidies.

New York Court Exempts Y. M. C. A. From Sales Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5—The Young Men's Christian Association and New York University are exempt under the law from payment of the New York City sales tax, according to a ruling by the Court of Appeals, highest state tribunal.

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"The Voice of Business" will be presented in a style easily comprehended. Impartial in its views and non-political in its purpose, the issue will be strikingly illustrated with many photographs, charts and pictographs.

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Some of the prominent writers on economic subjects who will be represented in The Sun's "Voice of Business" issue

FRED R. FAIRCHILD,
Professor of Political Economy at Yale University: "The Vital Need of a Flow of Capital Into Industry."

PHILIP CABOT,
Professor of Public Utility Management, Harvard University: "The Public Utilities."

MELVIN T. COPELAND,
Professor of Marketing, Harvard University: "The Trend of Prices."

JAMES E. BOYLE,
Professor of Rural Economy, Cornell University: "The State of Agriculture."

EDWIN W. KEMMERER,
Walker Professor of International Finance, Princeton University: "Our Money Problem."

HARLEY L. LUTZ,
Professor of Public Finance, Princeton University: "The Budget—Why Balance It?"

GEORGE O. MAY,
Senior partner of Price, Waterhouse & Co.: "Taxation."

WALTER E. SPAHR,
Professor of Economics, New York University: "The Needs of America—What Must Be Done to Meet Them."

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK,
Associate Editor of The Wall Street Journal: "The Railroads."

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Political League Picks New Name, Widens Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Discarding the title used since 1894, the League for Political Education has altered its name to the Town Hall, Inc., it was announced by George V. Denny Jr., president of the institution, today, when he outlined a program for expansion of its activities to make it "a people's university."

While expenditures of $1,300,000 are contemplated, the chief immediate project is creation of an extension division to be headed by Chester D. Snell, former dean of the extension division of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Denny said. Mr. Snell will join the Town Hall staff on Jan. 10.

The expansion program provides for addition of five stories to the Town Hall Building here to provide room for classes, forums and discussion groups. A campaign to raise funds had been planned, but the current business recession made such efforts seem unwise at present, Mr. Denny said.

Campaign Deferred

"Our plan to raise $1,300,000 has been deferred until times are better, but just as soon as there seems to be any likelihood of obtaining sufficient funds, we intend to go ahead to complete the building and equip it adequately," he continued.

Mr. Denny formerly was director of the league, but has the title of president under the reorganization. Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, former president of the league's board of trustees, serves as chairman of the board of Town Hall, Inc.

The change in name, according to Mr. Denny, resulted from a growth in the activities of the organization beyond the original scope contemplated by the founders. Moreover, the phrase "political education" had an undesirable connotation, he feels, since it implies some special cause might have been advanced.

Free Discussion Provided

On the other hand, the new title—the Town Hall—is held to signify more accurately the chief activity of the institution, which is to provide for discussion of all sides of controversial public issues.

The league was founded in 1894 as a non-partisan, non-sectarian educational institution. In 1921, it opened Town Hall, its permanent home, as a modern adaptation of that early American institution. At Town Hall a program of daily lectures has been developed and an important musical center has grown up.

In 1935, "America's Town Meeting of the Air," was founded in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company to distribute a radio program throughout the nation on Thursday evenings. This work in the radio field is held to have inspired the independent organization of lecture courses in many other cities, so there are now so-called town halls in scores of cities outside New York.

Wide Interest Shown

"In connection with the town hall meeting of the air, hundreds of town meeting discussion clubs have been formed in schools, colleges, libraries, clubs and private homes in all parts of the United States and even in Canada," Mr. Denny said. "We know of one point in the backwoods of a western province of Canada where settlers gather from miles around to hear and discuss the town hall radio program."

More than 100,000 letters from radio listeners reveal a wide demand that town hall take the initiative in reviving the town meeting plan as a means of preserving liberal democracy through political education, Mr. Denny added. The organization is preparing to accept this leadership just as fast as funds are available, he said.

Road 'Team Work' Urged for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — In traffic, 'team work" is of far greater value than the most spectacular "single play," William P. Swift, director of safety and traffic engineering for the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, declared in a recent message to students of the city.

The thrill of "taking chances" might be a factor in good sportsmanship on the playing field, but it was far from sporting on the highway, Mr. Swift said.

"Every student should pledge himself to be a good sport in the matter of observing traffic laws," Mr. Swift asserted. "Even as a pedestrian he should try not to break any of the rules that have been made for the protection of everyone. For when someone breaks a fundamental rule, such as looking in both directions before crossing a street, he is being decidedly unfair to both himself and approaching motorists.

"Every year your parents, your community and such organizations as the Automobile Club of Philadelphia spend thousands of dollars to improve traffic conditions around your school so that you may travel the streets in safety. But all the painted crosswalks, expensive traffic lights and signals—and the many other safety measures taken for your protection—are of no avail unless you are a good sport and obey them.

"So this year let's all pledge ourselves to play the game according to the rules and confine our 'thrills' and 'close-ones' to the football field and basketball court."

Recall Petitions Filed Against Woman Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILDWOOD, N. J., Jan. 5—The recall of Mayor Doris W. Bradway and Commissioner Frederick W. McMurray is sought in new petitions which have been filed by George W. Krogan, president of the Independent Taxpayers' League.

Mayor Bradway and Commissioner McMurray are charged with inefficiency. Original recall petitions filed in November were ordered amended by Supreme Court Justice Donges on the ground they lacked proper affidavits. The corrected papers were refiled and later withdrawn. The city clerk has 10 days in which to inspect the petitions for discrepancies. If they are in order, he must call a special election within 40 days.

Museum Widens Its Scope Of Educational Activities

Dr. Charles Russell
Appointed to American Museum of Natural History Post

New Curator Is Named as National History Group Moves Forward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Dr. Charles Russell, newly-appointed curator of the department of education, the American Museum of Natural History, assumes his new duties after 15 years' service as head of the State Teachers College at Westfield, Mass. He graduated from McGill University in 1915 and obtained his doctorate from Columbia, in 1922.

Announcing the appointment of Dr. Russell to succeed Dr. George H. Sherwood, Dr. F. Trubee Davison, museum president said today, "Dr. Russell assumes charge of the department of education at a time when the museum is actively planning for extension of the scope and size of its educational efforts under provision of its Ten Year Development Program. With his gifts and experience as an educator, Dr. Russell is eminently equipped to continue the notable start for education in the natural sciences that has been made by the museum under the inspirational leadership of its two greatest educators, Albert S. Bickmore and George H. Sherwood."

The American Museum was one of the first great institutions of its kind to undertake an extensive program of co-operation with elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities in its home community. Its influence far exceeds the bounds of Greater New York, for throughout the nation there is an increasing number of teachers, particularly in high schools and colleges, who have advanced their knowledge and teaching methods by direct instruction in the institution.

Aside from formal educational work, many visitors come primarily for recreation or interest. The museum is one of the greatest forces for objective education with exhibits arranged to teach some lesson or two. They are so prepared that instruction is given without labeling it instruction, and it would be difficult for anyone to visit the halls without learning something.

Wyoming Station Serves Sparsely Settled Sections

With Monitor Newscasters

SHERIDAN, Wyo. — Station KWYO, located in the Big Horn dude ranch, cattle and sheep country, serves the typically valuable role of an information giver in a sparsely settled region. It has been of invaluable service to Sheridan and the surrounding territory of northern Wyoming and southern Montana; especially during flood seasons, in forest fire warnings and in the apprehension of criminals.

But the "dudes" and other ranchers are never out of touch with the world's news for KWYO radiocasts five periods daily, including "The Monitor Views the News."

The coverage of KWYO in this vast area was improved about a year ago with the erection of a new 186-foot vertical radiating antenna tower and modern transmitter operating on 250 watts.

Radiocasting was brought to the Big Horn country in 1932 by the efforts of a group of business men in Sheridan. After two years of effort the first program from KWYO was heard on June 10, 1934.

The station operated with 100 watts power on the frequency of 1370 kilocycles.

Recordings formed the principal programs of KWYO in the beginning. Today the station buys several recorded services, two news services and radiocasts its own studio programs.

The Big Horn Broadcasting Company, which operates KWYO, is headed by R. E. Carroll, president. W. Anthony is secretary-treasurer, B. H. Middleton station manager and Herb Siebert program director. Cecil Taggart and Bill Fleming handle the announcing duties, and Eli Daniels and Bob Crossthwaite, engineers, operate the transmitter and controls.

This is article No. 149 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Jan. 7.

Soil Conservation Pushed in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Engineers working on the South Tyger River project of the Soil Conservation Service near here are finding that the problem of eliminating gullies can best be met through using the soil washed into the depressions as a result of erosion as a seed bed for vegetative growth to bind these scars made by erosion.

Gullies which have penetrated the subsoil and sometimes into the parent rock afford little or no nourishment for vegetation, S. L. Jeffords, soil expert of the Soil Conservation Service, emphasized in a recent message to southern farmers. Nature must be given an opportunity to get vegetation established, otherwise the gullies usually become deeper and broader until they reach a stabilized grade.

Construction of small temporary dams of field rock or other inexpensive material will form a barrier across the gully channel above which silt washed into the gully will collect. Vegetation usually makes rapid growth in this material, forming an additional barrier for the collection of silt over which the vegetation can spread.

Cardenas Cabinet Faces Drastic Reorganization

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 5 (AP)—Silvestre Guerrero Dec. 3 resigned as Secretary of Interior, and political quarters said four other resignations from President Cardenas' official family were expected.

The others mentioned are: Eduardo Hay, Foreign Secretary; Rafael Sanchez Tapia, Secretary of National Economy; Cosme Hinojosa, chief of the Federal District Department, and Jose Siurob, chief of the Public Health Department.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Footing the 1937 Account of Women's Achievement

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A European's Journey Across The Map of Women's Progress

Looking Back Through the Old Year Our Staff Correspondent Records Spade Work of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

Here is a short account of the way things have gone for women in Europe during 1937:

Albania

Fête and festival greet the passage of a law which abolishes the wearing of the Muhammadan veil by women. Rumor has it that the Hungarian Countess Amalie Mikes, who is to marry the Albanian ruler, is back of the reform. Rumor has it, too, that polygamy is to be abolished, and that for women big educational schemes are on foot.

Austria

No fête nor festival here. Austrian women complain that 1937 has been a "bad year." The Austrian Constitution of 1934 will come into force in 1938, and women are exasperated to discover that the interests of housewives and domestic workers have, as such, no place in it. Organized women plead for a "Home-Makers' Council" to establish rights which, if not granted now, may be sidetracked indefinitely. Controversy goes on, too, in regard to double wage-earning, and all the time, women find more opportunities closed to them. There are no women in the Diplomatic Service, no women judges or notaries, no women in the Staatsrat, nor in the Bundeseirtschaftsrat.

Belgium

Here women have more cheering matters to record. After a struggle during which it is feared that the Congress of the Belgian Labor Party will not appoint a woman to its bureau, real triumph is hailed in the inclusion of no fewer than 10 women as delegates or special representatives to the General Council itself. Belgian women welcome the decision of the National Broadcasting Board to inaugurate a Women's Forum, and its subsequent request to the National Council of Women to contribute to the allotted weekly hour programs under such headings as "The Legal Position of Women" and "Women at Work."

Bulgaria

Women make history. In the spring of 1937 the right to vote in municipal elections is granted to women who are both over 21 years of age and mothers. In the summer, 30 per cent of those eligible, exercise that right. In the fall, the Minister of the Interior pronounces the experiment "so sound" that married women, whether mothers or not, are given the parliamentary franchise. The unmarried remain voteless—but they intend to "slip in" if they possibly can.

Czechoslovakia

Organized women engineer an inquiry into the laws concerning occupational diseases. They strive to eliminate harmful working conditions in order to keep women from being "restricted out" of the textile and other industries on the pretext of protecting them.

Denmark

Here there is disappointment that only 80 women are returned at the municipal elections. Eight hundred stand, but women voters are slack in their support—so are men voters. Greater interest is taken in the passage of a bill giving equal rights to legitimate and illegitimate children. The illegitimate child is given the right to know his father and to bear his name, right to maintenance and right to inheritance from his father.

Estonia

Adoption of the new semi-democratic Constitution promises to women a revival of opportunities denied them during the last four years of semi-dictatorship. It is arranged that, dating from January, 1938, elections to the Lower House will be in the hands of men and women of over 24 years of age. That the Upper House will, for the most part, be elected by Co-operative Chambers, of which one will be the Women's Chamber of Housekeeping.

Finland

Finnish mothers become "news." Following a new scheme—which is going to involve the Government in the expenditure of some 25,000,000 Finnish marks—70 per cent of them find themselves entitled to a Motherhood Endowment. Families are informed that, should their total yearly income fall below the level of 800 marks—or 1000 marks in districts where prices are especially high—they will be paid, without further ado, 450 marks for the maintenance of each child.

France

The year opens brightly for women. Interest centers round the possible appointment of women as assistant judges in Children's Courts. The influence of the two women Ministers is clearly felt. One of them, Madame Brunschvicg, founds a school for the training of teachers in the care of deficient children. The other, Madame Lacore, sees her project of social centers, maternity homes and the like come before Parliament. A bill to regulate prostitution, another to decide the capacity of married women, and yet another designed to protect the illegitimate child, are discussed. For the first time, women obtain passports—if they wish to—without their husband's consent. Hope runs high. With the fall of the Blum Government, however, comes bitter disappointment. Under the new régime no women are given ministerial rank. Paris turns its attention to its giant exposition, and social reform is submerged in an influx of visitors. Only in October is there a change for the better. The Council for Child Protection is founded, with the two late women Ministers as vice-presidents and with women holding the posts of General and Administrative Secretaries. For the first time women are admitted to the Foreign Consular Service.

Germany

Opportunity for women in the social and cultural services of the State has increased somewhat. Half a million women are employed in the National Socialist Frauenschaft. About 22,000 are included in the ranks of the German Labor Front. On the other hand, opportunity in the educational and scientific services of the State decreases. Girls are no longer admitted to schools with "humanistic" teaching programs. They are rarely, if ever, allowed to learn Latin and Greek, and thus stand poor chance of a university education. Efforts are made by the Women's Office of the German Labor Front to persuade employers to engage women who have passed the age of 40. Such women often have dependents, it is pointed out, and, although "male breadwinners should come first," women breadwinners should not be forgotten.

Great Britain

Outcry is raised on the appearance of a bill which, dealing with the pensions of "black-coated" workers, offers entry to men with incomes of under £400, and to women with incomes of £250. It is pointed out that this represents the first time that such differentiation has been made in National Insurance. A continual agitation goes on for "spinsters' pensions" at the age of 55. More women police are sanctioned and an official recruiting campaign is launched. A new woman Member takes her seat in Parliament, bringing the total number of women up to 11. Fourteen women become mayors. Women, organized by the Alpha Business and Professional Women's Club of London, stage their activities. For the first time all the arts join with business and the professions in a public exhibition.

Holland

Dutch women proclaim themselves "not too pleased" by the chances afforded to them at the parliamentary elections. No fewer than 10 party lists contain no women's names—a result, it is said, of a swing back in regard to women's right to participate in public affairs—and only four women are elected. One woman only occupies a seat in the Upper House. Dutch women say that representation in Parliament is extremely necessary since women are wage-earners on a large scale. Research exposes the fact that far more of them than might be supposed, support parents and other relatives on the most meager earnings.

Hungary

Here women have much the same tale to tell. Statistics show that, of the women of Budapest alone, 70,000 can never marry, yet of the 7,000 women who earn a living, hardly one earns it for herself alone. Objection is expressed by the public to the fact that women hold posts in the lower grades of Government employment. The women reply that the names of only 16 of them appear upon the regular pay-roll, while 137 more hold temporary posts. They ask, Would dismissal of these few help unemployed men to any appreciable extent? With such foolish ideas abroad, they say, it is time women spoke for themselves. Accordingly, pressure is exerted for the inclusion of equal franchise in a reformed Hungarian Parliament.

Ireland (Northern)

For the first time in history, a woman holds office in the Government. She is Mrs. Dehra Parker, and is appointed to the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Ministry of Education in Ulster.

Eire (Irish Free State)

Organized women rise in a body to protest. They protest against the fact that "the principle of equal rights and opportunities"—plainly enunciated in the proclamation of the Republic in 1916—has been omitted in the new Constitution of the Irish Free State. "Back-to-the-home" doctrines are not acceptable to modern Irish women, who are faced with economic necessities unknown to other generations. Joint deputations, letters, resolutions, interviews and agitation generally keep things lively.

Italy

A "triumph" is claimed in the setting up of an organization for rural women. Women of the towns establish meeting rooms and clubs throughout the countryside, providing them with books, papers, radio, sewing machines and plenty of "free advice" in regard to children. Preparations are made for the coming of the new rural housing plan, and women are expected to be good housewives in the new homesteads. Radio messages reach them on Sundays. They are taught the uses of wifehood and motherhood. They bring out their old embroideries and listen. The state launches a "nuptial loan," from the repayment of which 10 per cent is deducted on the birth of each child.

Latvia

Women—especially rural women—find unprecedented interest centered upon them and their work as homemakers. The national authoritarian régime demands better home life, and, influenced by the desire of women for equal rights, sees to it that the new Civil Code places partners in the home on a footing nearly approaching equality. For the first time, town and countrywomen meet in conference. Government officials attend the gathering and hear the views of leading women on the subject of women's place in national development. Farm women declare that if they are to fulfill all that is expected of them, they must be granted better working conditions—more electricity, they say, and less carrying of water from well to kitchen.

Lithuania

Women here rejoice in amendments to the Penal Code. These amendments place heavy penalties on persons who trade in vice. A separate Article deals with penalties for the keeping of a tolerated house or any similar establishment.

Norway

Only one woman gains a seat in the Storting, but 22 receive a mandate as "varamaend," or substitute members, and "stand by" in case of emergency. History is made by the appointment of a woman as Director of the State Women's Prisons. A Government scheme establishes a special section in the Ministry of Agriculture for the promotion of domestic training, and experts in scientific nutrition research, in technical equipment and in household rationalization establish training centers and dispatch itinerant women teachers all over the country.

Poland

Unemployment hampers women here. They set up camps for unemployed girls and open evening classes for training in domestic work. They extend, too, the service of policewomen from Warsaw to other large towns. Steady work goes on to obtain equal pay as between men and women workers and equal property rights between married couples.

Portugal

Three women hold seats in the National Assembly—a doctor, Dr. Domitila de Carvalho; a lawyer, Dr. Maria Candida Parreira, and a teacher, Dr. Maria Guardiola. Only one sits in the Corporative Chamber—Madame Maria José Novais, who represents Private Assistance.

Sweden

The year opens with 10 women as Members of the Lower House of Parliament—twice the number of those who belonged to the old Riksdag. In April, an eleventh joins them. At a joint session of both Chambers, the principle of equal pay for men and women teachers of primary schools is accepted. State relief in the form of a Motherhood Endowment of 75 kroner is provided, and 92 per cent of the mothers of the country will, it is said, take advantage of it. A woman is appointed to serve on the Board of Education. She is Dr. Beth Hennings. The year ends with the addition of yet another woman to the Lower House. Women declare that the Upper House must be invaded at the next possible opportunity.

Switzerland

Minus the parliamentary franchise, Swiss women meet encroachments upon their wage-earning rights politically unarmed. In various Cantons the dismissal of married women teachers and municipal employees is threatened as a remedy for unemployment. The Geneva Suffrage Society organizes a petition demanding a referendum on woman suffrage—it seems the quickest way out. Agitation goes on in regard to the rising cost of living. Women succeed in placing Madame de Montet, President of the Swiss Women's Council—a body consisting of 200 organizations—on the Federal Board of Experts which will deal with the question of prices. Madame Geschwind-Rehanass becomes a member of the Bâle Cantonal Council for Price Control.

Turkey

The feminist movement, as such, disappears. Equal rights, it is said, make such a movement unnecessary, although there is still much work to be done among the rural women of the country. Seventeen women occupy seats in Parliament. Five are members of the Angora Municipal Council. Twenty-five women judges administer civil and criminal justice in Angora and in the provinces.

U. S. S. R.

Women form a shadow army. Mothers, sisters and wives of army officers pledge themselves both to qualify for active military service and for taking the places of men called to the colors. Women become proficient as sharpshooters, aviators and horsemen, as drivers of trucks and of tanks. They learn how to operate the radio, to work machines, to nurse, to supervise factory schools and dining rooms, to organize all manner of social activities.

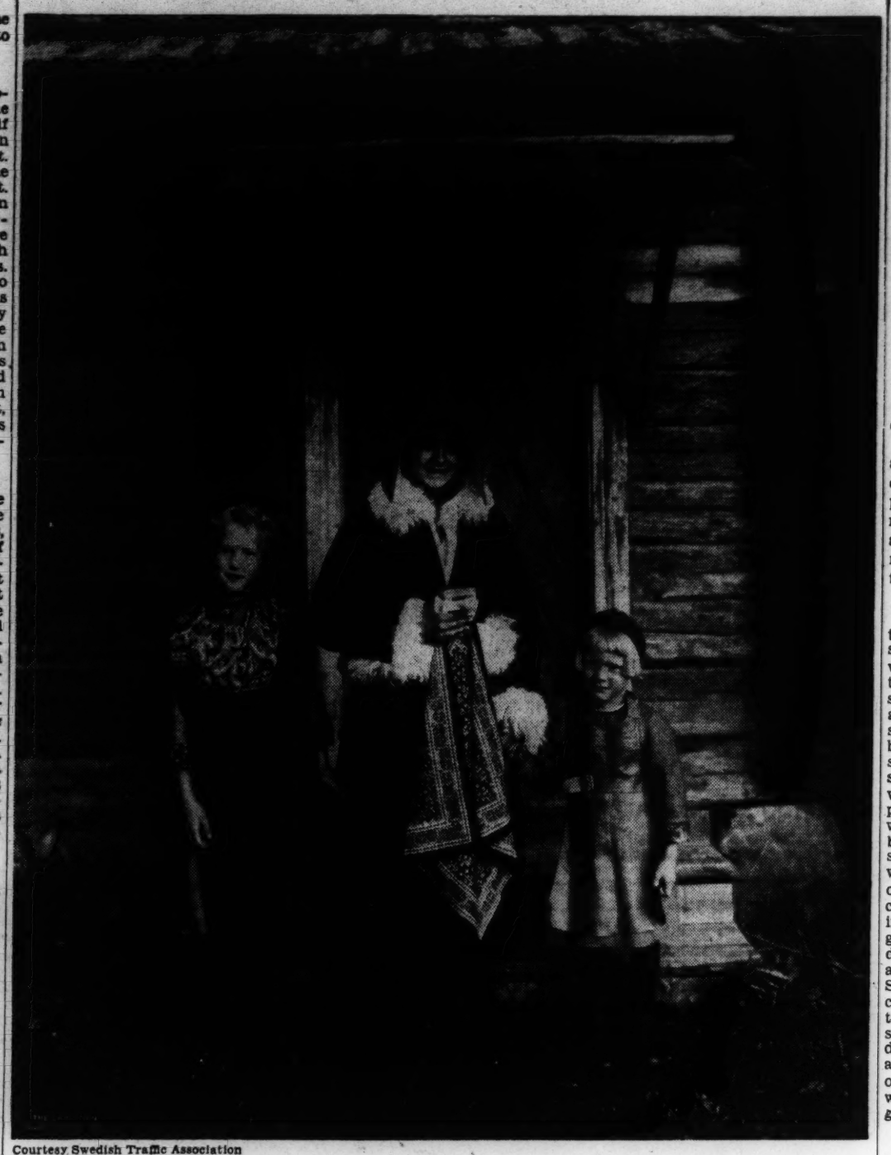
Yugoslavia

Women, harassed by economic pressure, flock into wage-earning occupations, but they are largely unorganized and official efforts are made without difficulty to limit their numbers in order to maintain necessary wage levels. Rigid restrictions are placed upon women by the National Savings Bank. School teachers are required to forfeit their post on marriage. The women in their turn support a bill which protects the employee in case of exploitation. A woman is appointed to the post of Head of the Education Department at the Ministry of Public Instruction—the highest position ever held by a woman in the Yugoslav Civil Service.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

A letter reporting the social and political progress of European women comes to you from Miss Lovell the first Wednesday of each month.—Editor.



Courtesy Swedish Traffic Association

"Ready for Church"—Peasant Woman of Dalecarlia, a Province of Sweden, With Her Children

Better Housing for Baby's Toys

Solving Lack-of-Space Problem—Shelves Prove Best

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A place for everything—and everything in its place! How much easier said than done in the case of the small child's possessions! There is, of course, the ideal house with the sunny playroom that has low shelves and drawers and plenty of them. But suppose the house or apartment is small and compact—then what?

Usually, it means a big cardboard or wooden box pushed behind a door or under the stove. After the baby is in bed all toys are gathered together and tossed into the box; or later, the baby is taught to put them there. The room is clean, the toys are in one place, but what about the condition of the toys and the effect it has on the child's conception of how to take care of things?

Unsatisfactory Arrangement

Inevitably the store of toys increases and the box fills up. When the child wants a toy he finds the best way to make a selection is to empty the entire box on the floor. He spies a favorite toy, but discovers that all the parts are not there. He loses interest because he is not old enough to patiently hunt for them, and mother must do it. She finds it not only a task, but feels discouraged that when she does find it the part is badly damaged. Just how she will provide better housing for the toys depends upon her resourcefulness and the kind of furniture she has.

When faced with this problem, I found that my elaborate plans of the playroom I would have in my new home a year hence, would not solve my present difficulties. I needed shelves, I saw, upon which the toys could be placed side by side, all parts where they belonged. Preferably there would be doors, as the shelves must necessarily be in a room used for other purposes than a playroom, and open toy shelves would not be decorative in any but a playroom.

After discarding several ideas I realized that the bottom of the kitchen cabinet (its present contents disposed of in various other odd places), or a cupboard in the dining room (same problem as to present contents) were the only possible places. But the kitchen space was so valuable that the dining room seemed the wiser place, so now when play time is over the toys are arranged side by side on the two shelves. We could use more space, but we have formed the habit of throwing away all cartons, which used to gather in the toy box, knowing that every day new ones come from the grocer. Thus we arrive at a certain amount of neatness.

Carefully Put Away

The color cone is assembled before it is stowed away, so that the next day it is there to invite play and not be a disappointment because its parts are difficult to find. Blocks are in one box, beads in another, pegs in the box with the peg board. The drawer above has been given over to the baby's books which are large and somewhat flimsy and present such a problem for safekeeping as they will not stand up in a bookcase.

Oh, the shelves get mussed up, of course, but never in the jumbled way that was habitual with the box, and while this is not perfection, it is a tremendous improvement over the former situation, and helps to train for neatness and pride in taking care of possessions. I might say that the wheel and pull toys still have to stand in corners or under the stove, but as they do not come apart and disintegrate because of this treatment, it is not such a serious matter. Perhaps in time we will have an inspiration about that, too!

Kay Scott

Through the Editor's Window

A 'Thank-You Letter' for Certain Gifts

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With "thank-you letters" filling the mails in these first weeks following the holidays, how about one more in your mail box? It is a "thank you" expressed for certain gifts given to the world by you and others—gifts we shall try to describe.

We often find that readers are inclined to think of themselves wholly as recipients, and of writers, editors, and publishers as doing the active part. Nothing is further from fact. Never was there a truer partnership than that of producer and consumer in this or any similar field. Where would music be without understanding ears? How far, indeed, could radio programs progress if a listening public remained inactive and inert? The painter who would depict real ideas must seek eyes that linger upon his work. The poet who wins no readers either here or hereafter cannot claim the name.

So it is, that those who read, are active partners with those who write, edit, and publish. The unopened paper, the unfinished book, the magazine article cast away unread, are important comments—comments upon one or the other of these two sets of partners.

* * *

Not that every writer should hope to claim every reader in partnership. It goes without saying that no writer can suit all readers; nor does the intelligent reader expect to be suited by all. Even on one page of a newspaper, it is expected that seldom would every item be chosen by any one person, although each should meet the need of some. Even so, the problem of most of us is that we are faced with so great a company of articles. How to know wherein our partnership lies! The best that most of us can do, amidst such an abundance of presumably worth-while material, is to think out and become clear, beforehand, concerning our needs and purposes in reading, then to use such intelligence as this clear-mindedness produces in us, to discern what to read and what, willingly, to leave unread. Such a purposefulness might conceivably include light stuff among the more weighty, for worthy reasons. It should not make of us a burdened reading public; for conceivably, too, it might include the stuff of sheer enjoyment, the better that we live among our fellows in mutual gaiety and delight.

* * *

In our "thank-you letter" of this date, we express appreciation for the gift made by those who deliberately read that they may learn of other peoples, other customs, of national and racial manners and ways of thinking different from and even opposed to their own. We cannot all travel widely—and many who do travel simply bear their rigid opinions and personal demands from one country to another, anyway—; but we can all grow more tolerant and open-minded through our reading, if we choose the sort of reading that definitely helps us to do so. Books, magazine articles, and reliable newspaper record and comment thus chosen, are priceless passports to world friendliness, made out in the name of each who would journey sincerely into other people's lives and thoughts.

* * *

By such an active reader, any reliable article or story that opens rather than shuts doors to a helpful understanding of our fellowmen is sought out. Here is no room for blighting prejudice. A news article which makes necessary record of unpleasant international facts concerning some nation, does not, for such a reader, close doors upon his readiness to learn through some descriptive article the thoroughly lovable homelife or the honest industrial activity of individuals of that same nation. Our "thank-you letter" mentions then, the gift of readiness, even eagerness, to reach out thus in friendly understanding wherever opportunity offers, and even perhaps of a greater readiness to reach out where opportunity seems hedged about with difficulties of personal disinclination.

Our "thank-you letter" also makes mention of the gift of alert and constructive interest in international, national, and community affairs, kept aflame through consistent, intelligent reading of an honest record of events. Not always is the interest equally hot, perhaps; but always can the purpose be kept glowing. And a flame fanned and fed will gradually burn more steadily. The reader who does not "let down," no matter what the temptation, is an active partner of all thoughtful writership and editorship, and his or her importance to the community, the nation, and the world cannot be over-estimated.

* * *

With our "thank-you" for those two gifts, there must be included another. It is not for the gift of reading to gain information concerning one's daily work, although the world is the better for such a gift from every one of us. It might rather be described as follows:

The truly active partner of any thoughtfully written, edited, and published material is not content to read only what interests him or her, or what is considered a suited or conventional sphere of interest. Broad, even limitless, as may seem the fields already chosen, there is a third one yet to choose. This is, deliberately to read to add to these chosen fields, new fields of interest.

Perhaps you are a woman who thinks sport articles or discussions of economics or finance are closed subjects to you. Perhaps you are a man who counts homemaking articles mere stuff for a "weaker sex." Perhaps you never read a children's story or chuckle over a joke column. Perhaps you omit, because you "can't understand," poetry. There is a "perhaps" for each of us. Maybe there are several. The active reader-partner goes right after them, and gets rid of them by reading in these undesired fields. We know of those who have done it. More often than not, the subject opens up. The fear, apathy, or prejudice (for it is often one of the three) gives way to a certain amount of interest, or at the very least to open-mindedness. So if you are the sort of active partner who adds to the reading that interests you a dash of reading that does not (by way of giving yourself another chance to grow), this "thank-you letter" mentions that gift also.

* * *

Would you have our test of the active reader-partner? It is whether the chosen reading makes one grow kindlier, more friendly, more understanding of and interested in others, better informed (to good purpose), more open-minded and clear-minded and ever more awake to do more constructive thinking on any subject that seems important. A refusal to read in any field that is needed for such growth indicates closed doors—and such doors are closed only by prejudice, by a preference for darkness. Apathy, too, in such a circumstance, means dusty passageways—passageways that can be cleared only by purposeful planning that springs from clear and earnest thinking. The active partner of any thoughtfully written, edited, and published material, allows no such closed doors or clogged passageways to interfere with the full and generous giving of these three priceless gifts resulting from his or her intelligent readership.

A Wednesday Column

Sprung From a Bag of Gumdrops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The colorful gumdrop is eager to grace your table in the form of clever favors, or as decorations for cakes and cookies. Gumdrop animals add interest to the child's lunch box, and when this chewy candy is cut into small pieces it may be substituted for citron in fruit cake recipes.

Gumdrop Bouquets

Cut out the centers of lace paper doilies. Fasten small colored gumdrops to the points of six or eight wires which have been wrapped in green. Thrust the wire ends through the lace paper doilie and fasten them so that they resemble a colonial bouquet.

As Edible Candles

Large, brightly-colored gumdrops may be cut to represent candles. Roll in the palm around a toothpick and attach a bit of red for the flame. Sugar-stick candy is also often used to represent candles, and a bit of gumdrop is attached at the top to look like a flame.

Cake Decorations

Use scissors for cutting gumdrops, and dip them in cold water frequently to prevent sticking. Simplicity is the keynote of successful cake decorations.

The center decoration should not be too large for the cake, and a few well-arranged decorations are more attractive than a great many. Interesting flower petals may be cut, and small strips can be cut from green gumdrops to form stems. Larger strips form leaves when manipulated into shape. A little practice will make you quite adept at this art.

Lunch Box Surprises

A bag of vari-sized gumdrops is usually needed for these surprises. Marshmallows, prunes and raisins are often used in co-operation with the gumdrops. I fasten my creations together with toothpicks.

One might, for instance, make a man, using a large red or yellow gumdrop for the head, three raisins for the neck, and two large yellow gumdrops pressed together to form the body. Arms and legs can be cut from large gumdrops or raisins strung on the toothpicks may be used. This is just to give you an idea. You can work out any number of surprises with which to delight your young folks.

Gumdrop Fruit Cake

Cream
2 cups butter and
1 cup white sugar. Add
4 unbeaten eggs. Add
2 cups unsweetened applesauce in which
2 teaspoons soda have been dissolved. Add
4 cups sifted flour and mix well. Add
1 cup seeded raisins which have been floured
1 cup dates cut in large pieces
1 cup Brazil nuts cut in large pieces
1 cup small-sized gumdrops and
2 teaspoons each of cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice. Mix again. Bake in a long loaf pan from 45 to 60 minutes in an oven of 350°.

A. H.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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The Home Forum

The Mountainy Sheep

THE mountainy sheep have come back to the big sloping pasture near Foley's Cross, and already they are settling down for the winter months. Ever since the bright, wind-swept day in April when they left that field and went slowly home to their own high hills—misty blue in the distance—the lowland pasture has waited for them; the closely-cropped grass has grown rich and refreshed. In the middle of November they come back to it; and, on his way from school, Jamesy Foley hears their tired voices far down the road. "The mountainy sheep are comin' this minute," he calls to his grandmother, as he hurries to meet them at the cross-roads near by. And he is just in time to open the iron gate through which they pass so gladly off the gritty roadway, on to the thick soft grass of the sloping field.

It is one of the high lights in the little boy's quiet life, this unfailing return, in late autumn, of the mountainy sheep; just as their going in the spring always makes him feel a real sense of loss. For Jamesy is their unofficial shepherd through the winter months, even though old Johnny Walsh may be the one in whose actual care the owner leaves his flock on a November day; while he himself turns homeward next morning, to the hill country; and the two sheep-dogs at his heels look back uneasily. For they miss the slowly-moving flock they herded so carefully the day before, on their journey from day-break to dusk.

♪ ♪ ♪

JAMESY CANNOT REMEMBER a time when he was not there to open the gate for them to go into the field. Old Johnny Walsh always tells him as soon as he gets word of their coming. "Let you be ready upon such a day, at the fall of dusk," the message says, "for the mountainy sheep be to travel again." So the tired creatures come back, and Jamesy is there to welcome them.

When the gate has been fastened again and the grey shapes huddle together in the shadowy light, moving uneasily at the sound of barking from the small farm a few fields away, Mrs. Foley listens at her open door for the shrill sound of Jamesy's voice, and the deeper slower note of the mountainy man's, as he answers all the questions. Questions about the journey that day; about the young sheep-dog that is being taught his business by the older, wiser Shep. In his own valley, they say of Shep: "That lad has rale warrant for his work;" and, "It'd take a pile of music to friken Shep, for the breedin' is in him." Questions, maybe, about the lamb with the four black legs, and the answer that it is a big sheep now, "an' a crabby galloper, what's more." Even better than the opening of the gate for the weary creatures to go through is the tea-party that follows at Mrs. Foley's, where the man from the hills rests for a while and is refreshed, before he goes on to his cousin's house. There he spends the night and is ready with the first gleam of morning light, to start on his way home. But, before he sits down for his tea, he watches his two dogs gulp down the potatoes and milk that stand ready for them; then they stretch themselves as near to their owner's chair as they can get, but Jamesy slips out to the little shed with another dish for the dog of the house. "Them other dogs will be gone off soon," he whispers to him, "an' you can come in then; you know as well as I do that you'd only argue wid them, an' what good would one be agen two?" And Fly cleans the dish as quickly as any dog can that tries to growl and to swallow at the same time.

♪ ♪ ♪

AFTER SUPPER JOHNNY WALSH and some of the neighbors come in to the lamplit kitchen. Then they talk. Most of the talk is about these very mountains, where the sheep graze all through the summer months, and pick their steps so carefully among the huge grey boulders and the small rocky ledges that they seldom come to any harm. "'Tisn't often a mountainy sheep does be clifted," their owner says proudly: "but, if she does slip down itself upon a ledge an' can't get off, Shep is the boyo that's able to find her an' to stay near her till help can be got." And, at the sound of his name, the big dog's plumy tail thumps the floor.

Jamesy listens to it all and waits for his orders as unofficial guardian of the flock in Foley's field; for, sooner or later, the man from the hills will turn to the small boy and speak gravely of the responsibilities he has taken upon himself, and tell him of two things he must keep watch against. The small band of dogs that causes such consternation in a flock even if they do not chase the sheep; and the briars in the hedge. The first time he was warned about the briars, Jamesy thought it was a joke, until the day came when he wondered why one of the sheep stayed by herself in a far corner of the field. There he found her fastened by the long tough brambles, as in a vise, and had to leave her while he ran for Johnny who brought his knife and cut the strands away. "Wasn't I full sure she was only pausin' an' thinkin' above in the corner," Jamesy told his grandmother that evening; "but, when I seen the grip she was in, I done all me endeavors to let her out, but then I had to get Johnny, an' when he cut the brambles she gev seven kinds of kicks an' off wid her to her comrades."

♪ ♪ ♪

WHEN THE TALK is finished, the men go home and the mountainy man goes with his cousin. And Jamesy goes to the shed and opens the door for Fly to come out and to charge about the yard, barking furiously, telling everyone that he knows quite well other dogs have been there and that, what's more, he doesn't think much of them.

Before he goes to school next morning, Jamesy runs as far as the iron gate and watches the mountainy man who is counting the sheep before he goes back to his own valley; and presently the owner looks up and waves his hat, and the little boy waves his.

♪ ♪ ♪

"IT TAKES A man who has grown gentle and almost motherly to be a shepherd," an old book says; "there is so much mothering to be done."

D. M. LARGE

BY COURTESY of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIO DI MALPAGA, VENICE: *An Etching by Richard Pearsall*

THERE seems to be some doubt as to the origin of the name Rio di Malpaga. It apparently means the Canal of Bad Pay which might lead one to suppose that the watermen who pole barges along it are inadequately rewarded, or that those who inhabit the houses on its banks followed, at one time, an occupation which produced only a precarious livelihood. At one or two places there are some large windows which might light studios tucked modestly away, and sometimes in passing an artist in a boat I have heard my gondolier remark compassionately that he would make no great fortune from his paintings. One might invent a story about the unfortunates who have here labored with so little advantage to themselves, but what the name means and why it was bestowed, no one has ever been able to tell me.

At any rate, unlike such exciting names as the Filled-in Canal of the Assassins, or the Canal of the War, a vocational one like the Cap Makers or the Spice Merchants, the Malpaga has a plaintive and pathetic sound. Not too far away, coming as a sort of echo, is the Lane of Patience, but to reach it one must go down the Street of the Turks and follow, of all appropriate things, the Long Street out of which it is a turning; and I am not sure that its full name is not better still—the Second Lane of Patience, which unexpectedly leads near the Field of Song.

The Rio di Malpaga, whatever its origin, is today a peaceful backwater and the little bridge which crosses it leads naturally enough to the Quay of the Hermits, who might be imagined as sunning themselves quietly at the doors of their houses.

On the further side of the bridge, the Street of the Turks (in Venice one is never for long out of the ambit of Constantinople and the Eastern Empire) is excessively narrow, and the sellers of fish or fruit, with their twin baskets at the end of a curved pole which passes over one shoulder, have to sidle along it obliquely. They often put their baskets down, on mounting the bridge, and rest themselves, while they cry their wares or open a conversation with the people up in the windows. If the price is satisfactory, that is to say sufficiently moderate, a basket comes down on the end of a cord, coins are taken out and replaced by fruit.

But time is passing; the linen, which was hung out of the top story not so long ago to drip spasmodically on the heads of the tourists in their passing gondolas, is already dry, and the shutters open to let the laundress withdraw the garments, fold them up and place them in a basket ready for the ironing-board. The children within the school on the Fondamenta dei Eremitani, whose little voices have been murmuring their lessons all morning, are now having a class in singing. Suddenly the midday gun bangs from the island of San Giorgio, its rumble resounding all over Venice and forming the most compelling and punctual luncheon gong in Europe. The young couple on the bridge finish their talk and hurry off in opposite directions. The school children are released. One can hear a confused scraping and sliding of feet as they come down the stone stairs, like a human waterfall, before pouring excitedly out of the door with their books and satchels. They will be late home if they linger much longer watching me work, especially Gemma and Teresa and Cesara, who are the most persistent and interested.

"I don't see the *biancheria*; there is no linen on the line," says the critical Gemma.

"Of course not, stupid," replies Teresa, "but it was there when he began."

"Now run along, children, or your mother will be angry."

Cesara tosses her head, readjusts her ruler and pencil-case, which were slipping out of the strap holding the bundle of her books, wishes me a good appetite and goes off with her sisters. They climb over the bridge and disappear down the far side, their heads remaining visible for a moment or two before being swallowed up in the shadows of the Calle dei Turchi.

The sense of animation and movement disappears with them, leaving canal and street and bridge abandoned to themselves to bake in the sun. Nobody remains in sight. Everybody in Venice has gone to lunch.

R. P.

"I will give thee rest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not, at some time in his experience, felt the longing expressed by the Psalmist (55:6), "Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest." Many phases of materiality claim to drive men almost to the limit of their endurance.

One may bemoan the monotony of daily cares or constant contact with depressing conditions. Another, forgetting that Love provides proper opportunity and capacity for every right obligation, yields to irritation caused by hurry, or worry over long-neglected duties. Others, weary with burdens imposed by the exactions of a selfish affection, sigh for relief. Then personal sense exclaims, Surely, a place must be sought where one may be happy and carefree!

Students of Christian Science realize gratefully that their real resting place is in ever-present Love and Truth. Spiritual understanding, not distraught human planning, enables them to enjoy this true rest here and now. With intelligent confidence in God's promises of spiritual refreshment, they strive daily for a clearer understanding of man's eternal unity with God, the source of all that is divinely good and satisfying. Those who rise above the desire for ease in matter and seek rest in Spirit, God, are partakers of the same heavenly comfort promised so long ago to Moses, that obedient servant of God, in the words (Exodus 33:14), "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."

How gratefully one Christian Scientist recalls a proof of Truth's power to heal her of fatigue! During a busy day, filled with arduous household tasks, she seemed almost overwhelmed with a sense of exhaustion. The impulse to lie down and sleep was very insistent, but she thought, This is not the best way for a faithful Scientist to seek rest. Does not Mary Baker Eddy tell us on page 218 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that "the consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness"?

Then she began to reason as follows: Where is fatigue? It cannot be in the body, for Christian Science teaches that matter has no sensation. Then fatigue must be mental. But Mind is God, and man reflects Him. Exhaustion was then recognized as a false belief of separation from God, without location or power of continuance. True strength is never depleted, for God provides, protects, and governs all that is real.

These divine facts were declared and held to firmly until the sense of fatigue vanished. The student experienced a renewal of vigor she had not felt for some time, and completed her duties with joy.

Spiritual progress and dominion are assured those who overcome, step by step, the belief of tiredness in the Christianly scientific way, for Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 217), "When mentality gives rest to the body, the next toil will fatigue you less, for you are working out the problem of being in divine metaphysics; and in proportion as you understand the control which Mind has over so-called matter, you will be able to demonstrate this control."

True rest is the opposite of inaction and idleness. It is an ever-present, positive, spiritual fact and has no relation to a negative, passive condition of the human mind and body. The activity of divine Mind and its ideas is restful and unlabored. Jesus lovingly promised this active rest to all who turn to the Christ for healing and comfort, when he said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Fear of insomnia and its alleged effects in mental or physical disorders, is destroyed by our gaining the true concept of rest as a spiritual state. Many have proved that a wakeful night, if spent in prayerful communion with God, carries no penalty, and through Christian Science, they have been freed from insomnia.

Those most familiar with the daily routine of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, speak with loving appreciation of the vast amount of work she accomplished, with little or no time for recreation except a short daily drive. Her loving, untiring labors have blessed and enriched the lives of thousands.

On page 21 of her book "Pulpit and Press," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christian Scientists are really united to only that which is Christlike, but they are not indifferent to the welfare of any one." True rest is found in service designed to bless mankind.

How confidently, then, one should depend on Love's supporting power if a burdened sense seems to eclipse the joy and inspiration needed in unselfish labor! Conscious dominion and self-mastery increase with each victory won through reflecting restful Truth. One who has enjoyed the blessing of spiritual rest and desires to help others, can find opportunities to speak lovingly and wisely "a word in season to him that is weary" (Isaiah 50:4). For he realizes that Love and Truth provide a present, heavenly rest for all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Long Evening

O WINTER! ruler of the inverted year,
Thy scatter'd hair with sleet like ashes fill'd,
Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks
Fringed with a beard made white with other snows
Than those of age, thy forehead wrapp'd in clouds,
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,
But urged by storms along its slippery way;
I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,
And dreaded as thou art. Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet undawning east,
Shortening his journey between morn and noon
And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,
Down to the rosy west; but kindly still
Compensating his loss with added hours
Of social converse and instructive ease,
And gathering, at short notice, in one group
The family dispersed by daylight and its cares.
I crown thee King of intimate delights,
Fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturb'd retirement, and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening know.

—From "The Task," by WILLIAM COWPER.

Ice Storm: Dawn

Encased in ice the winter's tree
glitters upon the windward height:
the net of silver branches blows
against the now-starred end of night.

And shining twig and gleaming branch
are struck together by the wind
and shake cool music into rime:
faint bells and distant violins

are phantom in these fragile boughs
etched bright upon the golden sky,
and frozen hemlocks down the hill
hold breath to hear that song go by.

FRANCES FROST

Window Plants

THEY fling their banners brave against the window,
They flaunt their glory bright upon the sill;
Plant after plant that holds the summer over,
With challenge to the snowdrifts on the hill.

They look toward springtime and to April marching
Her hosts to aid their long and gallant stand,
For victory then shall crown their siege of winter
When blossoms of the springtime take the land.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

"YO OS DARE DESCANSO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿QUIEN no ha experimentado alguna vez el anhelo que se expresa en las palabras del Psalmista (55:6): "¡Oh si tuviese alas como de paloma! que entonces volaría y hallaría descanso"? Hay muchas fases de materialidad que pretenden llevar a los hombres hasta el límite de la paciencia.

Alguien puede resentir la monotonía de sus quehaceres diarios y el contacto constante con condiciones deprimentes. Otro, olvidando que el Amor divino provee la ocasión oportuna y la capacidad para toda obligación debida, cede a la irritación causada por la prisa o por la preocupación acerca de deberes que tal vez se hayan descuidado hace mucho tiempo. Otros, cansados de las aflicciones del ánimo impuestas por un sentimiento erróneo y egoísta de relaciones humanas, suspiran por alivio. Entonces el sentido personal exclama: ¡Ciertamente debe de haber algún lugar donde se pueda estar feliz y libre de cuidados!

Los estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana comprenden llenos de gratitud que su refugio verdadero está dentro de la Verdad y del Amor omnipresentes. El entendimiento espiritual, y no los planes humanos y confusos, les capacita para gozar de este descanso deseado aquí y ahora mismo. Con confianza inteligente en las promesas divinas de refrigerio espiritual, se esfuerzan diariamente por alcanzar una comprensión más clara de la unión eterna que existe entre el hombre y Dios, la fuente de todo lo que es divinamente bueno y satisfactorio. Los que se elevan por encima del deseo de comodidad en la materia, buscando descanso en el Espíritu, Dios, participan del mismo consuelo celestial, que hace muchos años fué prometido a Moisés, aquel servidor obediente de Dios, en las palabras siguientes (Exodo, 33:14): "Mi presencia irá contigo, y yo te daré descanso."

¡Con cuánta gratitud se acuerda una discípula de la Ciencia Cristiana de una prueba que tuvo del poder de la Verdad para curarla del cansancio! Durante un día ocupadísimo, lleno de arduos quehaceres domésticos, se sentía profundamente agotada. La sugestión de echarse a dormir un rato se le presentaba con bastante insistencia, pero entonces pensó: Esta no es la mejor manera de buscar reposo para un Científico Cristiano leal. ¿No nos dice Mary Baker Eddy en la página 218 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) que "el conocimiento de la Verdad nos da más descanso que horas de reposo en la inconsciencia"?

Luego empezó a razonar de la manera siguiente: ¿Donde está el cansancio? No puede estar en el cuerpo, porque la Ciencia Cristiana enseña que la materia no tiene sensación. El cansancio, pues, tiene que ser cosa mental. Pero la Mente divina es Dios, y el hombre Le refleja. Entonces reconoció el agotamiento como una creencia errónea de separación de Dios, que no tiene ni lugar ni poder de continuar. La fortaleza verdadera no se agota nunca, porque Dios provee, protege, y gobierna todo lo que es real y efectivo.

Estas verdades divinas fueron declaradas y mantenidas firmemente hasta que la sensación de cansancio hubo desaparecido. La discípula experimentó entonces una regeneración y un vigor tal como no lo había sentido por muchos días, y pudo terminar sus tareas con alegría.

El progreso espiritual y el dominio son experiencias seguras para aquellos que vencen, paso a paso, la sugestión del cansancio de una manera cristianamente científica, porque Mary Baker Eddy dice (*ibid.*, pág. 217): "Cuando el pensamiento da descanso al cuerpo, el trabajo próximo os cansará menos, porque estáis resolviendo el problema de la existencia sobre la base de la metafísica divina; y en la proporción en que comprendáis el dominio que la Mente tiene sobre lo que llamamos materia, seréis capaces de demostrar este dominio."

El descanso verdadero es lo contrario de la inacción y ociosidad. Es un hecho espiritual, siempre presente y positivo, y no tiene relación ninguna con una condición negativa y pasiva de la mente humana o del cuerpo humano. La actividad de la Mente divina y de sus ideas es descansada y no laboriosa. Jesús, lleno de amor, prometió este descanso activo a todos aquellos que se vuelven al Cristo en busca de curación y de consuelo, diciendo (San Mateo, 11:28): "¡Venid a mí todos los que estáis cansados y agobiados, y yo os daré descanso!"

El miedo del insomnio y de sus alegados efectos en desórdenes mentales y físicos se destruirá cuando ganemos el concepto verdadero del descanso como de un estado espiritual. Muchos han encontrado que una noche pasada en desvelo pero en comunión sagrada con Dios, no trae malos resultados, y por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana han sido curados del insomnio.

Los que conocían bien la manera de vivir de Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, hablan con apreciación y agradecimiento de la cantidad tan enorme de trabajo que solía llevar a cabo con poco o ningún tiempo para recrearse, a excepción de un corto paseo en coche que daba todos los días. Sus labores infatigables y tan llenas de amor por la humanidad han bendecido y enriquecido la vida de millares.

En la página 21 de su libro PULPIT AND PRESS (EL PULPITO Y LA PRENSA) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Los Científicos Cristianos están realmente unidos sólo con aquello que se asemeja al Cristo, pero no son indiferentes al bienestar de nadie." El descanso verdadero se halla en el servicio designado para beneficiar a la humanidad.

¡Con qué seguridad se debiera confiar, pues, en el soporte poderoso del Amor divino, cuando una sugestión de agobio parece ofuscar nuestra inspiración y nuestra alegría, ambas tan necesarias para la labor altruista! El poderío consciente y el dominio sobre sí mismo aumentan con cada victoria que se gane mediante la reflexión de la Verdad refrescante. El que haya gozado de las bendiciones del reposo espiritual y desee ayudar a otros, puede hallar ocasiones de hablar bondadosa y prudentemente para "sustentar con palabras al cansado" (Isaías, 50:4). Porque comprende que el Amor y la Verdad proveen actualmente descanso celestial para todos.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Taste of Moorish Spain

I AM anxious to persuade the reader that one of the chief merits of the Arabs was that they led the world in the direction of what we call the modern spirit. . . .

The common citizens of Moorish Spain quite generally had a taste for refined, dainty, graceful, beautiful things. Someone has suggested that the invention and very wide use of silk had much to do with the refinement of the Chinese. It was just as much used in Moslem Spain; though we may prefer to see in this an expression rather than a cause of refined taste.

However that may be, one gathers from the accounts written by visitors to Spain that their first impression was one of abounding beauty and of a general appreciation of it: of flowers, music, poetry, embroidery, flowing silk robes, jewelled belts, dainty velvet slippers, perfumes, gardens with palm and myrtle and nightingales, fine carpets, elegant and graceful architecture, prettily designed and decorated vessels of clay, porcelain, and glass. The bibliophile wanted beautiful script. The rich merchant or official wanted a spacious and lovely garden and an inner court that would blend the perfection of light and graceful elegance with complete comfort; the marble shafts as delicate as possible; the ceilings of the colonnade and chambers not monotonously flat, as other people have them, but cunningly shaped into stalactites and hanging clusters; the floors of sober mosaic; the doors and windows broken into artistic shapes. The Caliph's taste might be perverted by his lavish wealth and his determination to impress, but in all the smaller relics of palace-furniture that survive—arms, scabbards, helmets, lamps, vases, etc.—we see the feeling for beauty. There is evidence—scanty, it is true, but good enough—that the ceramic, metal, leather, and textile works which supplied the wants of the great body of the people were attentive to grace of form and colour.

One thing, at all events, is incontestable: the general love of flowers, gardens, fountains, poetry, music, courtesy, cleanliness—of a variety of rich and fine sensations associated with sensuous beauty. Yet this is consistent—so differently from in ancient Rome, where, moreover, the aesthetic feeling was far inferior—with an amazing general industry, a sobriety of taste in amusements, and at least a far wider spread of intellectual interests than in any European nation until modern times. — From "The Splendour of Moorish Spain," by JOSEPH MCCABE. (London: Watts.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six months ..... 4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1938

N. E. Hails Discard Of Champlain Plan

In Boston Today

Joint Board Holds Plan Is Too Costly

Rejection by the International Joint Commission of the proposed Hudson River-Lake Champlain waterway project, connecting New York with Montreal and the West—via the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway—was acclaimed by New England commercial and business circles this morning, according to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Provision of such a ship route to the West would enable freighters to carry their cargoes directly to ports on the waterway and the Great Lakes without the necessity of transshipment by rail through New England or other Atlantic coast ports. The digging of such a canal and the deepening of river and lake channels, Mr. Davis declared also, would "make New England an island, isolating it from the interior."

The International Joint Commission, in rejecting the plan, pointed out that "the maximum potential annual saving in transportation costs (from provision of a 27-foot channel) is estimated to be $4,710,-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Cut in Airplane Trips Announced

Four Sunday trips on the lines of Boston Maine-Central Vermont Airways will be suspended until spring commencing next Sunday, it was announced today by Paul F. Collins, president of the lines.

The service curtailment, it was stated, is because of lack of patronage "due to the general recession in travel on all forms of transportation throughout the country."

The curtailed service will still leave two round trips on Sundays between Boston and Bangor, Maine, and one round trip on Sundays between Boston and Montreal.

Brookline Gets Long-Range Plans

The Brookline Planning Board has presented a proposal for a long-range construction program covering a period of perhaps 15 years and representing a cost of more than $1,000,000 for about 40 projects, to the town selectmen who have placed the documents on file for future reference. The Brookline board has been conducting a survey of the need of new buildings or additions in the town and has compiled the informationg listing estimated cost for each project, at the suggestion of state planning experts.

The program if carried out will include the erection of a new town hall or an addition to the present municipal building, additions to the Baker and High schools, the erection of four branch libraries, three fire stations, a town garage and several streets with modern sewer and water drains.

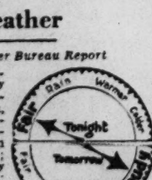
Quincy Restricts Beano Gaming

Because Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy said he found welfare recipients among the prominent players of beano during a surprise visit to parties operating in this city recently, he announced today a set of new drastic regulations for operators of the game.

Licenses which are granted through his office will in the future have to be secured individually for each party rather than have a series of games covered by a blanket permission. The new rules also specify that not more than $400 can be given away at any one party and a limit of $5 is the most any person employed at a beano game can receive. On some occasions as much as $1000 in cash and prizes was awarded in one night, the Mayor said. Professional promoters will not be allowed.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather, occasionally overcast, tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; slightly colder by Thursday evening; moderate southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Thursday except probably local snows in the north portion tonight; colder in the extreme east portion tonight and in the north portion Thursday.

New Hampshire: Fair in the south and probably local snows in the north portion tonight; Thursday generally fair and slightly colder.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy, probably local snows and colder in north portion tonight; Thursday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly colder Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds shifting to west or northwest and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	29	Minneapolis	6	4
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	24	24	New York	32	30
Denver	28	28	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	36	24	Philadelphia	32	30
Kansas City	32	32	St. Louis	36	36
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	56	56	Washington	30	30

A—7.30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 5.
B—Minimum, Jan. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:26 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 1:56 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

'Looper' Is Given Prison Sentence

John Long, 21-year-old Charlestown looper, pleaded guilty to the larceny of an automobile and operating in a negligent manner and was sentenced to serve 3½ years in the House of Correction by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick today.

The police alleged Long made seven loops of the Charlestown district, traveling more than 70 miles an hour. He has served 21 months on conviction on similar charges.

"It is quite apparent," said the court, "that 21 months have not cooled his ardor for looping."

Judge Fosdick ordered that the sentences—two years on the larceny charge, and 18 months on the operating charge—run consecutively.

School Board To Fill Vacancy

A new member of the School Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, will be elected at 3 p. m. today. The present four members of the committee, the Mayor, and President of the City Council, John E. Kerrigan, will elect the new member at a meting in the Mayor's office.

Dr. Patrick J. Foley, South Boston dentist, who was elected to the committee last year to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden passing of Dr. Charles E. Mackey, is regarded as the principal contender for the present vacancy. Other names which have been put forward are those of J. Arthur Moriarty, labor leader, and Mrs. Lily M. Scanlon, past president of the Home and School Association.

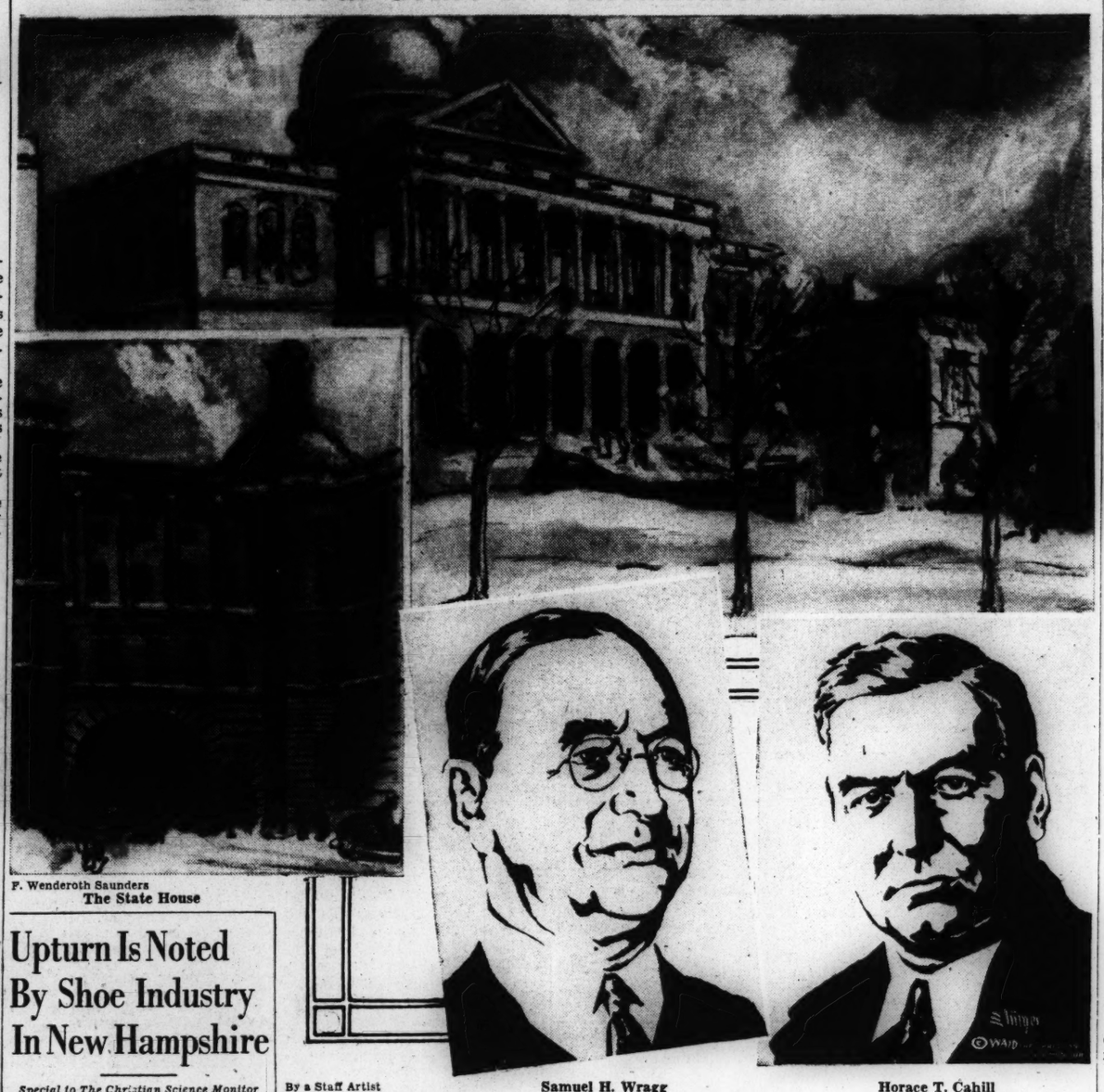
The four members of the School Committee who will vote are: former chairman, Frederick R. Sullivan, Henry J. Smith, present chairman, Joseph Lee and Joseph C. White. Mr. Smith was elected chairman of the committee at its first meeting of the year yesterday. This was the first meeting of the committee attended by Mr. Lee and Mr. White, elected to the committee in November.

Wollaston Group To Continue Fight

Following the decision of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission in upholding the action of Quincy Licensing Board in granting licenses to five restaurants on the Wollaston Beach Bulevard despite the protests of approximately 42 organizations headed by the Wollaston Improvement Association, the officers of the latter group announced today that a bill would be prepared for presentation to the Legislature asking them to ban liquor on the beach road.

Officials involved in making the decision in favor of the five dispensors of alcoholic beverages stated that no concrete evidence of violation of rules had been presented, merely the opinions that liquor along the thoroughfare was a detriment to the section. The Quincy board stated the voters recently indicated their approval of liquor selling in the city and abiding by this mandate without any evidence of formal complaints they had no alternative but to renew the licenses for 1938.

The General Court of Massachusetts Convenes



F. Wenderoth Saunders
The State House

By a Staff Artist

Samuel H. Wragg
President of the Senate

Horace T. Cahill
Speaker of the House

Port Development Urged by Hurley In Annual Message

Governor Also Advocates Public Ownership for Boston Elevated and Wider Powers for Attorney General in Campaign on Crime

Address Is Called 'Politically Safe' In Bid for Legislative Co-operation

Traditional Ceremonies Open Session With Most Committees Practically Unchanged—Democrats Name New House Leader

With traditional pomp, the second annual session of the 150th Great and General Court of Massachusetts convened this morning. Committees remained substantially as last year, the Democrats elected a new House floor leader.

Governor Hurley read what was interpreted as a politically safe message, stressing the need for placing Boston's port on a competitive plane with other ports, and placing himself squarely on the side of those legislators who have tried for a number of years to have the state buy in the outstanding common stock of the Boston Elevated, thus ending the private corporate structure and saving present guaranteed dividends.

The Governor was roundly applauded when he advocated giving the Attorney General added powers to fight crime and again when he reiterated his opposition to the Child Labor amendment.

The opposition of New England to the Federal Administration's flood control ideas was emphasized in the stern tone used by the Governor in reading that part of his message which dealt with the subject.

Legislators looked forward today to receipt later in the session of a report from the special commission studying economy and expenditures, expecting a prolonged debate over new proposals, including the possibility of a sales tax.

Traditional Ceremonies Mark Opening of 1938 Session of General Court

Rapping gavels in the House of Representatives and Senate called into session the second annual meeting of the 150th Great and General Court of Massachusetts this morning at 11:15.

Observing the usual legislative traditions, the House and Senate first held separate meetings, heard short opening addresses by Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, and Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate, respectively, before convening in joint session to hear Gov. Charles F. Hurley's annual message.

Democrats Name Aspell

The only unusual action of the opening day was the House Democratic election of Representative John F. Aspell of Boston as Democratic floor leader to succeed Representative Patrick J. Welsh of Boston, who resigned the post after his appointment by Governor Hurley as a member of the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway. The selection was made at a caucus before the opening of the House session.

The Democratic caucus held up the session and the House was 15 minutes late in convening. Representative Thomas E. Hannon Jr. ran second to Mr. Aspell, obtaining 24 votes to Mr. Aspell's 64. Representative John D. White was third with two votes.

House members listened to the Hurley address with the warning by Speaker Cahill against illegal operations of lobbyists still ringing in their ears.

Taking sharp lobbying practices of the past on the part of some legislative agents and counsels, Representative Cahill said in his opening address:

"On matters pending before us, it is natural and proper that individuals or groups of constituents should appear at the State House and make known their desires. Frequently they send counsel or some private agent to represent them.

"Rules have been made to govern

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Development of Port Stressed by Hurley In Message to Legislature

Development of the Port of Boston to place it upon a more equitable competitive basis was urged today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in his annual legislative message as the key to further Massachusetts industrial progress.

He also called for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway, legislative action to empower the Attorney General to conduct a state-wide anti-crime drive and the opening of the unemployment insurance records to local relief agencies.

The message was regarded as disappointing by those legislators who expected a fighting speech and an outline of an ambitious program to speed state advancement.

Few Specific Plans

Unlike the proposal-packed messages of his immediate predecessor, former Gov. James M. Curley, the Hurley address contained few specific major recommendations.

Rather than a recommendatory speech it was a message designed to win continued co-operation from a legislature which co-operated completely last year. To gain this goal in a Republican legislature the Governor proceeded to review his legislative successes of the 1937 session and to distribute plentiful praise upon the members.

The very critics who considered the message weak as far as constructive proposals are concerned were quick, however, to praise it as a smart political document in which the public ownership of the Elevated preposal was the only controversial issue projected.

Looking Ahead to Campaign

Political leaders contend if the Governor can avoid major legislative conflicts during the coming year his November re-election is certain.

The Port of Boston development is a popular subject and the Governor is running no political risk in giving it prominence in his address. In his discussion he touched upon the major problems confronting the port in the last half century.

He presented hope for future development when he announced that "in recent years the Port of Boston has shown signs of commercial revival; last year it handled the second largest cargo tonnage in its long history. This increase in business, welcome as it is, can be further augmented when the Port is placed upon a more equitable footing as to import and export rates and terminal charges, thus enabling it to attract a fair share of the water-borne traffic of the nation from outside the confines of New England, to which area it is at present largely restricted.

"Let it suffice to say here that the development of any great seaport must envisage these correlated essentials: first, rail transportation to it from the interior, and the cost of such transportation; second, ocean carriage to it in the coastwise and foreign fields, and the rates governing such carriage; third, facilities offered for the storage and handling of cargo and the accommodation of passengers, and the cost of that service; fourth, methods chosen to deal with the competition of other ports; fifth, adequacy of channels and aids to navigation; sixth, competent administration.

"It is with these basic objectives in mind that I view the future of one of the Commonwealth's greatest assets—the Port of Boston."

Elevated Proposal

Just as controversial as the Port of Boston development is incontroversial is the Governor's proposal for public ownership of the Elevated. The legislature has fought spectacular battles over this subject for many years. Governor Hurley is the first Chief Executive to support public ownership in an annual message.

This fact may lead him into the very legislative struggle he is attempting to avoid.

He proposed "legislation providing for the retirement or purchase at a fair price of the outstanding common stock by the Boston Metropolitan District in a manner similar to that formerly employed by the dis-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Governor Hurley's message will be received in calm fashion: Editorial Page.

Upturn Is Noted By Shoe Industry In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5—The depression in the shoe industry of New Hampshire apparently has reached the bottom and begun the upturn.

With both wages and prices beaten down by inactivity in the mills, several of the smaller plants which had been shut down completely, have reopened. Larger mills, which have been operating on curtailed schedules, have slightly increased their production.

Wage cuts have been confined to the smaller plants. At Keene, workers for the Conway Shoe Co., which had a contract with the C. I. O. last year, have left the C. I. O., joined an independent union and accepted a wage cut of 10 per cent. The mill promised that if other plants raised their pay scales, it would do likewise.

Employees at Newmarket and Somersworth also accepted a lower wage scale in order that production might be resumed. Several small factories at Manchester are still closed, their owners seeking to obtain lower wages in order to reopen at lower prices.

Dredging Job Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday an allotment of $20,000 to complete dredging in Stamford Harbor, Conn. It approved plans by the Long Island Railroad Company for replacing its present drawbridge across Flushing Creek, Queens, N. Y., with a causeway.

Tobin Names Parkman Corporation Counsel

In his third day in office Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced the appointment of former Senator Henry Parkman Jr. as corporation counsel, effective Jan. 15; ordered a survey of water rates and collection methods, in view of the $150,000 deficit in 1937; and told members of the Rotary Club at their Statler luncheon his ideas for promoting industrial harmony by having such organizations and labor leaders "take counsel together."

Fin Com Ruling

The Mayor rounded out his official day by awarding to the Boston Finance Commission victory in its final skirmish with the Mansfield administration. Yesterday the Fin Com asked him to hold up contracts amounting to approximately $10,000 made Dec. 31 with the M. H. Loonie Company for the renting of a barn on Gibson street, rental of a garbage truck and the purchase of two water department trucks.

Today Mayor Tobin abolished the use of the barn and ordered city property moved out and canceled the truck rental and purchases.

The Mayor started his day with the announcement that Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel under Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, would retire to private practice shortly.

He said he had received Mr. Parkman's acceptance of the $10,000 portfolio in the city legal department, one of the most important posts in the municipal system.

Republican Leader

Mr. Parkman, it will be recalled, was the Republican "fusion" leader who swung a heavy following to the Tobin banner during the last weeks of the election campaign.

Advised of the Mayor's announcement Mr. Parkman said:

"I intend to accept the position of corporation counsel fully appreciative of the confidence that Mayor Tobin is thus reposing in me. I do so in the belief that I can demonstrate that it is possible to give the city the benefits of a non-partisan administration fully representative of all the citizens of Boston who united in his election.

"I realize the difficulties that face the city as outlined in his inaugural address, and am ready and willing to be of service, at least for a time, in helping to meet and overcome them."

Boston's Labor Record

In connection with labor harmony, the Mayor made his point in emphasizing to the Rotarians that Boston as a city has comparatively little "labor trouble." He said he would urge labor leaders and business men's clubs to get together.

Continuing in this vein he added that he would "do all that is humanly possible to induce the labor group to enter into long-term contracts with industry under wages in keeping with prevailing conditions, and also to effect, if possible, agree-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Green Orders R. I. Federation To Quit League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5—An ultimatum that threatens to split Rhode Island labor forces wide open has been handed to leaders of the State Federation of Labor by William Green, president of the federation's national body, the American Federation of Labor, it was learned today.

Through Frank P. Fenton, of Boston, New England representative of Mr. Green, the latter has made it known that unless federation members withdraw from the Labor's Non-Partisan League, headed nationally by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Green will revoke the R. I. federation's charter.

The A. F. of L. leadership also has indicated that John Kennedy, general organizer, who failed in a previous attempt to dissuade A. F. of L. members from joining the Non-Partisan League, will be sent back to Rhode Island to attempt to band the "loyal unions" into a new federation, a rival of the intransigeant federation, unless the separation is agreed to.

Labor's Non-Partisan League is generally regarded as the political arm of the C. I. O. movement. Because of a desire for united political

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Visitors to Maine Set Spending Mark

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—Maine in 1937 "experienced its biggest recreational year on record," the Maine Development Commission said today.

The commission estimated that visitors from other states spent $105,000,000 in Maine during the period. This was $5,000,000 more than the 1929 estimate, the previous high level.

"Visitors to Maine consumed approximately $3,000,000 worth of farm products and ate sea food valued at nearly $1,000,000," the commission said.

Winter Vacationists Flock To New Hampshire Resorts

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5—As New Hampshire enters the New Year it finds the winter sports division of its recreational business operating at full speed. Thousands of enthusiasts from distant points flocked into the state during the New Year week end to enjoy the best snow conditions of the season. The winter sports business bids fair to end the one time conclusion that the recreational business was simply confined to a few summer months.

At first the winter sports business was practically forced upon the state. There came a demand for winter accommodations before such were available on a large scale. As a matter of fact some of the hotel and innkeepers thought it was somewhat of a fad and paid little or no attention to it.

But the picture has been completely changed. Each year more and more hotels and inns are remaining open or reopening for the winter sports season. They have also found it good business to invest some money,—very little is needed,—in providing facilities for the enjoyment of winter sports. This augments the larger public developments. At first winter visitors came for a day or two. Now many are coming for winter vacations.

Manchester Span

Manchester's new $700,000 Notre Dame Bridge was thrown open to the public last week, giving the two sections of the city, Manchester and West Manchester, one of their most important connecting links once again. Since the flood of March, 1936, the city has lacked this important connection between the two divisions of the city which are separated by the Merrimack River. The cost of the bridge has been met by the city, state, and federal governments. It is of the arch type which eliminates the need for piers in the river and its high level design takes it over the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks, eliminating a grade-crossing.

NYA Nursery

A day nursery will be open next Monday at Manchester by the National Youth Administration. The

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

The Governor's Address

The following is the text of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's annual address before the second session of the one hundred and fiftieth General Court:

In my inaugural address I expressed the hope that our administration would be characterized by genuine and whole-hearted co-operation. It is most gratifying to say in your presence that for the past 12 months this hope has been fully realized. Naturally, we have differed from time to time on matters of public policy, but disagreement has in no way impaired our harmonious relationship. I feel, too, that we may truthfully claim a record of united service to the people of the Commonwealth, and I look forward with unshaken confidence to a continuation of that service in the ensuing year.

I should like to review some of our accomplishments, and discuss with you certain recommendations which seem pertinent at the present time.

Port of Boston

Massachusetts is primarily an industrial and maritime State. By no means a negligible element in national life, she is, nevertheless, greatly dependent upon the rest of the country for raw materials and markets, many of which are far removed from her diversified manufacturing and trading facilities. Furthermore, we count heavily upon countries other than our own as sources for essential supplies, and as outlets for the variety of goods we produce.

To obtain these materials, and to reach these markets, the public interest of our cosmopolitan community demands that the most careful thought be given to transportation requirements, rail and ocean. Attention should be directed to the development of our seaports, particularly the port of Boston, to the end that they may provide such advantages as deep channels and commodious piers for the accommodation of ships

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Juno & the Paycock," by Sean O'Casey, presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players, with F. J. McCormick, Eileen Crowe, P. J. Carolan, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Frolie Mulhern and Arthur Shields. 8:30. Matinee 2:30. Tomorrow, Friday, Saturday matinee and evening: "Playboy of the Western World," also "The Rising of the Moon."

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna His Wife," dramatization of the novel by Margaret Ayer Barnes. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.

Movies

Uptown—
"Live, Love and Learn," starring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 3:15, 6:40, 10:10. Also "Ebb Tide," with Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Hub—
"Swing It Professor," featuring Pinky Tomlin and Paula Stone. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. Also "Paradise Isle," with Warren Hull. 10:25 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:35, 7:35, 10:20.

Metropolitan—
"Wells Fargo," starring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. 9:04 a. m., 12:19, 3:34, 6:49, 10:04. Stage: Little Jack Little and his orchestra. Tomorrow: Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love and Hisses." Stage: Ella Logan, Tex Jim Lewis and his cowboys, Allen and Kent, The Ghezzis, and others.

Exeter—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor and Donald Woods. 1:45, 4:50, 7:55. Also "The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. 3:35, 6, 9:05. Tomorrow: Robert Montgomery in "Live, Love and Learn." Also "Dangerously Yours," featuring Cesar Romero and Phyllis Brooks.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Counsel for Crime" with Otto Kruger and Nana Bryant. 5:05, 8:10.

South Station—
March of Time, Lowell Thomas Travel, Rainbow Pass, newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Crashing Hollywood," featuring Lee Tracy and Lee Patrick. 11:01 a. m., 2:04, 4:49, 7:52, 10:37. Stage: Phil Regan in "Broadway Revels of 1938."

Tremont—
"Dodsworth," starring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 4:18, 8. Also "Broadway Melody," with Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. 10:50 a. m., 2:25,. 6:10 9:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Thrill of a Lifetime," starring Dorothy Lamour, Judy Canova, Eleanore Whitney and the Yacht Club Boys. Fenway: 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:30. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Also, "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore. Fenway: 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Love on Toast," with Stella Ardler, John Payne and Isabel Jewell. Also "Missing Witness," with John Litel, Dick Purcell and Jean Dale.

Keith Memorial—
"Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 10 a. m., 1:21, 4:42, 8:37. Also "The Spy Ring," with Jane Wyman and William Hall. 11:33 a. m., 3:14. Preview: "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 6:21, 10:16.

University—
"The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Angel," featuring Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "Its Love I'm After." Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas.

Scollay and Modern—
"Submarine D-1," starring Pat O'Brien and Doris Weston. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Adventurous Blonde." With Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Street Scene," with Sylvia Sidney and William Collier, Jr. 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Woman Rebels," with Katharine Hepburn. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 10.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Center—
A discussion of "How to Enliven our Social Intelligence," by George Soule. 79 Mt. Vernon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Fogg Museum—
An illustrated lecture on "Byzantine Church Architecture." Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge. 4.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Little Theater Group. 80 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Cadwallader Washburn Shows Dry Points

The Arts in Boston

Portraits and landscapes done in the medium of etching are on view at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Cadwallader Washburn is an American artist who commenced as a painter and then turned to graphic art. He was one of the first Americans to pay so much attention to this special medium. This large display of dry points reveals a concentrated effort and a distinguished achievement in this beautiful medium.

Dry point bears the characteristics of etching plus a soft, tonal quality which comes when the burr is not rubbed away. Mr. Washburn takes full advantage of the burry softness and gives as much of the light and shade, or chiaroscuro effect as he can without losing the inherent quality of the medium. His portraiture is sensitively modeled and he uses the shadowy areas for two purposes, to model fully in three dimensions, and to heighten dramatic effect. Though he may look to Rembrandt as a master, he does not imitate him in an obvious and superficial manner.

The portraits are a touching set, for Mr. Washburn has sought the more profound and poetic types and he depicts them in meditative moments. Travel has provided him with a variety of subjects, but somehow they all resemble one another in a beautiful simplicity and deep humanity.

The landscapes are wrought in freer manner, with sparser strokes; a few telling lines, a few decisive burry flecks. There are scenes of various localities and they remind us now of Méryon, now of Whistler, for Mr. Washburn seems to belong in that stratum of etcher's society.

The artist, who has traveled far and wide, now lives on the Canary Islands.

Pictures by other American artists are also to be seen at Doll and Richards. There are oils of landscapes mainly. Included are familiar names, and themes which have continued to delight the eyes of New Englanders for generations. There is a serene sunset of marshes by Charles Curtis Allen, a majestic Mexican view by H. Dudley Murphy, a strong realistic marine by Frederick J. Waugh. From Charles Woodbury comes a marine portrayed in delicate, almost transparent tones. Frederick G. Hall contributes one of those engaging, skillfully painted still-lifes in which he records his joy in ceramic figures.

In the adjoining gallery is a set of aquarelles by Stuart Henry, curator of the Berkshire Museum. Especially interesting are some sepia washes, with penned lines added, of the Boston Symphony players performing in the Berkshire Festival. Mr. Henry has a feeling for the salient lines of direction and manages to gain the illusion of space and action with few strokes of pen or brush.

Chorus of Women of Canterbury
In the Production of T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," Which Will Open at the Shubert Theater on Jan. 31

Guild of Boston Artists

At the Guild of Boston Artists there is an exhibition of similar nature. It is a miscellany of Boston artists, this time holding forth in larger dimension. Among the displays are to be seen a still-life by Ernest Major, a winter scene by Aldro Hibbard, two canoeists by Frank Benson, and a charming interior, beautifully composed, by Marguerite Pearson. William Paxton may be seen in a typical portrait. His tidy and faultless workmanship makes neighboring pictures seem careless by comparison.

D. A.

A Thursday Evening Series of

Bible Lectures BY T. J. OLSEY

(Formerly Instructor Bible History at The Principia College)

for 14 Weeks Beginning

JANUARY 13, at 8 P. M.

HOTEL PURITAN, BOSTON

A non-interpretive course based on the Historical Background of the Bible. For further information write R. W. McCURDY, 9 Norway St., Boston. Telephone evenings COM. 0974. or Ir. Olsey ASP. 7020 anytime.

You are cordially invited to attend the first lecture without obligation.

SHIRT MAKERS SINCE 1845

Semi-Annual Sale

of Imported and Domestic

Furnishings for Men

NECKWEAR — Were $1.00 to $5.00 — Now 75c to $3.25

PAJAMAS — Were $2.50 to $12.00 — Now $1.95 to $9.00

WOOL HOSE — Were $1.25 to $3.00 — Now 95c to $2.15

MUFFLERS — Were $2.50 to $7.50 — Now $1.85 to $5.25

DRESSING GOWNS — Were $12.00 to $37.50 — Now $7.75 to $27.50

SHIRTS — Were $3.00 to $4.50 — Now $1.95 to $3.15

Various odd lots of Furnishings and Novelties at Greatly Reduced Prices.

HEWINS & HOLLIS INC

24 PROVINCE STREET (Near Boston City Hall)

BOSTON

Importers of Men's Furnishings

Historic January Sale

An Event of Note for Generations

Sketched is a value typical of hundreds in our "Sale of the Year," presenting China and Glassware of distinction at generous savings.

Imported China Dinner Services of exceptional quality and beauty. 106 Pieces — cream soups. Full service for 12 persons 79.50

Another Highlight — Famous PAIRPOINT Crystal. 1/3 OFF

Lowest prices in years on a wide variety of exquisite Pairpoint Masterpieces—bowls, vases, comports, etc.

Mail and Phone Orders Filled COMmonwealth 5900

367 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON (near Arlington Street)

Jones McDuffee

Tobin Appoints Parkman to Fill Key Legal Post

(Continued from Page 1)

ments in advance on definite terms of arbitration in case of labor disputes."

He pledged his services as an arbitrator where he was asked to serve.

Mayor Tobin's speech dwelt upon bringing industry to Boston. He said he believed municipal costs were too high and that new avenues of gainful employment must be found.

"Boston wants and needs business, and we are out to get all we can in this state."

Praises School System

He asked his auditors to consider what Boston, as a city, has to offer. He enumerated the fact that it has more high school graduates in proportion to its population than any other city over 100,000 in the country.

He said he would add the fact that Boston has superior trade and industrial departments in its school system "which can be readily converted to meet the needs of any great industrial situation to come."

Promoting Boston

Mayor Tobin declared promoting Boston was "a selling job pure and simple."

In connection with the water situation, he expressed the opinion that "it is possible that water rates will have to be increased."

He gave orders to the City Auditor and to Daniel M. Sullivan, division engineer of the water department, to make a study of the whole water department to find out if the present rates are adequate, and to ascertain whether present collection practices should be followed. He asked both executives to submit recommendations for legislation necessary to change or improve rates and the system of collection.

Appointed

Marceau Studio

Henry Parkman, Jr.
Named as Corporation Counsel by Mayor Tobin

Pawtucket Probes $25,000 Blaze

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 5 (AP)—Firemen searched debris of British-American Hall in Pawtucket's business district today to determine the cause of a general alarm fire that trapped 200 persons on the second floor last night.

William Connolly, deputy fire chief, estimated damage to the two-story brick building at $25,000. The blaze was confined largely to the cellar and first floor.

Firemen carried about 100 persons down ladders. Eight jumped from second-story windows. Others were tumbled downstairs by the rush for exits.

N. H. to Seize Site for Annex To State House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5—The State of New Hampshire is taking steps to seize land by eminent domain proceedings as a site for a $500,000 State House annex. The new structure is planned to house the many state departments that are now located in rented quarters outside the State House and to relieve the conjested condition of several departments now in the State House.

The site includes property owned by the City of Concord and the law firm of Murchie & Murchie. It has a frontage on the east side of North State Street, between Capitol and School Streets, and runs back on both Capitol and School Streets to a private roadway which intersects the block.

An effort was made to have the City of Concord turn over its portion of the site at a price below the figure carried on the books of the library trustees, who control it. But this failed. As a result that the seizure proceedings were recommended by the Governor and his Executive Council.

Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney will ask the Merrimack County Superior Court to appoint three commissioners to assess damages on all parties owning property in the site. It is expected that the property will be acquired by the State for approximately $100,000.

Taxpayers' Group Warns Worcester On 'Illegal' Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5—The Worcester Taxpayers' Association, through its executive secretary, John H. Mahoney, has served notice on the members of the Worcester City Government that "illegal and improper expenditure of city funds" will no longer be tolerated.

The notice stated that unless those concerned "adhere strictly to state laws governing municipal finance" during the coming year, the organization is prepared to appeal to the courts to compel compliance with the law.

Mr. Mahoney declared that since the association was formed several years ago it had protested against various illegal expenditures of city funds, but that in most instances the protests were without avail.

New Fire Truck Sought

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 5 (AP)—On the theory that old friends must part sometime, Fire Chief John F. Nute yesterday advocated in his annual report replacement of a fire truck purchased 24 years ago, soon after he became chief and still in use.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are three new colors looming up on the horizon that promise to brighten things up considerably. Still, they're not really new, for like vegetables, there never seems to be anything really brand new in colors . . . but they're at least colors that haven't been stressed for some little time; consequently they seem new.

It seems that each season brings forth a color or two that is played up considerably, and right now there are three of them. Purple, green, and rust. With purple perhaps the heaviest of the three. Regardless, all three are grand colors, and will allow the introduction of some unique color combinations insofar as teaming them up with accessories is concerned. Anyhow, the purple is really the most interesting because there are so many shades . . . which vary from violet to orchid to bluish purple right down to purple itself. Sometimes you'll find a dress with shading that combines all of them at once, too. A Schiaparelli idea, we're told. But we'd probably have guessed, anyhow, for she has a way of launching so many new colors and ideas nowadays. And Jordan's is taking it up in a big way, with accessories and all to match. One of their cutest dresses in this new color is $29.95, and has much pleating, even in the interesting neckline, plus a short-sleeved bolero jacket. Tied around the waist and streaming down at will is a chartreuse sash and a huge flower. Which will give you an idea as to odd colors that will blend in nicely.

The dresses in green and rust that we liked particularly were out in Wellesley . . . at Siegred's; a shop that's alive with intriguing numbers. For evening and daytime wear. And they all seem to be one of a kind; which fact has never displeased any woman that we know of! The green is one of those pastel shades that usually come along with the influx of cruise clothes, and has short puff sleeves, and tri-colored buttons. Which set it off just enough. A light wool material, as are so many of the newer numbers. And the rust shade is like no shade of rust you've seen around; also in wool. But it has a vivaciousness about it that all but tops British Tan which went over so big.

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Going on a Cruise?
Take a Look at This

Incidentally, out in Wellesley there's also a little dress shop called The Fashion Shop, which caters to those who would have style in their wardrobe and money in their purse! And personally we think their collection right now is better than it ever has been. Cruise things are in (and if your budget can manage, it's the time to pick up summer clothes, for you get the best selection right now, and they're far more original than those you'll see later!) and one of their ensembles is a good-looking black and white affair. A black and white figured faille blouse . . . with the figures standing out like silhouettes, which accents their prominence, as is the case with all the newer figured materials . . . tops a jet black faille skirt. Now this in itself would be pretty nice, but that isn't all. The third, and matching figure item is a little hat. Which is bell-boy, pill-box, or toque style; all depending on just how you yourself want to describe it. This is the shop where we could actually find jersey dresses, and if you've ever looked for jersey dresses you know they're hard to find. And they have more than one! We tried on an attractive red and navy blue plaid wool dress that had a touch of green in it. With a little round collar that was perked up with a collar right over it in white pique. We could see a good-looking outfit in it, especially when worn with blue suede oxfords and a blue felt hat with a green suede band. But is just wouldn't fit around the neck; so we left it there for you! It was only something like $12.95, too.

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Children's Aprons Are Being Shown

Notes from a shopper's notebook: Just by way of keeping little Ella's dress halfway clean until dinner time, you might add one of Filene's kiddies' aprons to her wardrobe. Just like mother's for only 59 cents. Remind u. to tell the reader who wrote in and asked as to the whereabouts of that mirror that sort of hooks around your neck so you can see what's going on in the back of your neck, that it's in Jordan's, on the street floor. The fanciest evening stockings in town are at Slattery's. With scroll designs running up the front in little gold steel beads. Effective with evening gowns that have slit skirts. But plenty costly!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Industrial Council Sought in Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 5—Formation of a Municipal Industrial Council here to assist this city in its struggle to regain prosperity was recommended yesterday by Mayor Caron in an inaugural address marking his fourth election to the post.

Specifically, Mayor Caron indicated the proposed council would work with the Chamber of Commerce and the Amoskeag Industries, Inc., in an effort to rent the remainder of the vast mills of the defunct Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.

Cities Trail N. H. Towns In Taxed Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5—The per capita wealth of New Hampshire's small towns greatly exceeds that of larger towns and cities, according to taxes collected on interest and dividends.

1937 was a good year, too, for the interest and dividend business, for taxes collected therefrom amounted to $677,163, as compared with $446,460 in 1936, a 49 per cent gain. This tax is collected by the state, which deducts the cost of collection and turns the balance over to cities and towns, whence it is collected.

Manchester received the largest lump of this revenue. Its $96,231 tax sum, as compared with $72,313 for the previous year, is only about $1.25 per capita. The approximate distribution per capita in the other large cities of the state is, Concord, $2; Nashua, $1.50; Keene, $2, and Portsmouth, $2.20. Rochester is high among the state's cities with an average per capita of $3.40.

Of all the communities receiving payments from this source in excess of $3000 for the current year the town of Dublin has the highest per capita. Dublin will receive $11,116 which is approximately $22 per capita. Last year Dublin received $6680. Holderness with an increase from $3774 last year to $11,581 this year ranks second with a per capita distribution of $19. Hanock follows next with $12.80 per capita, Peterborough with $11; Tuftonboro, $10; Bethlehem, $9.70; New Castle, $8.45; and Plainfield, $7.50.

Claremont, the largest town in the state, having a population of about 12,500, received only $14,258, while the largest payment to any town was $29,206 received by Peterborough.

The year's increase was not as noticeable in the large cities as the small towns. Portsmouth was the only city to show an increase on a per capita basis equal to that for the state as a whole. On the other hand the revenue for the town of Rye from $2814 to $5753; and Sandwich $3035 to $6203.

Tales of American Industries to Go On Air Saturdays

Dramatized stories of America's industries, broadcast weekly over the Columbia Broadcasting System, including station WEEI in Boston, will be given on Saturday afternoons from 5 to 5:30 during the remainder of the winter, according to a bulletin from the United States Department of Commerce, sponsors of the series.

Beginning Saturday, Jan. 8, and weekly thereafter, Harry R. Daniel, department commentator, will tell the stories of shoe manufacturing, the canning industry, coffee and tea, printing, the gas industry, American home building, grain milling, perfumes and cosmetics, in that order. Other industries will be dramatized later.

Police Chief Suspended

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—Chief of Police Joseph A. Demers was suspended from duty by unanimous vote of the West Springfield Board of Selectment yesterday. "Conduct unbecoming an officer" was the reason ascribed to the board's action by its chairman, Attorney Frank T. Raleigh, who declined to discuss the charges in detail.

IVY... America's Fashion Corset

A reduction of 10% in price will be effective on all regular models of IVY Corsets and Foundations during January.

IVY CORSET SHOP

300 Boylston Street, Boston

8 Church Street—WELLESLEY

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

staff will include 12 girls now on N. Y. A. projects. They will care for 20 children between the ages of two and five years from families on direct relief. This is a N. Y. A. project through and through. Such equipment as toys, furniture, sheets and other accessories have been produced by those connected with N. Y. A. projects.

The program at the nursery will include habit training, morning lunch, noon meal, afternoon nap, and supervised and free play. The project is intended to serve a dual purpose. Not only will it afford nursery facilities for children who otherwise could not enjoy such facilities but it also offers an opportunity for the N. Y. A. girls on the project to have first-hand experience in this particular field with a view to possible employment in this field later.

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Mayors Inaugurated

New mayors take office in two New England cities this week, while in two others mayors begin new terms. At Nashua Frank A. MacMaster was inducted mayor of that city Monday at its sixty-ninth inauguration. On the same day Dr. Damase Caron started his fourth term as Mayor of the city of Manchester. William Callahan took over the chief executiveship of Keene, while John W. Storrs continues as Mayor of Concord.

Voters of New Hampshire are now looking forward to the election of delegates to the state Constitutional Convention in March and the state election next fall. As yet there has been no party move for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Undoubtedly proposed amendments for the consideration of the convention will soon receive the approval of a particular party, but those mentioned to date apparently have the approval of both major parties.

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Egg Marketing

The Derry Egg Auction has become a co-operative marketing agency with its ownership vested in the poultry farmers who have been using these facilities for disposing of their poultry and eggs. Under private ownership the auction had built up a customers' surplus based on the number of cases they have marketed through the auction. This fund was used as the nucleus for bringing the auction into the control of its users. Grant Jasper, president of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association, has been named first president of the co-operative.

The auction is considering the handling of grain and other supplies for its poultry producing members. The poultry growers have found that by having a central auction place with rules as to grading that the buyers may be reached more economically. And by experience they have found that the top prices may be obtained. The practice of paying a cash rebate of 5 cents a case if such is earned by the auction will be continued under the co-operative ownership.

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The New Hampshire Extension Service carries on a book service to furnish the rural women of the state with the books they want to read. During the last year more than 4000 books have been supplied to nearly 800 rural women. These books were sent to them by automobile, mail, and by foot. They covered poetry, religion, fiction, biography, natural science, and travel. The state Extension Service worked out a recommended reading list and the State Library at Concord has co-operated by furnishing the books. The Extension Service requires that each woman participating in the reading course read at least six of the books to complete the year's course.

The rural women have informed the Extension Service that they have not been the only ones to enjoy the course as other members of their families have read the books as they come into the rural homes. Naturally many of the small town libraries do not have available the variety of reading matter furnished through the Extension Service and the operating of such a reading course creates new interest.

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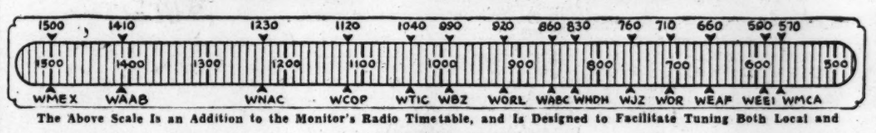
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	News commentator	Top Hat	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Gov. Hurley talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Concert Miniatures	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Joan Stuart, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	Jean Sablon, songs	Vocalist; organist	Perley Stevens's Orch
8:00 Cavalcade of Americ-	Roy Shield's Revue: so-	"One Man's Family";	Concert trio	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch: music	loists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Concert orchestra	Silhouettes: music
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	"Hoosier Housewarmers"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:45	"Choir Symphonette"	and orchestra	"Hoosier Housewarmers"	Harry Hershfield
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra,	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Portraits in Oil"
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	Artur Rodzinski, con-	Hall Tonight"; Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Portraits in Oil"
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish";	ductor	land; Players; guest	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra
9:45 dramatic sketch	Cleveland Orchestra	soloist; orchestra	home interview	Dance orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 work drama	Nola Day, songs; orch.	rade"; Dick Powell;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Howard Phillips	"Waltz Interlude"	screen players; soloists;	Melodies From the Skies;	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interlude"	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	"Dance Melodies"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orch	lem"; variety
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Mr. Sunshine"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes: music
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Song recital
11:15 Sketch and music	Studio program	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noonday	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Review; music	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; soloist; Home-	News Service	Address Maurice J. To-	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	steaders' Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	bin, at Chamber of	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Talk; musicale	"The Hemingways"	Commerce	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment.	Larry Burke, tenor	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience	Song recital
2:00 "Lyric Serenade"	Network program	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Network program	Woman commentator	Home economics talk	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
2:45 the Air	Edward Davies, tenor	Household talk	Stage Door Memories	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Ross Linda, pianist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "New Voices"	Eastman School of Mu-	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 U. S. Army Band	sic chamber music re-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 U. S. Army Band	cital	"The Guiding Light"	High school drama	Sport reports
4:00 Natural science	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Community bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	String ensemble
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Song recital	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Senate talk	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Four Clubmen"	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; commons	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Freddie Martin and his	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	Talk, General Johnson	Valise Hour: J. B.	Josef Cherniavasky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dr. Mary Woolley;	"Song Stories"	Priestly; Senora Hous-	Orchestra; soloists	Silhouettes: music
8:30 dramatic sketch;	News dramatizations	ton; "Sugarfoot and	Shep Fields's Orchestra	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	News dramatizations	Sassafras"; orchestra	Shep Fields's Orchestra	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	American Music, Dr.	"Good News of 1938";	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Nat Brusiloff's Orch
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Howard Hanson, cond.	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Network speakers
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks,	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Mid-Week Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Wendell Willkie and	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Mid-Week Forum
10:00 "Stag Party"; so-	Robert H. Jackson;	Music Hall; Bing Cros-	Network speakers	Request Serenade
10:15 loists; orchestra	questions	by; Bob Burns; Con-	Network speakers	Request Serenade
10:30 Essays in Music;	NBC Jamboree	stance Bennett; Tos-	Musical Revue; Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 concert orch.	NBC Jamboree	cha Seidel; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Perley Stevens's Orch
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 6

12:00 WORL 920kc
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
3:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

2:30 W1XAL 15.25mc
3:30 W1XK 9.57mc
6:00 W1XK 9.57mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Other Shortwave Programs

9:00 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Inter-American Cultural radiocast: talk Philip Barbour; at 10 p. m. on 6.04mc.

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BOSTON

Hurley Urges Development Of Port in Annual Message

(Continued from Page 9)

trict in the retirement of the company's preferred stock and the refinancing of its bond issues."

The Governor did not indicate what he considered to be a fair price. The stock now sells on the market at approximately $50 a share. Under a legislative act of 1931 the district may purchase the stock at $85 a share without stockholder consent. It is possible the Governor's fair price would be between $65 and $70.

Dividend Costs

The Governor pointed out there remain 238,794 shares of common stock outstanding on which a $5-a-year dividend is guaranteed, or $1,193,970 a year.

"The dividend," he said, "is included in the cost of service and forms a part of the yearly deficit which must be met by the taxpayers in the communities where the system operates."

He pointed out that it is not now expedient to invoke the law of eminent domain, nor to purchase the stock at the guaranteed figure of $85 a share.

"Every effort should first be exerted to procure the stock by agreement as to price with those who have invested in it," he added.

Crime Situation

Without mentioning by name the rackets investigation in Revere and the unsolved murder cases in Revere and Boston, Governor Hurley discussed the crime situation and made recommendations for combating the criminal element.

"The recent prevalence of crime is a challenge to our law enforcement agencies. This epidemic must not go unchecked. Apprehension of guilty persons must be swift, and commensurate penalties must be imposed.

"Massachusetts accepts the challenge of the gangster and the criminal and places at the disposal of the Attorney General and the other law enforcement officers of the Commonwealth all its resources to combat the menace of crime.

"I strongly urge the immediate passage of legislation that will give the Attorney General the necessary power to conduct the cause of our people, in this crusade, so that the life, liberty and property of our citizens may be amply protected."

Action Already Taken

The Attorney General has already asked the legislature for authority to conduct ex-parte investigations, summon and examine witnesses under oath, summon books, records and papers needed in investigations; to grant immunity to witnesses; to grant change of venue, and to delegate any of these powers to district attorneys.

In view of the fact that the Governor has made no specific recommendations to counteract those of the Attorney General, his address was regarded in most quarters as containing support for the Attorney General's program.

The Governor struck at one of the weaknesses of the unemployment compensation law when he urged that the record of the commission be thrown open to the local relief officials.

State Relief Problems

"The Federal, state and municipal branches are spending extraordinary amounts of the taxpayers' money to guarantee that no human being shall go hungry or shelterless in this land of plenty," he said. "This policy is altogether worthy and humane. Every expenditure by our Commonwealth in behalf of the well-being of her people is an investment in the future stability of citizenship and government. Care must be taken, however, by our dispensing agencies that the funds generously provided by our taxpayers for needy persons be wisely and effectively used.

"To this end, I believe it essential that records of all relief agencies be available, one to the other, so that duplication of allotments to undeserving individuals may be prevented."

On flood control Governor Hurley once again criticized the Federal Government insistence that Washington be granted control over power development at the flood reservoirs. The Federal Government has refused to ratify the present compacts reserving to the states these rights.

Stand on Flood Control

"We want flood control without delay," the Governor declared, "but to realize its benefits, we should not be asked to sign away any of our rights as a sovereign state. We looked to the Federal Government for aid in the accomplishment of the primary purpose of the proposed reservoirs, but if later there can be added such secondary purposes as may appear warranted, then surely it is an essential right of the Commonwealth to enjoy these advantages without restriction or interference on the part of the Federal Government."

Despite the controversy the Governor held out hopes for future ratification of the present pacts, although his speech appeared to tighten the present federal-state deadlock.

In one part of the message it appeared he was courting the favor of organized labor by recounting the labor legislation passed during the 1937 session. However, at the end of the speech the Governor sailed an opposite course by reiterating sharply his opposition to ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and repeal of the Teachers' Oath Law.

Regarding the child labor amendment, the Governor declared it "would give to Congress the power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age, would subvert the principles of democratic government. It would bestow upon Congress a sweeping and dangerous authority which might conceivably develop into autocracy and despotism."

Supports Teachers' Oath

On the teachers' oath repeal proposal he said, "I view the teachers' oath law as an inoffensive piece of legislation containing potentialities for great good."

His declarations render it impossible for organized labor to push these proposals through the legislature this year, it is believed.

The Governor's review of the labor year revealed that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration during 1937 prevented, through arbitration, strikes in 300 plants employing 110,300 persons

"Massachusetts," the Governor said, "can be justly proud of her labor record for 1937. . . . Our advance in labor legislation has been marked and I admonish the members of your honorable body to be watchful for further opportunity to better the condition of our workers."

To Push Safety Drive

Discussing highway safety, Governor Hurley announced he will include in his 1938 budget a sum to defray the cost of continuing through 1938 the safety drive started on Oct. 1.

"We must encourage automobile law enforcement," he said, "and, if necessary, stiffen the penalties on existing laws, to the end that irresponsible drivers may be made to feel the cost of continued disregard for traffic regulations. If such persons fail to recognize their obligations and persist in wrongdoing, then it is time to deny them the right to operate automobiles in Massachusetts."

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1 American Beauty quilted velvet negligee, *size* 14	41.50	25.00
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1 Aubergine velvet tea gown, *size* 18	45.00	17.50
1 Yellow flannel robe, buttons and fringe trim, *size* 20	24.50	17.50
1 French flannel robe with alligator buttons and trim, *size* 20	27.50	18.50
1 Flame crepe tea gown, petal sleeves, *size* 20	21.50	12.75
1 Blue hammered satin tea gown, *size* 20	45.00	15.00
1 Silver striped blue lame house coat, *size* 38	35.00	17.50
1 Blue Bagheera tea gown, *size* 40	89.50	35.00
1 Wine duvetyn velvet tea gown, *size* 42	35.00	17.50

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Sternloff's Bolt Splits Ranks Of Worcester G.O.P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5—Local political precedents were shattered this week when Republican Alderman Axel U. Sternloff, after being elected president of the Aldermanic Board through a coalition of four Democrats and two Republicans, rewarded his Democratic supporters by naming them chairmen of the four most important aldermanic committees.

After he bolted a Republican caucus which selected Alderman-at-Large C. Vernon Inett as president of the board, he again defied precedent by appointing two Democrats on each of five major committees. With all committees composed of three members, this gives the Democrats, who are outnumbered seven to four by Republicans on the board, complete control of five and the key positions on four others.

G. O. P. Ranks Split

Mr. Sternloff's bolt from his party's caucus, as well as his subsequent appointments, definitely blasted the Republican harmony carefully fostered during the municipal election last November. Of the utmost significance to the future of the Republican Party in this city is the fact that Mr. Sternloff so distributed his appointments that the Sternloff Democratic bloc controls all appointments to positions in the City Hall which do not require concurrent Common Council action. The Common Council is Republican-controlled by a large majority.

Mr. Sternloff, in a speech following his election, explained that his action in bolting the Republican caucus was in protest against the efforts of a small group of Republicans to form "if not a dictatorship, at least a clever monopoly."

Mr. Sternloff, who is the leader of the Swedish-American group in Worcester, which claims 12,000 Republican voters, was defeated for mayor at the special election last year by John S. Sullivan, Democrat. Much bitterness existed after that election among the Swedish voters because of the reports that Sternloff had not received the wholehearted support of certain Republican leaders.

Explanation

Mr. Sternloff declared that he had stepped aside at the Republican primaries last October to give the mayoralty nomination to William A. Bennett in the interests of party harmony. He said that he was assured at that time that if he ran for the Board of Aldermen from his ward, which is strongly Republican, that he would be named president of the board. He declared that he was ignored by those who had promised him this office. Republican leaders are said to have insisted on the election of Mr. Inett as president of the board in order that he might remain in the limelight as the logical candidate to oppose Democratic Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau of Worcester County, who comes up for re-election this year.

Court

(Continued from Page 9)

the conduct of such counsel or agents and those who abide by these rules and honestly present their cases are entitled to be heard. But if anyone employs methods which will not stand the light of day to influence legislation, such methods are reprehensible, and adverse to the public good, and cannot be tolerated.

"Our duty is clear. We must so conduct ourselves that the people's faith in their elected representatives will continue steadfast—for in that way alone can our democratic form of government be preserved."

Both Representative Cahill and President Wragg called attention to the need for greater governmental economy and efficiency.

Representative Cahill made specific reference to the work of the special commission on taxation and public expenditures, saying "this commission, as directed, embarked on the ambitious and timely course of analyzing governmental expenditures with a view of reducing and equalizing the tax burden.

Real Estate Tax

He pointed out that in the United States real estate carries 57 per cent of the cost of government, while in France and Great Britain real estate carries less than 20 per cent. In some countries, he added, the burden is less than 3 per cent.

Senator Wragg said:

"This session of the Legislature is started with the problem of keeping down expenditures of government confronting us with a greater challenge than ever before.

"Ever-mounting outlays are threatening the solvency of our government. We should and must cut down the outflow before the well is dry. We must be alert to provide safe and sane safeguards against excesses in the disbursement of the people's money.

Law and Order

"We must also reinforce the stability and authority of our government by seeing to it that government itself curbs those who have been brazenly defying it. Law and order must be supreme in this Commonwealth!

"The experience and knowledge acquired in the session of last year no doubt will prove helpful to all of us in the coming deliberations and should increase the value of our service to the Commonwealth. I have an idea that those who gave us our State Constitution had such improvement in service in mind when they provided for yearly sessions of the Legislature."

Egg Meant for Posterity Finds Its Way to Skillet

EAST HOLDEN, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—A hen's super-egg, which was intended to be saved for posterity, last night was ready for scrambling. Just as the owner was about to have it photographed, he dropped it—with the same result as if it had been only an ordinary egg.

Harold C. Rogers found the egg in his henroop yesterday and said it was the largest he had seen in 30 years as a poultryman—12 inches by 9 inches in circumference.

Vivid Bay State Auto Plates Mark Color Trend in Nation

Massachusetts motorists, displaying their maroon and white 1938 registration plates, are among the millions of United States car owners sporting new registration colors.

The new plates, include virtually all the colors of the spectrum as experts continue to experiment with various color combinations to determine which provide the best visibility and the greatest beauty.

However, Massachusetts is not one of the experimental states. The Bay State still clings to its practice of using maroon and white and green and white in alternate years. Several other states have adopted the same policy, while others only alternate the two basic colors annually. For instance New York, the registration plates of which are yellow on black this year, had black on yellow plates in 1937.

Connecticut is now preparing to enter the second year of its experiment with permanent plates. These aluminum plates with black figures were first issued in March, 1937, with the expectation that the markers would last an average of five years.

Connecticut Saving

This year, when the cars are reregistered in March, the owners will receive only new 1938 year numbers to replace the 1937 inserts. Connecticut's experiment, through which a saving of $100,000 a year is expected, is being watched throughout the nation.

Meanwhile, several other states have followed this lead in the use of aluminum color. Employed only by Connecticut, Minnesota and the Province of Quebec in 1937, aluminum is being used this year in the lettering or as a background in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin; New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Several vivid color combinations will appear on the nation's roads this year, not the least of which is Florida's canary yellow on midnight blue. Colorado is presenting white on turquoise green, while Wyoming's colors are gold on blue.

Despite this trend, many states are returning to yellow and black, considered highly visible. This combination is being used by 11 states this year.

Black and White

On the other hand, black and white plates have lost ground in popularity, with only five states using this combination in 1938, compared to eight last year. Kansas, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas and Virginia are the black and white plate states this year. Rhode Island, which alternates from black and white to white and black annually, this year is using white figures on a black background, but the combination appears more drab than usual because the usual white border line on the black plate has been eliminated.

Despite the declining popularity of black and white as a combination, black is being used in lettering or background on the plates of 24 states this year, while white is being used in the same manner in 21 states.

Yellow, gold or orange are next in popularity, being used by 14 states, while blue ranks next, adopted by 10 states. Green is used on the plates of eight sates; red, maroon or vermilion by seven states.

Champlain Plan Rejected

(Continued from Page 9)

240, as against estimated annual carrying charges of $17,646,400. For a 14-foot waterway the figures are $75,600 saving and $2,738,600 carrying charge. For a 12-foot waterway the corresponding figures are $58,800 and $953,000."

In view of these figures the commission decided that "nothing would justify it at the present time," and that the Champlain Seaway "could not be justified except as a feeder to the St. Lawrence deep waterway."

The proposed waterway plan was turned down previously by the United States Army Engineers on the grounds of being too costly considering the benefits which would result from it, but proponents of it appealed the decision and a hearing on this appeal is scheduled for next Wednesday in Washington. It is expected that the Army Engineers will maintain their former stand.

Workers

(Continued from Page 9)

action on the part of union members in this State, members of the Federation of Labor last December joined the league, along with members of the C. I. O. and the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket.

William L. Connolly, president of the State Federation, who several times has publicly announced his friendliness for the programs of the C. I. O., stated that he had received no official communication from either Mr. Fenton or Mr. Green regarding withdrawal from the political organization, which is scheduled to make its first appearance at the State House tomorrow in behalf of a 23-point program announced last month.

It was learned, however, that the executive council of the federation will give the matter serious consideration at a meeting to be held Saturday in Providence.

Drive on Unclean Magazines Urged

The development of character and morality in Boston children will be aided considerably by removal of offensive magazines from city newsstands, leaving only those of a more constructive variety to claim their attention, according to Henry J. Smith, who was elected chairman of the Boston School Committee yesterday.

Declaring that "magazines containing suggestive stories, unchaste pictures and the vilest kind of advertisements" are easily accessible to schoolchildren, Mr. Smith called upon Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty to launch an immediate campaign against them.

Such a campaign will be futile, however, he declared, unless the cooperation of parents can be obtained.

"It is our duty," he said, "to make the parents of children under our jurisdiction aware of the vile corruption contained in many modern periodicals."

"It is my intention," the new chairman of the School Committee continued, "that the move to wipe out indecency shall begin here, where it ought to begin, among men whose pledge it is to supervise the education of the children of Boston—the School Committee of Boston."

Egypt to Study U. S. Horticulture

Among the 37 passengers aboard the American Export Lines steamer Excambion when it arrived at Boston yesterday from Mediterranean ports, were two students being sent by the Egyptian Government to California to study horticultural methods.

The two Egyptians, El Said Mohamed and Mohamed A. Nafie, plan to spend five years at the University of California at Berkeley, studying agriculture and horticulture. On their return to Cairo they will teach in the Egyptian University there.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Amer. Merchant	Jan. 7	Plymouth	Jan. 16	Jan. 6 8:00 pm	Jan. 7 12 noon
§Scythia	Jan. 7	Glasgow	Jan. 16	Jan. 6 8:00 pm	Jan. 7 1:00 pm
‖Saturnia (Bos.)	Jan. 9	Gibraltar	Jan. 17	Jan. 8 12 mid.	Jan. 8 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maliko	San Francisco	Jan. 18	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 2	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Jan. 15	Jan. 10 4:00 pm	Jan. 10 7:30 pm

‡Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‖Except Northern Ireland and Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Northern Ireland and Scotland only. ‖Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Take advantage of this splendid offer at once.

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647 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Over 40 years in fur trade.

Cummings Urges New U. S. Judge In Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings has just recommended the appointment of an additional Federal district judge in Massachusetts.

In his annual report, Mr. Cummings said he would send his recommendation to Congress at the next session.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee who investigated the need for additional judges in the first and second federal judicial circuits during the summer recess, said recently one Boston federal judge had informed him there was a need for an extra judge to aid in handling Veterans Administration cases.

In Vermont, Mr. Cummings said, more than 42 per cent of the pending cases in federal courts were filed more than two years ago. Citing delayed cases in other states and Vermont, he added:

"The existence of actual delay even in districts where trial dockets are reported to be in a so-called current condition is conclusively demonstrated by the large number of cases filed more than two years ago and still undisposed of."

Mr. Cummings said he based his estimate of pending cases on computations made Sept. 30.

Insurance Plan For Saving Banks Pushed by Quinn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5—Study of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance Law with a view to its adoption in Rhode Island—one of the recommendations in Gov. Robert E. Quinn's message to the 1938 General Assembly—was again urged by the Governor today.

While the State Banking Division opposed such a plan, the Governor said, the Labor Department favored it.

He pointed out that it was possible in Massachusetts for an individual to buy $1000 worth of insurance from a savings bank at a much lower cost in premiums than from a regular insurance company. Although a limit of $1000 is placed by law on the amount of insurance bought from any one bank it is possible for a person to buy $1000 policy from each of the 23 banks carrying on this type of business in the Bay State.

Rates and Premiums Hit

Governor Quinn followed up that subject by declaring that the banks of this State and the insurance companies had "been getting away with murder" on their interest and premium rates.

He said he would call upon the banks to reduce their mortgage rates from 6 to at least 5 per cent, and would demand that Thomas A. Kennelly, director of the Department of Revenue and Regulation, and M. Joseph Cummings, chief of the Division of Banking and Insurance, get to work on both the banks and the insurance companies to obtain reductions.

"We have been getting results on the utilities in that line from the chief of the Division of Public Utilities," said the Governor, "but although I have asked for the same action from the other two, I have not yet seen any results."

Relief Move Balked

Delayed in his first attempt to obtain immediate passage by the General Assembly of a resolution providing for an immediate $700,000 for relief purposes, a major administration measure, when the Senate yesterday refused immediate consideration of the bill which had passed the House, Governor Quinn today took a definite step to see that other recommendations in his message to the 1938 General Assembly had "smoother sailing."

Although the appropriation sought probably will come onto the floor again from the Finance Committee, where it was sent, it is said to be doubtful that it will be acted upon immediately.

'New Campus for Old Colby' Progressed During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Jan. 5—Definite progress on a "New Campus for Old Colby" has been made during the past year, and 1940 is the tentative date for the opening of the new college, according to a report just issued by Franklin W. Johnson, president of the college.

The plan to abandon the 118-year-old constricted location of the college and to build an entirely new and functionally-planned educational plant on the 600-acre tract known as Mayflower Hill but two miles from the present site of the college has finally matured.

It was in 1929 that the project for a new Colby College was initiated as a result of a survey of higher education in Maine directed by a committee appointed by William T. Gardiner, Governor of Maine at the time. The members of the committee, upon investigation, stated that because of Colby's situation between river, railroad and highway, no new buildings could be added as would be needed in future years, and that an entirely new campus should be found if Colby was to maintain its high standards and continue to serve the needs of college education in Maine.

Voted to Move

The college board of trustees in 1930 voted to move the institution to a "new and more adequate location." An offer made by the late William H. Gannett, Augusta, Maine, publisher, of a 600-acre site in the capital of the State, after consideration by the board, was rejected at a meeting of the Boston Colby College Alumni of the same year.

After two years of discussion, the college trustees decided to take action on a new location, and the preliminary steps toward raising the $3,500,000 needed to bring this about were begun in 1931. Six hundred acres of land on Mayflower Hill were bought by subscriptions of citizens desirous of retaining the institution in the city.

Plans were suspended for an indefinite period, however, because of the continued economic depression, but later it was voted by the trustees to resume the undertaking. Appointment of Edwin Allan Lightner of New York City as special assistant in the project was authorized by the trustees.

Engineering Work

Upon agreement which covered preliminary engineering work, Hageman-Harris Inc., contractors, were chosen to aid in construction of the new campus. This firm handled the construction of the Harvard Business School, Baker Memorial Library and other buildings at Dartmouth College, and recent structures at Columbia, Yale and Vanderbilt.

The city of Waterville cooperated with Colby on a $45,000 program of development of the site on Mayflower Hill, by announcing plans to construct a semi-circular road in front of the campus and an overhead bridge where the highway crosses the railroad. The cost for the two construction jobs was estimated at $30,000.

Last August the college sought $1,000,000 from Maine citizens and summer residents for the new campus. The trustees, according to a statement by Dr. Johnson, determined that part of the program was to open books for subscription "from all those who love Maine, its people and its institutions. This is the Maine Million Fund."

Preparing Site

Work in preparing the site for future buildings has been going on during the past year, says Dr. Johnson, about three miles of campus drives and approaching roads now have been completed. Construction on the water system is now in progress.

The ground for the first building was broken at a public ceremony last August. This was the $200,000 Lorimer Memorial Chapel given in memory of his father by the late George Horace Lorimer, Philadelphia publisher, and a Colby trustee and alumnus. Excavation and foundation for this building were completed before the winter weather halted operations.

WINSHIP LUGGAGE

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred, or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and reductions are because we are out of some sizes and colors.

LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES		**LADIES' HAND BAGS**	
were 12.75 to 20.00	NOW 9.85 to 12.85	were 5.00 to 10.00	NOW 2.45 to 5.85
were 22.50 to 32.50	NOW 14.85 to 21.85	were 12.50 to 35.00	NOW 7.85 to 17.85
were 50.00 to 65.00	NOW 31.85 to 39.85	**HAT BOXES**	
were 75.00 to 150.00	NOW 44.85 to 88.85	were 4.50 to 45.00	NOW 3.95 to 29.85
VALISES (Large Lea. Suit Cases)		**DESK SETS**	
were 47.50 to 100.00	NOW 34.85 to 69.85	were 7.50 to 20.00	NOW 4.85 to 12.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women)		**GLOVES**	
Largest Size Ward. to Fit Under Pullman Suit		were 3.00 to 5.00	NOW 1.95 to 3.85
were 12.50 to 80.00	NOW 18.85 to 69.75	**BRIEF CASES**	
DESK SETS		were 3.50 to 35.00	NOW 1.95 to 24.85
were 7.00 to 20.00	NOW 4.85 to 12.85	**WARDROBE CASES FOR WOMEN**	
DRESSING CASES		were 14.00 to 32.50	NOW 9.85 to 19.85
were 5.00 to 45.00	NOW 3.85 to 29.85		

Special Drastic Reductions

NOW ON WARDROBE TRUNKS
(JUST RIGHT FOR SOUTHERN TRAVEL)

were 32.50 to 37.50	NOW 24.85 to 29.85	**WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS**	
were 42.00 to 47.50	NOW 34.85 to 39.85	(The Trunk With Doors)	
were 50.00 to 54.50	NOW 44.85 to 47.85	were $70 to $85	NOW 59.75 to 72.85
were 67.50 to 78.50	NOW 54.85 to 67.85	were $125 to $135	NOW 98.75 to 109.50

The Winship wardrobe trunks, the trunk with doors can be had in black, brown, grey or linen airplane finish to match with other Winship exclusive striped luggage in Sojourners, Voyageurs, Overnites and the New Wonderful Dress Carriers.

JEWEL CASES		**LADIES' TOILET CASES**	
were 5.00 to 35.00	NOW 3.85 to 21.85	were 11.00 to 37.50	NOW 5.85 to 19.85
UMBRELLAS		**CLUB BAGS**	
were 5.00 to 15.00	NOW 2.85 to 10.85	were 12.50 to 47.50	NOW 9.85 to 38.85
GLADSTONE BAGS		**TOILET CASES**	
were 24.60 to 55.00	NOW 18.85 to 39.85	were 10.00 to 60.00	NOW 6.85 to 37.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES (Leather)		**BILL FOLDS**	
were 18.50 to 45.00	NOW 13.85 to 36.85	were 3.00 to 10.00	NOW 1.85 to 6.85
LADIES' LEATHER SUIT CASES (Overnites)		**SPORT BAGS** (Talon Fasteners)	
were 7.50 to 37.50	NOW 4.95 to 26.85	were 6.50 to 18.50	NOW 4.85 to 14.85
SOJOURNERS (Dress Wardrobe Cases)		**SHOE CASES**	
were 14.00 to 42.50	NOW 8.85 to 37.85	were 15.00 to 47.50	NOW 12.85 to 39.85
		KIT BAGS	
		were 45.00 to 75.00	NOW 36.85 to 57.85

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GIRDLES or CORSETTES **$3**

CHOOSE FROM: *Nemo, Treo, Bien Jolie, Bon Ton, Hickory, Art Lastique, Artist Model, Lily of France, our exclusive Grace*

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Extra space—Extra salespeople—Corsetieres trained to help you select—Sorry—NO fittings—NO mail or phone orders.

FILENE'S BEAUTIFUL CORSET SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

Hurley Points to Accomplishments in Message to General Court

(Continued from Page 9)

and cargoes, and afford such maritime and railroad support as will insure the most extensive utilization of their possibilities.

Traffic Competitive

Port traffic is highly competitive, and is subject to many factors for its maintenance and growth. In recent years the port of Boston has shown signs of commercial revival; last year it handled the second largest cargo tonnage in its long history. This increase in business, welcome as it is, can be further augmented when the port is placed on a more equitable competitive footing as to import and export rates and terminal charges, thus enabling it to attract a fair share of the water-borne traffic of the nation from outside the confines of New England, to which area it is at present largely restricted.

The Boston Port Authority, a board established by an act of the Legislature in 1929, has been laboring since its inception to attain this objective, and to the constructive efforts of its earnest members I am glad to extend my complete co-operation.

The special commission relative to the Boston Port Authority and the production and development of the commerce of the port of Boston has recently filed with the General Court a lengthy report containing many recommendations based on the commission's examination into problems confronting the port. This document merits, and will receive, my personal and careful consideration.

Correlation Needed

Let it suffice to say here that the development of any great seaport must envisage these correlated essentials: first, rail transportation to it from the interior, and the cost of such transportation; second, ocean carriage to it in the coastwise and foreign fields, and the rates governing such carriage; third, facilities offered for the storage and handling of cargo and the accommodation of passengers, and the cost of that service; fourth, methods chosen to deal with the competition of other ports; fifth, adequacy of channels and aids to navigation; sixth, competent administration.

It is with these basic objectives in mind that I view the future of one of the Commonwealth's greatest assets—the Port of Boston.

Banks and Banking

Under this caption, my inaugural address contained the following statement: "I shall insist that the Department of Banks and Banking take steps to reduce the cost of future liquidation, and expedite settlement of the affairs of the banks now closed at the earliest possible date, always with regard, however, for the interests of the depositors and the hardships they have endured for the past five years."

A recent report from the Commissioner of Banks furnishes these pertinent facts:

The pay roll of the closed bank division from Jan. 1, 1936, to Dec. 1, 1936, was $387,534.64. The pay roll for the corresponding period in 1937 was $292,053.47. The reduction represents a saving to the depositors of $95,481.17. The cost of other liquidating expenses from Jan. 1, 1936, to Dec. 1, 1936, was $244,584.59. The cost for the corresponding period in 1937 was $89,424.23.

This reduction represents a further saving to the depositors of $135,160.36, or a total saving to the depositors in our closed banks during the first 11 months of my administration of $230,641.53. The Commissioner of Banks has assured me that the reductions for the entire year will be in as satisfactory a proportion as they appear here for 11 months.

Indebtedness Cut

Prior to my administration, extremely heavy borrowings were made by the closed banks for the purpose of paying partial dividends to the depositors. On Jan. 1, 1937, the amount due the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a result of these borrowings was $11,434,277.65.

Since Jan. 1, 1937, no new borrowings have been made. On the contrary, the Department of Banks and Banking has paid on the loans $2,085,072.88, so that as of Dec. 1, 1937, the outstanding indebtedness was reduced to $9,349,204.77. The Department of Banks and Banking has completed negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a new form of loan agreement which will result in an annual reduction in interest charges of approximately $48,000.

While operating expenses of the Closed Bank Division have shown an encouraging decrease, the constructive work of liquidation has been steadily progressing, all of which must result in a larger and more expeditious return to the depositors.

These accomplishments are directly in line with the policies of our administration.

Highway Safety

I quote again from my Inaugural Address: "The indiscriminate slaughter and mutilation of our people every year on our highways is a matter of grave concern. It must be lessened; if humanly possible, it must be stopped." This is a problem of universal interest.

The peak of automobile casualties in Massachusetts was reached in 1934. Since that time there has been a most desirable downward trend, but this did not occur by chance. It was the result of combined efforts on the part of state and local officials working in co-operation with the Massachusetts Safety Council, upon whose board of management five of our State Commissioners are serving.

Campaigns of Education

Campaigns of education have a strong appeal to me. If persons could only be taught to be as moderate and unselfish when driving automobiles as they are when their paths otherwise cross, the result would be gratifying to all. Speed and recklessness are too prevalent on the highways, and it is our solemn duty to bring home to drivers and owners of cars this ominous truth.

On Oct. 1, 1937, there was organized a four months' highway safety campaign, sponsored by a committee of 100 officials and citizens, and eventually supported by more than a thousand men and women serving on local committees.

The campaign is still in progress, and its results have been measured by such definite reductions in motor vehicle fatalities as to urge me to recommend that these local committees continue to serve throughout the forthcoming year. It is my intention to include in my annual budget a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of this humanitarian enterprise.

We must encourage automobile law enforcement, and, if necessary, stiffen the penalties on existing laws, to the end that irresponsible drivers may be made to feel the cost of continued disregard of traffic regulations. If such persons fail to recognize their obligations and persist in wrongdoing, then it is time to deny them the right to operate automobiles in Massachusetts.

To insure the safety of our people on the highways is one of the most worthy objectives which lie before us. I urge your honorable body to display fresh vigor in the consideration of this urgent problem.

By a Staff Artist — Charles F. Hurley, Governor of Massachusetts.

Mental Diseases

By virtue of the authority of this Legislature, I was empowered to appoint an unpaid special commission to investigate the problem of the mentally ill. The Commonwealth has been fortunate in obtaining for this service men of outstanding character and ability who have labored tirelessly and in most unusual harmony since assuming office in April, 1937. Last month the commission submitted a very comprehensive report which suggests a constructive plan for the reorganization of the Department of Mental Diseases.

I recommend that appropriate legislation be enacted to include the salient features of this report. I recommend further that you authorize me to reappoint the commission for another year in order that it may complete the work which it has so creditably begun.

Civil Service

I declared in my inaugural address that those charged with the management of civil service must carry out the letter and the spirit of its laws, and that the principles of the merit system must be maintained both in appointment to, and promotion in, the public service.

The records of the Civil Service Commission show that during the past year no non-competitive examinations have been given. As a direct result of this policy, the number of applications, for official employment alone, has increased from 33,837 to 60,163; the number of examinations has risen from 158 to 438; and the number of appointments has mounted from 2560 to 7829.

These figures are conclusive evidence that civil service in Massachusetts is being administered in accordance with the purposes of its institution.

Judiciary

In the section of my inaugural address devoted to the judiciary, I denounced the custom by which special justices were appearing as counsel on the civil side of their own courts, and declared that if the practice were not prohibited by rule of the Supreme Judicial Court, it should be the subject of legislative prohibition in accordance with recommendations heretofore made by the Judicial Council and the District Court Commission.

I am pleased to say that the Supreme Judicial Court has since corrected this abuse, and special justices must hereafter refrain from professional activity in the courts to which they are attached.

Furthermore, in accordance with my recommendation, a study has been made of the feasibility of reorganizing the district courts, to the end that standing justices of these courts may become full-time justices with adequate compensation, thus removing them from the private practice of law. A report on this survey will soon be issued. I respectfully direct your attention to it, and suggest that you give the findings your most careful consideration.

I also requested legislation which would restore to the standing justices of all our courts the privilege of voluntary retirement, with adequate retirement allowances, at 70 years of age. The request was prompted by a desire to give recognition to the distinguished services rendered by our judicial personnel, and to relieve its members of the burden of financial worry. I am very happy that you have seen fit to take affirmative action in this direction.

Taxation

The members of the Special Recess Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures have been engaged for several months in an exhaustive study of this subject. They have spared neither time nor energy in the pursuit of their investigations.

I shall not anticipate their report; it will be available for consideration at this session of the Legislature. I am hopeful that the constructive thought you will give to it will aid in the solution of an important problem with which this administration has to deal.

Industry, Agriculture And Recreation

Last year, following my urgent recommendation, the Legislature recreated the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission for "the promotion and development of the industrial, agricultural, and recreational resources of the Commonwealth."

The high hopes I had at that time for immediate and worthwhile benefits resulting from the work of a competent, unpaid commission of five members have been more than justified. Tangible results have already been produced.

Under the $50,000 appropriation for the six months' period ending Nov. 30, 1937, a vigorous, nation-wide campaign was promptly launched to halt well-organized raids on our industries, too long unchallenged; to attract new industries by intelligent promotion of our State's true advantages; and, of equal importance, to stimulate active, co-operative interest to this end among our own people.

Branch Employs 2500

Already one large company has established within our borders a branch plant employing from 2500 to 3000 workers. Active negotiations for several other plants are under way, and with reasonable promise of success.

Massachusetts stands at the crossroads industrially. Most of our wealth has come and must come through industry. We must conserve and increase our industrial life, and the Commonwealth must continue to assert itself in this activity for the benefit of all our people. The beginning that has been made will give confidence to our business leaders and go a long way toward creating a better and real acceptance of the advantages we have to offer. Dividends should mount from this investment.

Agriculture in Massachusetts represents a capital outlay of about $500,000,000. But farm lands still lie idle, and surplus is common in many lines of production. Only about one half of our milk supply is distributed within the Commonwealth. We must encourage consumption of our agricultural products, both within and without the State, and stimulate the development of idle farm lands for home occupancy.

Recreation Promotion

Our recreational promotion work also must not be permitted to lag. It is competently estimated that tourists and vacationists to the number of approximaely 2,000,000 spent $200,000,000 in Massachusetts during the past year. Every phase of business life profits from this revenue.

Industrial and recreational competition is increasing tremendously among the states, and we must be alert to secure our rightful share of the available business. The Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission has labored zealously toward this end.

In the next budget, I propose to to recommend that a substantial sum be appropriated for the continuance of our campaign to advertise and develop the industrial, agricultural, and recreational facilities of our Commonwealth.

Labor and Industries

Massachusetts can be justly proud of her labor record for 1937. Both employers and employees are to be commended for the confidence they have reposed in the Department of Labor and Industries by submitting their disputes for final adjudication.

The annual report of the department indicates that through the powers vested in the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, strikes have been prevented during the past year in 300 mercantile and industrial establishments employing approximately 110,300 men and women.

Two hundred and seventy industrial disputes, affecting 85,000 employees and involving questions of wages, and hours and conditions of employment, have been arbitrated. The magnitude of this task is obvious, but the justice of the decisions rendered is evidenced by the fact that the number of appeals taken from them has been negligible.

The conservation of the human side of industry is an important function of government. Protection of man power in our manufacturing centers is essential to the maintenance of the economic progress of family life and to the promotion of its general welfare. Massachusetts has legislated liberally in this respect. Through the inspection force of the Department of Labor and industries, the mandates of our lawmakers have been carried into the industrial establishments of the Commonwealth.

The record shows that in 1937, 72,879 inspections were made for the purpose of providing greater safeguards against the hazards of modern machinery, furnishing more sanitary accommodations for the workers, and devising methods for the removal of dust, fumes, and gases to insure better ventilation in places of employment.

Measures Enacted

It is pertinent to say that I have been very happy to approve the many measures submitted to me affecting the interests of labor. We may take pride in the realization that we have been jointly responsible for such beneficent accomplishments as the following:

The establishment of a minimum wage for women and children as a protection against industrial exploitation.

The assurance of a minimum labor wage in the Department of Public Works.

The liberalization of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, both as to the type of injury received and as to the time within which compensation should be paid.

The creation of a Labor Relations Commission to diminish the causes of disputes.

The passage of the Fair Trades Bill.

The regulation of industrial home work.

The restriction of activities of private police and detectives in labor troubles.

The inauguration of a five-day week for state employees during the summer months.

A legislative prohibition against discharge of, or refusal to employ, persons for the reason that they have attained the age of 45.

Our advance in labor legislation has been marked, and I admonish the members of your honorable body to be watchful for further opportunity to better the condition of our workers.

Flood Control

This problem is of grave concern. After intensive consideration of the ravages caused by the floods in 1936 and of the needs and wishes of the people most affected, I delegated the State Planning Board to take immediate steps to provide some means of protection against recurrence of these disasters in the important river valleys of the Commonwealth. The board has acted in the capacity of the Massachusetts Interstate Compact Commission on Water Resources. This commission has worked in conjunction with similar groups in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut.

Two compacts have been prepared, one with New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, providing for an eight-reservoir flood control program in the Connecticut Valley, and the other with New Hampshire, providing for a two-reservoir program in the Merrimack Valley.

Security Desired

These compacts have been ratified by the respective legislatures, and require only Federal approval for immediate action and final accomplishment. Massachusetts eagerly awaits this approval. We want physical security for the homes and home owners of formerly devasted areas, as well as protection for established business, and encouragement for new industries. We are ready.

Flood water knows no boundary lines. The problem, therefore is interstate, which means that Congress must authorize and become a party to every compact contemplating flood control. The framers of the compacts adhered strictly to the provisions of the Federal Flood Control Act of 1936, which declares that local interests must provide the lands, easments, and rights of way; must hold the United States free from damage due to construction; and must operate and maintain the completed control works. The compacts were developed in good faith. At various meetings held with Federal officials, the inherent prerogatives of the individual States were emphasized.

Recently, some question has been raised by the Federal Government relative to the ownership and control of the lands in which reservoirs are to be located. It is unfortunate that an element foreign to the language of the Flood Control Act as written, and foreign to the primary purpose of the compact should now be introduced.

Not to Sign Away Rights

We want flood control without delay, but to realize its benefits, we should not be asked to sign away any of our rights as a sovereign State. We looked to the Federal Government for aid in the accomplishment of the primary purpose of the proposed reservoirs, but if later there can be added such secondary purposes as may appear warranted, then surely it is an essential right of the Commonwealth to enjoy these advantages without restriction or interference on the part of the Federal Government.

I have full confidence in the validity of the compacts. They represent the composite view of all the interested New England states, and I firmly believe that when all the facts have been brought to light, ample justification will be shown for the provisions of the compacts, and federal approval will be forthcoming.

Boston Elevated

The recurring deficits of the Boston Elevated Railway Company demand that reduction be effected in the cost of its operating expenses.

By legislation enacted in 1931, the preferred stock of the company, amounting to $22,538,350, was retired through the medium of bonds issued by the Boston Metropolitan District. Furthermore, company bonds valued at $34,814,000 were successfully refinanced by the same agency. These transactions have resulted in substantial savings to the people.

However, there remain 238,794 shares of common stock on which is paid a guaranteed dividend of $5 a share, or $1,193,970 annually. The dividend is included in the cost of service, and forms a part of the yearly deficit which must be met by the taxpayers in the communities where the system operates.

Obviously, it is in the public interest to furnish some means by which this burden may be lightened.

Option Price Too High

Under an option contained in the act of 1931, the common stock may be acquired by the Boston Metropolitan District at $85 a share, but the present market price precludes consideration of this procedure.

There also exists the possibility of invoking the law of eminent domain and of exercising the privileges contained therein. This is not now expedient. Every effort should first be exerted to procure the stock by agreement as to price with those who have invested in it.

The most feasible method of obtaining the desired result appears to be the enactment of legislation providing for the retirement or purchase at a fair value of the outstanding common stock by the Boston Metropolitan District in a manner similar to that formerly employed by the district in the retirement of the company's preferred stock and the refinancing of its bond issues.

I urge such legislation.

Public Welfare

The administration of relief is one of the most important problems of our state government. Old age assistance alone is increasing at the rate of 800 cases monthly, and it is estimated that approximately 60,000 recipients will be on the rolls by the end of the period ending April 30, 1938.

The total cost of relief in Massachusetts is $21,000,000, of which the Federal Government pays about $10,000,000, and the State, a little over two thirds of the balance, or more than $7,000,000. The cities and towns assume the remainder of the expense.

The increasing case load requires that the current year's revenue be kept at the 1937 level. Human needs are immediate demands and cannot be postponed.

Public Welfare Study

The Special Recess Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures has been engaged in a study of the administration of public welfare in state institutions and in certain cities and towns. I deem it advisable to refrain from making extensive recommendations to the Legislature until this Commission has filed its report.

However, there is one phase of the problem which I feel should be called to your attention, and that is the necessity for closer co-operation among relief agencies in all the levels of government. The Federal, State, and municipal branches are spending extraordinary amounts of the taxpayers' money to guarantee that no human being shall go hungry or shelterless in this land of plenty.

The policy is altogether worthy and humane. Every expenditure by our Commonwealth in behalf of the well-being of her people is an investment in the future stability of citizenship and government. Care must be taken, however, by our dispensing agencies that the funds generously provided by our taxpayers for needy persons be wisely and effectively used.

To this end, I believe it essential that records of all relief agencies be available, one to the other, so that duplication or allotments to undeserving individuals may be prevented.

By the provisions of section 47, chapter 421 of the Act of 1937, information regarding individuals securing benefits under the Unemployment Compensation Act may be divulged to Federal relief agencies. Such information may not be given to state and local agencies. It is my recommendation that section 47 be amended to permit state and local relief agencies to apply to, and receive from, the State Unemployment Compensation Commission such available information as may be desired by them in the administration of their departments. To avoid abuse, it should be stipulated that the records supplied by the Commission be employed for departmental purposes only, and that they be guarded with strict confidence by the receiving agency.

Crime

The recent prevalence of crime is a challenge to our law enforcement agencies. This epidemic must not go unchecked. Apprehension of guilty persons must be swift, and commensurate penalties must be imposed.

Massachusetts accepts the challenge of the gangster and the criminal, and places at the disposal of the attorney general and the other law enforcement officers of the Commonwealth all its resources to combat the menace of crime.

I strongly urge the immediate passage of legislation that will give to the attorney general the necessary power to conduct the cause of our people in this crusade, so that the life, liberty, and property of our citizens may be amply protected.

Child Labor—Teachers' Oath

Brief attention should be given to two significant question in which popular interest was aroused during the past year:

First, the suggested ratification of the so-called Child Labor Amendment. This I vigorously opposed, and you overwhelmingly sustained me. I believed at that time, and I believe now, that this amendment, which would give to Congress the power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age, would subvert the principles of democratic government. It would bestow upon Congress a sweeping and dangerous authority which might conceivably develop into autocracy and despotism.

Second, the proposed repeal of the teachers' oath law. In my opinion this issue was magnified far beyond its importance. I view the teachers' oath law as an inoffensive piece of legislation containing potentialities for great good. As I declared in my veto message, "This is no time to make it appear that we are withdrawing any of our supports for the authority of our State and Nation." I am pleased that you sustained my veto of this measure, and that the law remains on our statute books.

Conclusion

These exercises mark the beginning of another legislative year. Let us renew our pledge of loyalty to the service of our people. Always conscious of responsibility, let us exert our best endeavors in their behalf. Challenging days lie ahead. We must meet them with steadfast purpose, remembering that no difficulties are so perplexing that united effort cannot reasonably solve them.

With faith in God, and with the welfare of our Commonwealth at heart, may we go forward to more extensive activity and more worthy accomplishment.

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Jan. 22—Italy and New Roman Empire
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Feb. 5—Picturesque Germany
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Eves. 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mats. Thurs., 55c to $1.10. Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65, tax incl.

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Bruins Have 'Practice' Session Against Toronto — Jumbos vs. Crimson Tonight

Maple Leafs Are Swamped By 6-3 Score

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Boston	14	2	5	51	40	30
Rangers	10	3	7	55	38	23
Chicago	6	3	10	34	45	15
Detroit	4	3	14	33	60	11
Canadian Division						
Toronto	10	5	5	69	51	25
Americans	10	3	8	47	40	23
Canadiens	8	6	6	54	50	22
Maroons	6	1	13	29	48	13

Results Jan. 4

Boston 6, Toronto 3.
Detroit 3, Canadiens 0.
Americans 5, Rangers 5, overtime.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Art Ross humorously stated during the Advertising Club luncheon yesterday, that his Bruins had a "practice" with the Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden that night, he hardly knew how true that remark was. The Bruins really waltzed through the Leafs, winning 6-3, and seemingly with ease. Other N. H. L. games last night saw Amerks and Rangers tie, 5-5, and Detroit break its season slump with its first shutout of the season, blanking Canadiens, 3-0.

Perhaps it would be a good thing for the Bruins to attend luncheons on the day of games. Art Ross took his players in the order of their uniform numbers and eulogized each and everyone and in each and every instance they came through against the Leafs last night. The Bruins simply could not do wrong and the Leafs, behind on the score all the way, tried too hard.

Led 3 to 1 in First Period

The locals were away to a 3-1 lead in the first period, they were 4-1 entering the third and Toronto closed up to 4-3 part way through the third only to see the Bruins tally twice more before the period ended. Roy Goldsworthy was the local scoring ace with two goals and an assist. Ray Getliffe tallied twice, Bobby Bauer once and Art Jackson, former Leaf, scored his first goal of the season.

The score might easily have been doubled by the Bruins as the play went. They caught the Leaf defense out of position time after time and Hal Broda, visiting goalie, had a hectic evening. Tiny Thompson had "hot" shots to handle, but usually they came only when the Bruins were short handed. Nick Metz scored two and Gordon Drillon one for the Leafs, Drillon's coming in the third period with Hollett off. Both teams were a man short when Metz got his second goal.

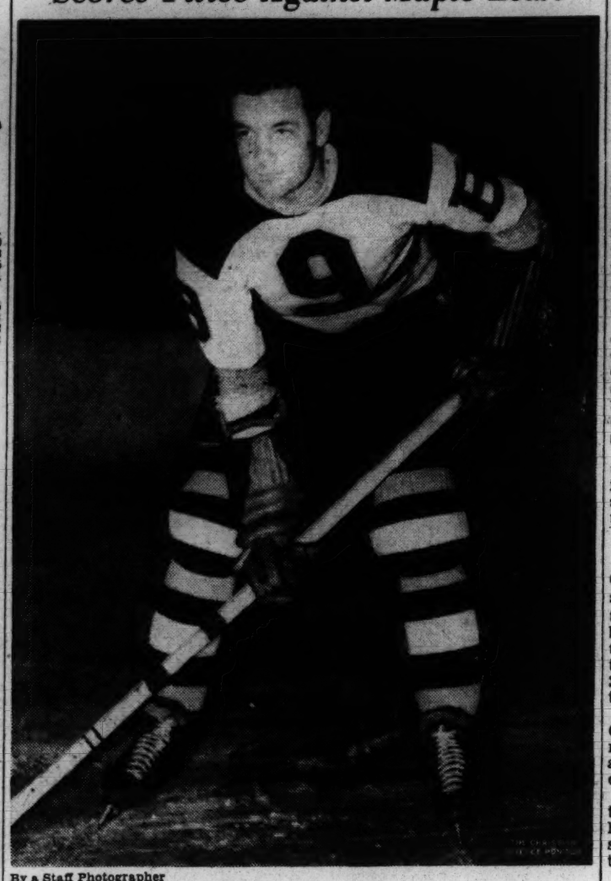
There was little body checking because play was too fast. The Boston combination was a revelation and only over-anxiety on the part of Bruin players prevented more scores. As it was three tallies for Boston were called back, two for slight offsides and the other when the Leafs were caught with too many men on the ice.

Hectic Play

Play in New York must have been rather hectic. The Amerks were leading the Rangers 4-1 at one stage of the game. Hooley Smith scored two goals for Amerks in the first seven minutes, Nels Stewart scored his major league goal number 292 and Eddie Wiseman and Lorne Carr the others. Hextall and Shibicky scored twice each and Dillon once for Rangers.

Jack Adams's legion of friends must have been pleased when they learned the Detroit Red Wings had ended a long stretch of winless games by defeating Canadiens, 3-0. It was the first shutout for the Wings and the first time they have looked like the team of last year, when they won the Stanley Cup. Johnny Sorrell, Red Beattie and Larry Aurie scored the Detroit goals.

Scores Twice Against Maple Leafs



By a Staff Photographer

Leroy Goldsworthy

Bruin Right Wing and One of the Few United States-Born Players in Major League Hockey (Two Harbors, Minn.), Who Aided His Team in Defeating Toronto, 6-3, by Scoring Two Goals and Assisting in Another

Hockey Dribbling Here and There

Conn Smythe sat in the press box last night and scribbled note after note. He never lifted his voice or became excitable, applying himself to an analytical study of his team. Undoubtedly he will compare notes with Dick Irwin, coach, today.

Milton Schmidt, injured Bruin center for the "Sauerkraut Line," will leave for his home in Kitchener tonight.

Taffy Abel, former Ranger and once a member of the United States Olympic team, lost his job coaching the Michigan Soo Senior hockey team recently. According to the Canadian Press, the team is not going too well and the manager claimed Abel failed to appear at some of the team practices.

That recent change from Detroit to Pittsburgh must have done Johnny Sorrell some good. He had not been going well with the Wings and they shipped him to the minors for a month. He returned last night to figure in two of the three goals by which Detroit defeated Canadiens.

Still unable to find facts on the King Clancy case. He really belonged to Toronto last year and then reports had him turned over to New York Americans. When he resigned as coach of the Montreal Maroons recently he was reported headed back to Toronto. Conn Smythe, Toronto manager, said last night that he did not know what Clancy's post is today. "Guess he belongs to the league and that he is on the retired list."

Tommy Gorman always liked to have a few veterans on his hockey teams. He had them at Ottawa, with N. Y. Americans and when he went to Chicago he had Lionel Conacher. He brought Conacher to Maroons and today Maroons are without a Conacher type. That is part of the reason he has tried to pry Hooley Smith from the Amerks.

Goldsworthy, in scoring his two goals and an assist last night against the Leafs, looked like the Goldsworthy of two years ago when with Canadiens. At that time he scored 15 goals and 11 assists.

Eddie Shore did not figure in a goal but the big fellow played one of his best games, covering up around the Bruin net at all times.

A round table discussion at the pre-game dinner of the Bruins found three Toronto writers, Andy Lytle, Bobby Hewitson and Bill Roche. An all-star team was picked with Thompson in goal; Eddie Shore, Earl Seibert of Chicago, Babe Siebert of Canadiens and Art Coulter of Rangers named as defensemen.

Left wings were Harvey Jackson, Dave Schriner, Paul Thompson, George Mantha and Lynn Patrick. Centers were Marty Barry, Neil Colville, Syl Apps, Bill Cowley and Nels Stewart. Right wings were Charley Sands, Gordon Drillon, Cecil Dillon and Eddie Wiseman. You may take your choice and the season is young yet. Ebbie Goodfellow was not rated because of his long absence. W. M.

Montreal in Town For League Game With Crimson Six

The University of Montreal, led by Coach Tony Baril, will be in town tomorrow night to meet Harvard's strong six in Boston's first International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game of the season.

Although the visitors' record is not impressive, the Crimson cannot afford to take them too lightly. Last year these same boys nearly upset both McGill and Harvard. The Crimson skaters nosed them out by the slim margin of 3 to 2, while McGill also was able to win by the same score.

The Montreal team has been playing in exhibition games at Rye, N. Y., along with the three other Canadian league members. McGill has proved itself an outstanding six again this year. Recently the Redmen downed the University of Montreal team, 15 to 1.

Last night, at Rye, the University of Toronto held McGill to a 4-to-2 score, which speaks highly for Coach Ace Bailey's boys. It will be recalled that last year this Toronto club came to Boston and battled Harvard for 80 minutes before bowing, 5 to 4. The Toronto team appears to be strong this year.

Another Three-I sextet, Queen's University, has been showing up well this season. The Tricolor six, as they are known in Kingston, Ont., defeated the St. Nicholas Club at Brooklyn, N. Y. last night 8 to 3. This is especially interesting because Harvard, also members of the league, were beaten by this St. Nick's club, 6 to 3.

Dartmouth, considered at the first of the year as not a dangerous league foe, is fast becoming one of the leading college teams of the East. Last night at Hanover the Indians skated to their eighth straight victory, downing a good Boston University six, 8 to 4. The Terriers played Harvard to a 5-to-4 overtime a fortnight ago. These comparative scores, while meaning little in the actual results of future games, do indicate that there should be plenty of thrilling hockey played in this Three-I league.

Cardinals Buy Slaughter

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5 (AP)—Enos Slaughter, young outfielder with the Columbus Red Birds, who led the American Association in hitting last year, was purchased today by the St. Louis Cardinals for an unannounced sum. Slaughter, left-handed hitter, batted .382 for the Cardinal farm. The rookie possibly will replace Outfielder Don Padgett, whom the Cardinals plan to convert into a catcher.

Joe Cronin Selects Win Green As New Trainer of the Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Under the heading of "Local Boy Makes Good," comes the news that Win Green, the pride of Roxbury, is the new trainer of the Red Sox, succeeding Roland Logan. Win is at present busy in a similar capacity with Boston Bruins, and whether or not he will continue with the hockey club in future winters has not been definitely decided. Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox, and Art Ross, pilot of the Bruins, may reach a satisfactory agreement whereby Green can maintain both positions.

The baseball spring training trip and the closing weeks of the hockey campaign conflict. Should Green stay until Bruins finish their season, including playoffs, an assistant, possibly Johnny Orlando, would fill in at Sarasota during the early days of the conditioning period.

Win Green comes naturally by his training instincts as an uncle, Charley Green, was in the Red Sox clubhouse when young Bill Carrigan was steering the Fenway brig. Uncle Charley remained with the Sox for 12 years, leaving in 1917.

Win first arrived at the Jersey Street park in 1916, as clubhouse boy. Late the following season he left for a two-year stretch at the United States air training base at Pensacola, coming back to Boston during the American League pennant race of 1919. In 1924 Win was given complete charge of the visiting clubhouse, a berth he held up to the present time.

The last season that Dave Bancroft was manager of the Braves, Green moved in on Braves Field to assist Jimmy Neary as trainer and also direct operations in the visitors' quarters. In 1937 he made one western trip with the Red Sox because Logan was unable to do so.

When Charles F. Adams brought professional hockey to Boston in 1924, Green became an assistant to Trainer Tommy Murray at the Arena. By the 1928-29 campaign, Win was in sole possession of the job, helping Bruins to their first National Hockey League championship. "And I hope I can help the Red Sox to a championship this year," says Win.

Green is a tireless worker; a hustler from January to December. Most of his knowledge in the training business was gathered by simple observation, although he gives much credit to Denny Carroll, veteran conditioner of the Detroit Tigers.

"Carroll taught me many of the fine points of training," said Green last night between periods of the Bruin-Toronto game at the Garden. "Schacht of the White Sox has helped me, too. But I guess most of my learning came from keeping my eyes and ears open whenever I got close to a rubbing table."

Collins wanted the press to know the appointment came from Manager Joe Cronin. Green has stood high in Cronin's estimation since the days when Joe came to Fenway in a Washington uniform. While the Bruins were working out at Hershey, Penna., in October, Cronin made a special trip to the rink for a visit with Win.

As the American League season closes shortly after Oct. 1, and the Bruins go into training about the middle of that month, Green will not be loafing if he retains both positions. But this dual program would be made to order for the energetic Roxbury resident.

'Rumors insist that the Red Sox will not get Mel Harder from Cleveland because the Indians will not accept any proposition that does not include Eric McNair. The Sox need Eric; at least until such a time as Bobby Doerr has become established at second base.

Red Sox rosters will be ready in about two weeks. The Bees expect to present theirs by the early part of next week.

Big Ten Basketball

Indiana 51, Illinois 46.

Unbeaten Tufts Tackles Harvard Quintet Tonight

Tufts' basketball team eagerly and confidently awaits the opening whistle which will send them against the undefeated Crimson five tonight in Harvard's Indoor Athletic Building at 8:45 o'clock. A freshman game between the two yearling teams of the respective colleges is scheduled for 7:30 o'clock.

"The boys are as ready as they can be for this great Harvard five," Coach Art Cochrane said today. "I do wish, however, that we had been able to play one more game before running in to Wes Fesler's well-drilled aggregation, but we'll give a good account ourselves.

"There is one thing about my team in regard to this game which is an encouraging sign—the boys are confident that they will be able to stop Harvard's string of victories."

Tufts Undefeated

Tufts, as a matter of fact, also enters tonight's game without the smirch of defeat on its record. While the Jumbos' competition has not been particularly strong, Cochrane's team has been impressive in its victories over American International, 31 to 7, and Salem Teachers, 80 to 35.

"We have a good defensive team," Cochrane said. "And I always have maintained, strange as it may seem, a good defensive team is a good offensive unit.

"Our team this year is stronger than the five we had last year. I have more power and more reserves. This helps, especially with these new rules."

Cochrane is in favor of the elimination of the center jump. He likes the game speeded up and contends that it naturally appeals more to the fan.

Tibbs Outstanding

The Jumbos' starting team will be Co-Capt. Albin Galuszka and Fred Jenkins, a sophomore, as forwards, Charlie Tibbs, center, and Jim Weldon and Benny Collier, two football stars, as guards. Tibbs, who is a sophomore, has been the outstanding player on the squad to date. In the Salem Teachers' game he scored 29 points, caging 23 of these counters in the first 11 minutes of play.

When time comes to relieve this group Cochrane can play another five which has as much scoring and defensive ability as his first team. This unit is made up of Edwin Gladwin and Philip Varney as forwards, Al Pearson, captain-elect of football, center, and Jacob Atlas and Ted Sheehan, sophomore football flash, as guards.

"There is more pep and dash to this year's team than I have seen in Tufts' basketball for some time," Cochrane declared. "I attribute this to the fact that there has been more competition for the various positions."

Crimson Favored

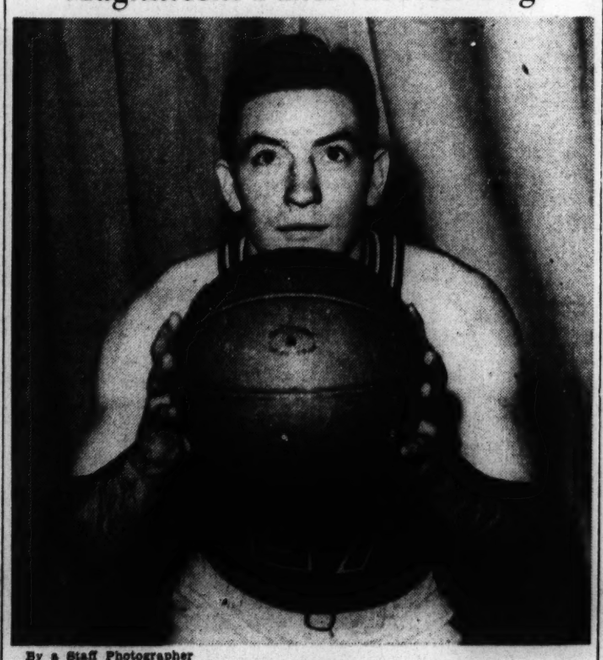
Harvard will enter the game the favorite. In five games this season the Crimson has shown that it is one of the strongest basketball teams to wear the Harvard colors for five years. It has successfully defeated M. I. T., 58 to 33, Northeastern, 44 to 12, Williams, 39 to 17, Brown, 47 to 42 and Boston University, 42 to 29.

The Terrier-Crimson game, played before the Christmas recess, was one of the most exciting and best ever played in Cambridge. Coach Fesler has had his squad in training since last Thursday and he expects the team to resume against Tufts where it left off against Boston University. This is the last match for Harvard before it plays Dartmouth in its first Eastern Intercollegiate League game at Hanover on Saturday.

Outstanding on the Harvard attack this year have been John Herrick, tall center, who has scored 65 points, Red Lowman, one of the leading scorers of the Eastern Intercollegiate League a year ago who has scored 54 points and Vernon Struck who has rung up 33 tallies.

Harvard will start Herrick at center, Charles Lutz and Lowman at the forward positions and Struck and Ulysses Lupien at the guard posts.

'Magnificent Faker' in New Togs



By a Staff Photographer

Vernon Struck

Harvard Basketball Team Captain Who Leads His Team Against Tufts at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building Tonight. As a Backfield Star in Football, Dick Harlow, Grid Coach Named Him the "Magnificent Faker" for His Hiding the Ball Tactics in Spinners and Fakes.

Germain Glidden's Play Features Open Squash

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Germain G. Glidden, national amateur champion, featured the first round of the invitation open tournament sponsored by the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association, with a victory over Tommy Byrne, a professional, at the Downtown Athletic Club yesterday.

Glidden rallied to win after his opponent had taken the first game. The scores were 13—15, 16—14, 15—5, 11—15, 15—9.

H. S. Howes, of Boston, another amateur, defeated John Smith, of the Rockaway Hunt Club, 15—8, 9—15, 15—12, 15—13 in one of the day's best matches.

Olympics Return To Garden Rink For League Tilt

The Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League will swing back into action again next Sunday afternoon Jan. 9 at the Garden, when the Boston Olympics clash with the St. Jacques outfit from suburban Montreal. The locals will be shooting for their first league victory.

Coach Hago Harrington's men bid fair to be the favorites in this battle, if they can continue to show the improvement that was noticeable in the Granby thriller a fortnight ago. At the present writing there is very little information on the invaders aside from the fact that they too will be looking for their first win of the season. The Boston clubmen are two points in front of the visitors due to the overtime tie with Granby.

The return of Junie Stubbs to the Olympics defense and his play in the New Year's night victory over the Princeton icemen has strengthened the Bostonians. Harrington expects to put the best team on the ice that he has been able to muster this year. Jim Roberts' steady improvement as a reserve point has done much to bolster that department. Jack Costello, former Dartmouth ace, also shows a marked improvement as he begins to get his skating legs under him.

The team came out of the Princeton game in good condition, and with the return of George Ford to the fold hope runs high. The work of the Ford-Costello-Allen combination in the Granby game caught the Boston mentor's eye and he intends keeping that trio together. There is some question yet about the first line. Of course Frankie Spain and Paul Guibord are fixtures, but the feeling is that Paul Rowe may be sent back to team with Johnny Lax, a combination that dates back to scholastic days at Arlington.

The Olympics have now pinned defeats on every college team they have faced. The Big Three have all dipped their colors, as well as the University of Montreal. If McGill tops Harvard, General Manager Walter Brown will make every effort to bring the Redmen here for a game with the Olympics.

Baseball Writers Select All-Star Big League Team

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5 (AP)—Somewhere there are two members of the Baseball Writers Association who would leave Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees off an all-star 1937 baseball team, and there are four writers who would pass up Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals.

The fact that neither of the hard-hitting outfielders was unanimous choice created some mild surprise about an all-star team named by 247 baseball experts and announced yesterday by The Sporting News. Di Maggio got 245 votes and Medwick 243.

As could be expected, the world champion Yankees dominated the team, although the two leagues divided evenly, with five players each. In addition to Di Maggio, the Yanks placed Pitcher Charles Ruffing, First Baseman Lou Gehrig and Third Baseman Bob Rolfe.

The team, with the number of votes each player received for his position, although not necessarily his total vote, was:

First base.....Lou Gehrig, Yankees (229)
Second base.....Charles Gehringer, Detroit (238)
Shorstop..Dick Bartell, N. Y. Giants (72)
Third base.....Bob Rolfe, Yankees (81)
Right field..Paul Waner, Pittsburgh (182)
Center field..Joe Di Maggio, Yankees (240)
Left field....Joe Medwick, Cardinals (235)
Catcher.....Charles Hartnett, Chicago Cubs (135)
Pitchers.....Carl Hubbel, Giants (203), and Charles Ruffing, Yankees (142).

Bartell beat out Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox by one vote for shortstop, while Rolfe was chosen for third base over 14 other players, led by Harlond Clift of the St. Louis Browns with 45 votes and Art Whitney of the Philadelphia Nationals with 36.

Miss Ehrhardt Bows to Boston

Bess Ehrhardt

Pretty Girl Figure Skater, Who Co-Stars With Roy Shipstad in the Ice Follies of 1938, Which Will Appear at the Boston Garden Beginning Jan. 12

Ice Follies of 1938 Will Bring New Stars to Boston Garden Rink

When Ice Follies of 1938 come to the Boston Garden Jan. 12 through 15, a lavish new group of skating acts, ice ballets, pantomime sketches and ensemble numbers will have important spots on the program which will include many stars of the blades who will be appearing here for the first time.

Idi Papez and Karl Zwack of Vienna, European pair champions, who were members of the cast for only part of last season's tour, are among the featured stars of the 1938 tour. Ruby and Bobby Maxson, Northwest junior pair champions from Duluth, will be making their first professional tour with Ice Follies.

Ann Haroldson, who started out last season in the group numbers, has shown such talent that she has been promoted to a solo spot on the bill. Harris Lagg of Toronto, a member of the 1936 Canadian Olympic team, is another new star of the cast who presents a unique act of leaping and hurdling on skates.

Old favorites from the last two seasons, Bess Ehrhardt, Roy Shipstad, Oscar Johnson and Eddie Shipstad, McGowan and Mack, the Four Nelson Sisters, Heinie Brock, Lois Dworshak and many other stars will again appear, all in new acts.

The big ice extravaganza, now on a five-month tour of 25 major cities, carries a group of 24 lovely young skating girls. In the earliest days of ice carnivals, where the talent was all of the amateur nature, group numbers were usually provided by skating clubs and were regarded as "fill-in" numbers between the specialty single and pair skating acts. But this not so with Ice Follies, which presents its group numbers with as much pride as any of its famous professional stars of world fame.

The ice coloring, costumes, rink decorations, scenic effects, properties, lighting and music of these numbers is all planned by artists to provide the perfect blending background. The group numbers are rehearsed for weeks until each girl of the big ensemble is not only perfect in her own skating, but also until the ensemble has the unity of the perfect stage ballet.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Travis Jackson accepted terms to manage Jersey City; Dutch Clark named coach of Detroit football Lions.

Three Years Ago

Wilmer Allison placed No. 1 in 1934 national tennis rankings. Glenn Cunningham beat Gene Venzke in 800-meter race at Brooklyn K. of C. indoor meet.

Riggs Leads Five Seeded Stars Who Won in Biltmore

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 5 (AP)—Five seeded players, headed by Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Bryan "Bitsy" Grant of Atlanta, survived the second round of the Miami Biltmore tennis tournament yesterday in matches marked only by one upset.

Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., seeded fifth, was eliminated by Lanky George Toley of Los Angeles, 8—6, 6—4. Toley, student at the University of Miami here, engaged his more experienced opponent in long baseline rallies and frequently stormed the net for crisp placements.

The only other defection in the seeded eight was the default of Bernie Coghlan of Los Angeles to Bill Hardie of Miami in a scheduled first-round match. Coghlan was seeded eighth.

Riggs, top-seeded in the tournament and ranked No. 2 nationally, advanced on a default by R. Dickinson of Miami, reaching the third round without swinging a racquet. He drew a first-round bye.

Grant, seeded second and ranked No. 4 nationally, received little more than a workout in disposing of Oscar Evans of Miami, 6—0, 6—1.

Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., fourth seeded, won from Bud Hart of Miami, 6—2, 6—1; and Martin Buxby of Miami, seeded sixth, eliminated Campbell Gillespie of Miami, 6—2, 8—6.

Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., seeded third, suffered a slight mishap which kept him from playing and he must play two matches today to catch up with the field.

A mild upset was turned in by Bernie Franks, University of Miami star, who pounded out a 6—3, 6—4 victory over Wilmer Hines of Hollywood, Calif. Hines, who ranked No. 9 nationally in 1935, was not seeded, but had been considered one of the favorites.

Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., moved into the third round by defeating Lewis Duff, Miami, 6—2, 6—3.

P. C. Conference Basketball

Montana 33, Idaho 32.
Wash. State 41, Oregon St. 31.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 4, St. Paul 3.

Basketball Is Showing Growth In All Sections

By C. L. (Poss) Parsons
Chairman, National A. A. U. Basketball Committee

DENVER, Jan. 5 (AP)—Basketball finally has arrived as a major sport.

Paralleling the growth of football in many respects, basketball has awakened nation-wide interest mainly because of (1) the widespread increase in intersectional games; (2) clarification and standardization of the rules which have followed as a matter of course, and (3), the "leveling-off" process which now finds every section of the country boasting powerful representatives.

No longer can any one section claim its superiority as a "hotbed" of basketball. Where once the east and midwest held sway, the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain sections now are challenging for top honors. The far west was the trail blazer in the elimination of the center jump, an innovation incorporated in the rule book this year. The Rocky Mountains boast the national A. A. U. basketball champion in Denver's Safeways. The national tournament, attracting the cream of A. A. U. and college quintets will be held in Denver's municipal auditorium, seating 6700, for the fourth straight year, March 13-19.

Forty-five Teams Competed

Forty-five teams, including 14 colleges, from 22 states, competed in the tournament last year and more are expected in the 1938 championships.

The trips from coast to coast of leading college teams, such as Stanford, Minnesota and Purdue and the sturdy competition in the national tournament serve to improve the general play of basketball.

The peculiarity of style characteristic to one section is picked up by teams from other regions, and the net outcome is standardization of the game.

New York was the leader in making nation-wide news out of basketball by bringing in the standouts of every section, but other cities are following suit successfully.

Growth Will Continue

All indications point to a continued growth of the game in the current season. Trying to pick the standout college teams is a herculean task owing to the tremendous number of strong teams, in large schools and small, in every section.

A. A. U. basketball, which has contributed the national tournament champion since 1926 without a break is centered in the Missouri Valley A. A. U. League.

The circuit, composed of teams from Denver, Colorado Springs, Kansas City, Kan., Oklahoma City, Bartlesville, Okla., and Wichita, Kan., contains the strongest independent quintets in the country. The league currently is headed by the Denver Safeways, national champions who have three all-America stars in their lineup, Jack McCracken, Tex Colvin and Bob (Ace) Gruenig, 6ft. 8in. center, who is the most dangerous scoring threat in the game.

To Pick Walker Cup Team on Friday

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The American Walker Cup golf team to meet the British next June at old St. Andrews will be chosen Friday, when the 13 members of the executive committee of the U. S. G. A. get together for their bi-annual guessing contest.

All they will be expected to do is choose the 10 best amateur golfers in the country from an original list of about 50. It is, obviously, no simple task. The selectors, though, have the consolation of knowing they hardly could pick a team that would fail to beat the British.

In only two of the eight international matches played have the sons of John Bull even put up an argument. In 1923 and again in 1926 they lost by only a single point, but since then they've absorbed a series of decisive setbacks. Two years ago at Pine Valley they managed to have only three of the 12 matches, losing the other nine by scores that looked like a bowling congress.

Things have reached such a pass on the foggy isle that they no longer insist that the Walker cuppers trace their links lineage back to Oxford or Cambridge. Jock McLean, the best man on the 1936 British team, is a professional now. In the last British amateur the finalists were Bob Sweeny, an American citizen, and Lionel Munn, an Irishman.

On this side, it would be possible to choose a strong team every two years without using a man from the previous squad.

Only two members of the 1936 American team, as a matter of fact, seem certain to play at St. Andrews on June 3 and 4. They are Johnny Goodman, current amateur champion, and Johnny Fischer, who won it the previous year. Francis Ouimet again will be non-playing captain.

Of the others who triumphed at Pine Valley, Charley Yates, Albert Campbell, Reynolds Smith and Harry Givan have the best chances of repeating. George Voigt, Walter Emery, Ed White and George Dunlap Jr. are considered doubtful, either because their game has deteriorated or because they haven't been playing serious golf.

The most prominent newcomers include Fred Haas Jr. of New Orleans, Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., Marvin Ward of Olympia, Wash., Rober Kelly of Los Angeles, Frank Strafaci of New York and Willie Turnesa of New York.

Billows, runner-up to Goodman in the last amateur, is a cinch for a place, and Strafaci, low amateur both in the national and metropolitan opens, looks almost equally sure. Haas and Koscis are considered the next best possibilities. Don Moe of Portland, who played on the 1930 team, has made a comeback and is on the "select" list to be considered Friday.

Syracuse Star Continues Out Front in Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5 (AP)—The monotonous chase of Jack Markle of the Syracuse Stars by the rest of the pack for International-American Hockey League scoring laurels continued unabated through the past week as the wiry wingman bagged two points to boost his season total to 23.

Markle, with 10 goals and 13 assists, led a teammate, Ed Convey, by four points. Convey's 19 markers placed him second also in the western division. Lorne Duguid of Cleveland and Chuck Shannon of Syracuse tying for third with 17.

High man in the eastern branch was Kilby McDonald of the Philadelphia ramblers, who has chalked up a season aggregate of 17. Trailing were Ed Wares of Philadelphia with 15 and Ossie Asmundsen of the New Haven Eagles with 14.

The penalty box was frequented on 17 occasions, the league high, by a trio of westerners. Peggy O'Neil of Cleveland had 14 minors, a major, and two misconducts; his teammate Fred Robertson, 17 minors, and Doran of Syracuse, 16 minors and one major.

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Markle, Syracuse	10	13	23
Convey, Syracuse	8	11	19
Duguid, Cleveland	8	9	17
K. McDonald, Philadelphia	5	12	17
Shannon, Syracuse	6	11	17
O'Neil, Cleveland	3	13	16
Armstrong, Syracuse	5	10	15
L. Cunningham, Cleveland	8	7	15
Wares, Philadelphia	7	8	15
Bennett, Syracuse	7	7	14
Asmundsen, New Haven	7	7	14
B. Cook, Cleveland	5	9	14
Carse, Philadelphia	7	6	13
Doraty, Pittsburgh	8	5	13
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	5	8	13
Roubell, Philadelphia	5	8	13
Wilson, Springfield	7	6	13

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 8, Boston University 4.
Brown 9, Northeastern 7.
Queen's 8, St. Nicholas 3.
McGill 4, Toronto 2.

Batting Is Better Than Arithmetic

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Senators baseball team, paused while mailing out player contracts today to tell this one:

"We had a southern boy who had a fine season, so when contract time came around I wrote him that we were offering him a one-fourth raise in pay."

Griffith said he received an indignant letter from the player three days later, saying:

"You offer a one-fourth raise in pay. After the way I played last year I want a one-fifth raise or I'll quit baseball."

The player—whose batting average was better than his arithmetic had his way.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day 942,180
1938 vol. to date 1,858,230
1937 vol. to date 4,067,313

Stock Market Gains Reversed; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Varying winds ruffled the stock market today but prices held mainly to a restricted area on both plus and minus sides.

An early rally, on moderate volume, lifted leaders fractions to around a point or more. The buying urge quieted, however, and many gains were cut or converted into losses.

Resignation of Justice Sutherland from the Supreme Court bench induced some selling, brokers said, on the theory it assured a "New Deal" court. Profit realization also accounted for recessions.

Toward the final hour more shares were up than down. Gainers of fractions to a point included Douglas Aircraft, Bendix Aviation, United States Smelting, American Can, Allied Chemical, International Harvester, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak and Santa Fe.

About unchanged to narrowly lower most of the time were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors and New York Central.

Transfers were at the rate of 1,100,000 shares.

Waiting Attitude

The President's budget message to Congress came shortly after the resignation of Justice Sutherland was disclosed, but had little immediate effect on the market. There was a flurry of interest in the steels, but it died down within a few minutes.

Traders said they must study the document before forming an opinion, especially upon the "open" provision for armament augmentation should it become necessary.

Interest in the carrier shares was dampened by the ruling of a St. Louis federal court suspending interest payments on certain underlying bonds of the Wabash Railway and the principal on equipment trust certificates.

On the other hand, analysts were convinced the administration was ready to give what aid it could to the roads in general.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—An advance in stocks on the curb exchange stalled today and early gains in some shares were turned into losses.

Gains predominated in late trading, however.

Aluminum was up more than 2 and fractional gains were held in American Gas & Electric, Cities Service, Cord and United Gas. Sherwin Williams fell more than 2 in light trading. Down a little were Niagara Hudson Power, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines and Pennroad.

Setbacks in Wheat Cancel Early Gains

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Late setbacks of wheat values today carried the Chicago market to below yesterday's finish, more than canceling earlier gains of 1½ cents.

Evidence that a decided lull had at least temporarily replaced yesterday's urgent buying with decided dip much to bring about the late dips in prices. An unofficial estimate put the Australian wheat crop at 175,000,000 bushels, about 13,000,000 bushels over the last official forecast.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅜ lower, compared with yesterday's finish, May 93¾-½, July 87¼-⅜, corn exactly unchanged, May 62¼-⅜, July 61¾, and oats ¼-⅜ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A decided expansion in trading took place in the Stock Exchange today and a more confident tendency prevailed. International shares opened about unchanged but improved later and more interest was taken in the industrial section, motor issues, aircraft, and the building groups selling higher. Oils and rubbers were firm, while British funds remained quiet.

Paris: Government bonds and industrial shares closed active and firmer, while the international groups moved irregularly. Rentes finished unchanged to 15 higher and Suez Canal gained 25 francs. Royal Dutch shares lost about 80 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton advanced 7 points with offerings very light. Local traders were the chief purchasers, but trade calling was small.

Southeastern Greyhound Denied New Stock Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a recommended order of he I. C. C. section of finance which unless protested will become effective in 20 days Southeastern Greyhound Lines on Jan. 3 was denied authority to issue $2,939,690 par value of capital stock for purpose of liquidating present indebtedness and bolstering working capital.

The finance section held the company has insufficient capitalizable assets to support the proposed stock issue.

Newfoundland Reduces Duties on 30 Commodities

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CP)—The Department of Finance and Customs in Newfoundland's Commission of Government announced reductions in duties on 30 commodities, and increases on matches and jams.

The reduction in tariff will apply to salt, beef and pork, canned meats, cocoa, condiments, spices, molasses and yeast.

Gets Hudson Contract

TOLEDO—Electric Auto-Lite Co. has been given the contract for lighting, starting and ignition units for the new low-priced car to be made by Hudson Motor Car Co. Champion Spark Plug Co. will supply the plugs for the new cars and other Toledo parts plants will supply minor parts and accessories.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	37½	37½	37½	+1
65	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Jan 3
22¾	7½	Adams Exp (.60g)	19	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
28⅛	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	5	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	39	11⅝	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
5⅜	1	Alleghany	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
58½	10	Allegany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Dec 28
59⅜	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	6	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Dec 30
52½	10½	Allegany pr pf	2	14	14	14	— ¼
45⅝	13	Allegh Stl (1.60)	16	18⅝	17½	17½	— ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	7	7	7	Dec 31
256½	165	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	15	169	164	165½	+2½
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅝
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
21⅞	6⅜	Allied Stores	28	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	Jan 4
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	46	49½	47½	47½	—1¼
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19	19	19	Dec 29
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	5	63	62¼	63	+3
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g) pf	3	60	60	60	— ½
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¼e)	15	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	12	42½	41	41¾	— ½
121	69	Am Can (4)	10	75½	75	75	+1
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	163	163	163	+3
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	15	25¾	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	5	45	44	44	Jan 4
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	10	15⅝	15	15	— ½
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95	95	95	Jan 4
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	3	7	7	7	+ ¼
30⅜	8¼	Am Coml Alco (½g)	10	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ½
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	3	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	7	4	4	4	
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	7	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	2	16	16	16	+1
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	20	20	20	+1
38½	8¾	Am & For P 2 pf	6	9¼	9	9	
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	22½	22	22½	Dec 31
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	34⅞	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
4¾	1⅝	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 4
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
7⅞	1¾	Am International	6	7	6¾	6¾	
58⅛	14½	Am Locomotive	10	20⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	66½	63	66½	+3½
29⅜	10⅛	Am M & Fdy (1)	3	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	+ ½
13⅝	3	Am Mach & Met	2	4	4	4	
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	22	34¾	33	34	+1⅜
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	21	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
87½	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅜g)	8	37¾	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅞
72½	26	Am P&LS5pf(4.68¾g)	9	30½	29	29	—1¼
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	53	13¼	12¼	12¾	— ¼
45¼	15½	Am Roli Mill	43	20⅜	19¾	19¾	+ ½
101⅝	63¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	72	72	72	+2
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
29	7½	Am Seating (1¾g)	2	11	11	11	+ ¾
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	51	49¾	47½	47½	—1¼
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	Dec 31
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	32	32½	31½	31½	— ⅛
8½	7⅝	Am Stores	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26	26	26	+1
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	109	108½	108½	—1¼
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 29
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	149	148	148¾	+1¾
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	3	66	65	66	+3
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	68	67	68	+1
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	5	139	139	139	
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	15	6⅜	6	6	+ ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	16	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	8	28	27	27	—1
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	59	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Dec 31
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	272	32½	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	2	44¾	43½	43½	+ ½
24⅞	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	3	16	16	16	Jan 4
37½	7	Anden-Cowper (½g)	3	12½	12½	12½	—1
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	5	23	23	23	Dec 30
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	4	96	95½	96	+ ½
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	76	6⅛	5⅞	6	
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	6	62	60	62	+2
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	14	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	1	4	4	4	+ ½
24⅜	6	Assd Dry Goods	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	34	34	34	Jan 4
94⅜	32⅛	Atch T & S F (3g)	32	38⅜	35¼	36	— ⅜
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	*1	66	66	66	—2
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (11½g)	13	23½	22	22	— ⅞
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	8	5½	5	5	Dec 29
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	9½	9½	9½	Jan 4
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	14	20⅞	20½	20½	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	104¾	105	+ ¼
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jan 4
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	8	42½	42½	42½	Jan 4
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	5	4⅞	5	Jan 4
36¾	3¼	Auburn Auto	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 4
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	62	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct (6)	26	8¼	7¾	7⅞	—
40½	8¼	Balt & Ohio	324	9⅞	7¾	8⅛	—1⅜
47⅜	10	Balt & Ohio pf	52	12	9½	10	—1½
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	4	15¾	15½	15½	
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	31	14¼	13⅞	14	
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	11	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅝
28¾	13⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	11	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅞
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jan 3
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97	97	97	Jan 4
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 3
88⅛	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	P2½	P2½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	60	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅝
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	12	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	2	31¼	31	31	
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	363	62⅝	60¼	60⅞	— ¾
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	12	15½	15¼	15½	
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	93	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅞
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	11	24	24	24	+1¾
38	13¾	Black & Decker (1)	12	15½	15	15	+1¾
29⅞	9	Blaw-Kno. (1.20g)	20	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	180	35	33½	33⅝	— ¾
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	11	23½	23½	23½	Jan 4
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	Jan 3
28	16	Borden (1.60)	26	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	25	24⅞	24	24½	+ ¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 4
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	18	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	21	22	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	9	23	23	23	Jan 4
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	32	32	32	+1
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	9	7¼	7	7	— ½
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	21	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
62¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	8	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34	34	34	Dec 29
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	14	8½	8¼	8⅛	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
45½	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	11	27	26	26	—1
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Jan 4
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	8	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18½	5¼	Butler Bros (.60)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
36½	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	20½	19¾	20½	+1
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	10	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	12⅜	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½

C

48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	19⅜	19	19⅜	Jan 3
52⅛	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅜	1	Callahan Z-Ld	15	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	18	8⅝	8	8	
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	12	12	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
38⅛	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	10	14⅝	13	14	— ⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	53	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	29	29	29	Jan 3
18⅛	4⅝	Can Adm A (½g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec 31
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	2	4	4	4	
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	9	88½	85	85	
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	10	50¼	49⅝	50	+1¼
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	100½	100¼	100¼	— ¼
41¾	13	Celanese Corp	12	15⅜	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 4
129½	85½	Cele Stl 7% pf (7)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+1¼
69¾	22¼	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	28	28	28	Jan 3
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Dec 30
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	6	6¼	6	6¼	Dec 31
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5	5	5	— ⅜
86⅝	34¾	Cerro de Pas (4a)	19	40¼	39	40¼	+1¾
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	11	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	1	28	28	28	Jan 3
48	5	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	24	34⅞	33½	33½	—1⅜
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	—1
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	3	43	41½	41¾	—1½
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	9	¾	¾	¾	Jan 4
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 4
6⅜	⅞	Chi & N W	10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
19½	2⅝	Chi & N W pf	4	3½	3¼	3¼	
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1	1	1	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	64	3½	3	3	— ⅛
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	8	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1⅝	1½	1½	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	14	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 20
3⅝	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	2	1	1	1	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	12	2	1½	1½	— ⅛
10½	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	8	2	2	2	+ ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	4	10	10	10	Jan 4
22½	5	Chick Cot Oil	9	12½	12⅜	12½	
15¾	2	Childs Co	6	4½	4½	4½	
135¼	46⅛	Chrysler (10g)	218	51¾	49½	49½	—1¼
21⅝	12	City Ice & F (3)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	4	3½	3½	3½	
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	5	17⅞	17½	17½	Jan 4
31	17⅜	Clev Gr B (2.80g)	4	23¼	21½	22¼	+1⅛
58½	18	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	10	39¼	38	38	—1
29⅛	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	12	14½	14	14	
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	115½	115½	115½	+2
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Dec 23
26¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	16	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	95½	95½	95½	Jan 4
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5e)	5	23	21½	21½	
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	6	19½	19⅞	19½	+1
31½	16¾	Colum Br B (1.95g)	3	18	17½	18	Jan 4
20⅞	4¾	Colum G&El (.45g)	36	8½	8	8	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Jan 3
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
46¼	25¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	+3
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	68¼	67½	67½	+ ½
69¼	30¾	Comi Credit (4a)	7	35½	34½	34½	+ ⅞
114	60	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	66	66	66	+5
80¼	34	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	15	39½	37¾	38½	+1½
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	27	8½	8	8¼	
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
19½	4½	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	+1
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	7	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ¾
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	96	19⅜	18¼	18½	— ⅜
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	48	23⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	96	95½	96	+ ⅛
5¾	1	Consol Film	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	28	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
109¾	65	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
69⅛	37½	Consol RR Cuba pf	16	5½	4½	5	+1
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	4	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	6	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	17	17	17	+1
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	14	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	Jan 3
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	10	13½	13	13	— ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	15	12¾	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	18	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	73	73	73	+3¾
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (3)	10	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	107½	107	107½	+ ½
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
39½	10	Cont Motors	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
49	24	Coin Oil Del (1)	10	30⅝	29½	29½	— ¾
15⅝	9⅛	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	14½	14	14	
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	3	59	58½	58½	— ⅝
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	166½	166½	166½	Dec 20
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
56⅛	22½	Crane Co (1g)	5	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
115	88⅜	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	92	92	92	+ ½
37	21	Cream of Wh (2)	3	22	21½	22	Dec 29
28⅜	6½	Crosley Radio	4	8¼	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
100⅞	28¼	Crown C

Business and Industry

Federal Campaign Against Monopoly Now Enters Banking Field

Commerce and Finance

Upturn in Cost Of Living Affects British Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A widely signed protest has been submitted to the British Government in consequence of a rise in the cost of living of nine points during the past year, namely, from 51 per cent above pre-war rates on October 31, 1936, to 60 per cent on November 1, 1937.

The rise has hit small income-earners especially hard, wives finding that the weekly pay goes not nearly so far as in the past in the buying of food for husbands and children.

Outlook Improves

Arguments have been put forward to show that the real state of things is not nearly so bad as these figures would suggest. There is also said to be reason to believe that an improvement is upon the way. This is because wholesale food prices in October, 1937, reached a maximum of 105.3 above 1930 rates and went down to 104.5 in November, whereas in other years they have risen in that month. Retail prices, therefore, which as a rule lag behind wholesale ones, are thought to be due for some fall.

Two other points are also made by official apologists. One is that the cost of living, even at its present enhanced rate, is still materially below its 1929 average, namely, 60 per cent above pre-war in November, 1937, compared with 67 per cent in 1929.

The other is that the official wages index has gone up by 4 per cent, namely, from 98½ per cent over 1924 rate in the last quarter of 1929 to 102½ per cent in the third quarter of 1937. This means, it is argued, that the worker on the average is very considerably better off today than was the case eight years ago, although in the same period the numbers who are at work have increased by more than 1,250,000, namely, from 10,246,000 to 11,652,000.

Workers Less Well Off

This, however, does not affect the fact that those workers who are in regular employment would seem upon the whole less well off today than at any time since 1933. This conclusion is based upon the fact that while wages have risen 8½ per cent, namely, from 94 per cent above 1924 rates in 1933 to 102½ per cent in the third quarter of 1937, the cost of living in the same period has increased by no less than 17 per cent, namely, from 43 per cent above pre-war to 60 per cent.

It is also claimed on the workers' behalf that in view of the undoubtedly great improvement that has taken place in the general trade position of Britain subsequently to 1933, there ought to have been a substantial rise, instead of a fall, since that date in the standard of living of the entire community.

Columbus Packing Sell Out

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Shareholders of the Columbus Packing Company approved the sale of the Columbus concern to Armour & Co. of Chicago. Under the terms of the sale, the shareholders will receive $98 for each $100 for preferred stock. The total amount involved in the sale was not disclosed.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston

INTEREST BEGINS JANUARY 15

Join Our 1938 CHRISTMAS CLUB

Better Times Ahead?

Business activity is 22 per cent below last year's level. But business confidence is 100 per cent lower. Everyone is worried about 1938. No one seems to know what to do.

Yet the outlook for 1938 is not so gloomy. After a poor start business should pick up in the late Spring and gradually gather momentum for a good second half.

1938 will see

the usual quota of opportunities in securities, commodities and retail goods. Those who have the foresight and courage to act wisely will not be complaining a year from now.

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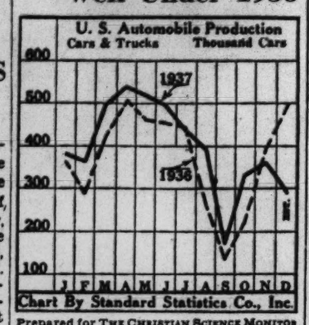
Auto Output Seen Well Under 1936



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Indications are that January passenger car and truck production in the United States will not exceed 225,000 units, and it may even be nearer 200,000. On the basis of the more optimistic of these figures the decline as compared with the 380,000 car output of January, 1937, would be fully 40 per cent.

Any important pickup in activity before spring will depend entirely on how fast dealers are able to move their present supplies of used cars.

RFC Refuses Loan To Erie Except On C. & O. Guarantee

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation stood firm in its refusal to make a $6,006,000 loan to the Erie Railroad unless the Chesapeake & Ohio guaranteed payment.

C. E. Denney, president of the Erie, conferred with Jesse H. Jones, RFC Chairman. Mr. Jones said the situation was not changed "one bit" by the conference.

The Erie failed to meet bond interest aggregating $1,800,000. Mr. Jones, in a formal statement, said this was "due entirely to refusal by the Chesapeake & Ohio" to assist the Erie.

The Erie intended to use the $6,006,000 loan to meet maturing obligations and fixed charges.

President Roosevelt said at his press conference today he agreed with Mr. Jones' position.

Asked if the Erie loan was definitely out unless the C. & O. agreed to guarantee it, Mr. Jones said:

"I guess that's it."

In discussing the C. & O.'s refusal to guarantee the Erie loan, Mr. Jones said:

"It is well known that the Chesapeake & Ohio is easily able to assist the Erie in this small way, and its failure to do so brings into serious question its right to own control of the road."

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently authorized the C. & O. to acquire control of the Erie. The C. & O. has invested about $45,000,000 in the capital stock of the Erie.

Lancashire Cotton Mills 1937 Profit Is Best Since 1926

MANCHESTER (AP)—Lancashire cotton spinning mills earned more money during 1937 as a result of the recovery in cotton.

Results are the best since 1926 and show up strikingly against the depression period of 1931.

Profits so far published totalled £1,606,698 ($8,033,490) against profits of £317,288,685 ($1,587,695) in 1936 and losses of £2,257,737 ($11,288,685) in 1931. The 1937 figures are expected to show improvement when the profits of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation are made known.

The average dividend of 146 mills was 4.04 per cent for 1937 compared with 2.06 per cent in 1936.

Out of 101 companies, 92 have made profits and 9 show small losses. In 1936 only 70 mills announced profits and 39 recorded losses.

Consol. Gas (Balt.) Net $4.25 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net income of $5,978,803 for the first 11 months of 1937 is reported by the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore after all expenses, taxes and fixed charges, equal after preferred dividends to $4.25 a share on the common stock, according to Herbert A. Wagner, president. This compares with the net of $5,790,493, or $4.08 a share, reported in the corresponding period last year.

Volume of electricity sold increased 14 per cent and electric revenues, despite rate reductions, were the largest for any comparable 11-month period in the company's history.

Transfer of Appalachian Utility Is Authorized

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The State Corporation Commission announced that final authorization has been accorded to the Appalachian Electric Power Company to sell to the American Gas and Electric Company the Kingsport Utilities, Inc., of Kingsport, Tenn., and the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company, Inc.

The transfer, involving what is appraised at $16,000,000, was authorized to simplify the corporate structure of American Gas and Electric to meet requirements of the Federal Holding Company Act. The American had been top holding company, with Appalachian, in turn, owning the two companies sold.

Brown Fence & Wire Co.

CLEVELAND—Sales of Brown Fence & Wire Co. for December totaled $153,960, against $167,335 for December, 1936, a decrease of 8 per cent. Sales for six months ended Dec. 31, 1937, were $1,409,055, against $1,443,533 for similar period in previous year, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. Fiscal year ends June 30.

Wheeler, Patman Attack 'Monopoly' By the Big Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's largest banks were the target today for new congressional charges of "monopoly."

Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana of the Senate Railroad Finance Investigating Committee asked the public and the Government to "examine with great care the investment banking monopoly in New York City."

In the House, Representative Patman (D) of Texas asserted that 24 banks, 13 of them in New York City, "control almost one third of the banking resources of this country."

Winding up one phase of the Senate railroad investigation, Senator Wheeler asserted in a summary of recent evidence gathered by the inquiry: "Two financial houses, J. P. Morgan & Co. (with Morgan Stanley & Co.), and Kuhn, Loeb and Company, share between them control of virtually all the financial business of our railroads."

Snell Queries Patman

Benjamin J. Buttenweiser, a Kuhn, Loeb partner, was testifying before the committee when Mr. Wheeler made the assertion. The witness called the Senator's remarks an "ex parte summary of a fairly long investigation."

Minority Leader Snell of New York interrupted Mr. Patman's speech in the House to ask, "will the gentleman give the country the whole picture, not just a part?" He requested Mr. Patman to give the names of controlling banks and corporations "to show the wide distribution of their control."

Touching on President Roosevelt's reference to "concentration of economic control," Mr. Patman said that the total debt of the nation amounted to about $170,000,000,000 and could only be liquidated through the profit system. He said, however, that concentrated wealth would impair business and make debt payment impossible.

The records, he contended, showed an interlocking relationship between the 24 "leading banks." In addition, he asserted, 175 corporations "own and control" approximately one-quarter of the total wealth of the nation, which he estimated at $300,000,000,000.

Hits Banks' Policy

He told the House that "when people promote their own interests they become selfish, become racketeers."

Mr. Wheeler declared, "This notion that investment banking is a profession is continually used to protect the monopoly which these bankers have built up.

"They have constantly opposed competitive bidding for railroad securities on the basis that their prestige and skill are of such value to a railroad that it should not market its securities or seek financial advice elsewhere.

"It seems to me that the real reason for their opposition is that competitive bidding presents a threat to their monopoly of the business."

Mr. Wheeler said that Kuhn, Loeb & Company "did handsomely from the standpoint of putting money in their own pockets" in connection with stock purchases by three railroad clients, but "as practitioners of their 'profession' did not come off so well."

One of the roads, the Wabash, Senator Wheeler said, was now in receivership and "they should never have bought the stock." He added, "The public should never have been asked to buy the bonds, which are now in default."

Power Output Off 4 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States in the week ended January 1 totaled approximately 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 4.1 per cent from the preceding week and a decline of 3.3 pe rcent from the like week a year earlier, the Edison Electric Institute estimated.

The institute omitted figures for major geographical areas because of holiday conditions.

Postal Group Advocates Sale to Western Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Postal Bondholders' Advisory Group representing the holders of approximately $1,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds of Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation has been organized, according to Elihu N. Kleinbaum, a partner of Schatzkin, Loewi & Co. Other members of the group headed by Mr. Kleinbaum are M. S. Goldnamer of E. M. Rosenthal Jewelry Co. and Martin Tow of American Bantam Car Co. Alfred W. Kleinbaum is secretary.

The group advocates a sale of the Postal properties to Western Union and has instructed Percival E. Jackson, its counsel, to present a plan to the court at the next hearing, whereby such sale should meet with the approval of the governmental authorities.

Stock Exchange Members' Collateral Borrowings Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Collateral borrowings of New York Stock Exchange members reported as of the close of business Dec. 31 totaled $659,219,305, a decrease of $28,567,274 under the previous month-end total.

The lowest total reported since the exchange began publishing the figures was $241,599,943 as of July 31, 1932, compared with the record high of $8,549,383,979 Sept. 30, 1929.

See Decreased Carloadings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimated that freight car loadings of the 29 principal commodities would be 5,084,476 cars in the first quarter of 1938, compared with 5,543,299 for the same period in 1937. This would be a decrease of 8.3 per cent.

Finance Minister of Canada Sees Balanced Budget in 1939

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's budget would have been balanced this year if drought had not struck the prairies, decreasing Canada's agricultural wealth by millions of dollars, Finance Minister Charles Dunning stated in his annual economic survey.

The prairie disaster resulted in added relief costs and less railway earnings, the survey said, but, despite it, Canada marched steadily forward during the year. Ony the influence of outside factors impaired a high degree of optimism for the coming year.

Despite the crop failure in the west and the business recession in the United States, the finance minister expressed the belief the objectives set in his budget speech last session to keep the over-all deficit down to $35,000,000 this year and balance the budget in the year ending March 31, 1939, would prove to be conservative.

The finance minister described record-breaking national revenues, increasing employment and dwindling relief costs, improvement in heavy industries and metal production and other indices pointing to economic recovery.

In spite of drastic stock market breaks, declining price levels for important commodities and falling markets abroad, the bureau of statistics economic index had climbed steadily until October.

Based on 1926 levels, the index stood at 127.4 in October, an increase of 5 per cent over October, 1936. From August to October the index rose from 123.4 t 127.4 while in the United States the corresponding index of industrial production declined from 117 to 103.

November production of pig-iron was the largest of any month since January, 1930, while the output of steel for the year was expected to exceed that of 1929. Automobile production for the first 11 months of 1937 was 31 per cent up.

Falling demand in the United States for newsprint might be adverse to that industry but the lowered production would be somewhat offset by the price increase of $7.50 per ton effective tomorrow.

Biggest Metal Exporter

Mining and metallurgical industries "have been one of the main buttresses of Canadian economy since the depression reached its low point," the statement continued. "These industries are likely to establish many new records in 1937." Gold production would approximate $145,000,000.

Canada became the world's largest exporter of base metals.

With the Canadian wheat crop of about 182,000,000 bushels, smallest since 1914, some satisfaction was seen in the level of prices that have been advantageous to farmers with crops and to agriculture as a whole. Moisture reports from Saskatchewan and Alberta indicated a possibility next year would bring the turning point.

"Our export trade has held up remarkably well." Mr. Dunning continued, "in spite of heavy reduction in quantity of wheat available for export. For the first 10 months of 1937 total exports exceeded $928,000,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Imports Up 31 Per Cent

"As is usual when recovery gets well under way, our imports during the past year have been increasing more rapidly, and for the first 10 months of the year they aggregated $675,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent over the first 10 months of 1936.

"For the year as a whole our total foreign trade is likely to be not far below $2,000,000,000 and our rank as a trading nation—fourth in exports and fifth in total trade—is likely to be maintained.

A "laggard among Canadian industries is construction which is still operating on an abnormally low level as compared with pre-depression years. It began in 1937 to show real evidence of recuperative power and enjoyed the best year since 1931. Total contracts awarded increased over 1936 by 36 per cent in the first 11 months of the year.

"Figures of dividend payments during the first 11 months of 1937 give promise of a yearly total surpassing the previous peak of 1930. The total to the end of November was $228,500,000 as compared with $183,000,000 for the same period in the preceding year.

"For the first eight months of the present fiscal year our total revenues show an increase of over $57,200,000, or 18.8 per cent, over the same period of the preceding fiscal year."

Paint and Varnish Sales 10 Months Top 1936 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — For the first 10 months of 1937 paint and varnish sales were well above the like 1936 volume, although the trend has been downward in recent months, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Figures show sales of 579 paint and varnish establishments at $31,486,000 in October—4.9 per cent behind September and off 7.5 per cent from October, 1936.

"The Administration's new program to stimulate construction of low-cost houses will, if successful, be a boon to the paint and varnish industry," states the analysis. "No immediate effect is likely, however, inasmuch as building costs, in general, still remain high, and there are doubts regarding the practical operation of the Government's financing plans as they have been sketched.

"It is probable that the industry has experienced some inventory losses over the last three months, since prices of important raw materials have dropped. Linseed oil, after holding at 41 cents a pound throughout the summer and early fall, has slumped to 10.2 cents. Lead prices have dropped since spring, and currently are 4.75 cents per pound vs. 7.75 cents in March.

"Tung oil, however, used chiefly as a drying and waterproofing agent, is an important exception. More than 90 per cent of the world's supply is produced in northern China along the Yangtse River, but apparently little tung oil is leaving China now. Prices have jumped to around 14 cents from 12 cents in June."

Hill Head of New Research Division of United Service

Frederick S. Hill has been appointed head of the new research and field survey department of United Business Service, financial advisory organization of Boston. The investment research now being carried on by United Business Service and United Investment Counsel is being consolidated under Mr. Hill and the work is being broadened to include wider personal contacts with corporation executives.

For the past eight years Mr. Hill has been associated with the investment counsel firm of Russell Berg & Co. Prior to that he was with the Old Colony Trust Co. for five years.

War Department Contracts Awarded to Pratt, Whitney

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded contracts totaling more than $1,000,000 to the Pratt and Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation of East Hartford Conn., for airplane engines and spare parts for aircraft already under construction.

One of the contracts was for $866,800 for 142 engines and spare parts for installation in basic combat airplanes now being built for the army by the North American Aviation Corporation of Inglewood, Calif.

The second contract was for $318,521 for spare parts for engines already in service in pursuit airplanes.

Electric Bond & Share

WASHINGTON—Electric Bond & Share Company was granted a Supreme Court review of a second federal circuit court of appeals decision that it must comply with the registration provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Stewart Elected Head of Merged Glass Companies

NEW YORK (AP)—The Anchor Hocking Glass Corp., a consolidation of the Anchor Cap Corp. and the Hocking Glass Co., recently approved by stockholders, announced the election of I. R. Stewart as chairman. He has been president of Anchor Cap.

I. J. Collins and William V. Fisher of Lancaster, Ohio, formerly officials of Hocking Glass, were named president and general manager, respectively, of the merged company. Thomas C. Fulton, also of Lancaster, was elected a vice-president.

Anchor Cap took over the glassware plants of Hocking Glass at Lancaster and at Terre Haute and Winchester, Ind. The parent concern also has glass container and cap factories at Salem, N. J., Connellsville, Penna., Toronto, Canada, and Long Island City, N. Y.

The consolidation brought together properties valued on the books at $22,000,000.

Price of Copper Up to 10¼ Cents

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Leading smelting interests today advanced the price of copper ⅛ cent to 10¼ cents a pound, following an upturn in the price of export metal.

Primary producers, which had not followed recent price changes by the smelters, continued at their nominal quotation of 11 cents.

The advance abroad carried the price to 10.08 cents a pound against 9.95 cents yesterday. Cable advices to the trade reported a good demand. Early quotations for standard copper on the London metal exchange also were marked up sharply.

Ruddon Elected President Of Federal Motor Truck

DETROIT (AP)—R. W. Ruddon, vice-president and general manager of the Federal Motor Truck Co., has been elected president, it was announced. M. L. Pulcher, who has headed the company since its formation in 1911, has resigned and announced his retirement from business.

Mr. Ruddon left the General Motors Corp. in 1914 to join the Federal Truck firm.

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INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 15
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Opp. Dudley Elevated Station

FCC States Rate Cuts Saved Public About $24,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has been instrumental, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, in bringing about telephone rate reductions which will save subscribers $21,000,000, the FCC said in its annual report just issued. There was also a reduction in night telegraph rates saving patrons approximately $3,000,000 a year.

Frank R. McNinch, chairman, signed the report although he pointed out that he had been named to the commission after the expiration of the fiscal year. The report was divided into various sections and divisions of the commission and Mr. McNinch emphasized those features which dealt with the rapid expansion and improvement of all phases of communication, not only within the United States, but among nations.

Television Improves

Mr. McNinch expects an early perfection of television, experiments having been carried on between New York and Philadelphia during the year reviewed.

Mr. McNinch said that in 1927 only 2296 paid messages, in both directions, were handled over trans-Atlantic circuits, while in the first six months of 1937 there were 17,384 messages handled.

According to the report there is a rapid expansion by radio telegraph. On June 30 last there were 439 point-to-point licensed stations for public service, an increase of nineteen in the year; seventy-five licensed for fixed public press service,and seven for agricultural service in the United States and its possessions. Foreign stations were established in fifty-eight countries.

The FCC discontinued the operation of 357 unlicensed radio stations in the United States during the year, leaving 120 others under investigation on June 30.

More Stations

The report continued that the telephone industry is the third largest public utility in this country and represents an investment exceeding $5,000,000,000. The American public pays an annual telephone bill of more than $1,000,000,000, the FCC says, and gets the finest telephone service offered the citizens of any nation on the globe. Approximately one-half of the world's 36,000,000 telephones are in the United States.

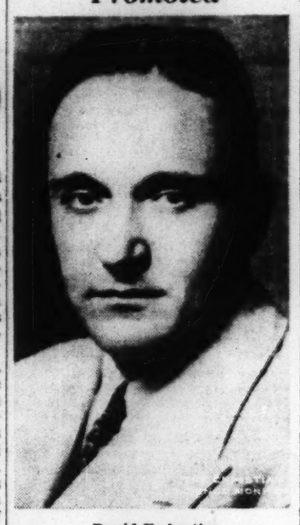
The FCC received 295 applications for broadcasting stations during the year and granted authority for the construction of 51 stations. Seven stations were eliminated and at the close of the year 704 regular broadcast stations held licenses, an increase of 41 since June 30, 1936.

There were 47,444 amateur radio operators at the close of the fiscal year, 5800 in California and 4950 in New York.

World Tin Supply Up

NEW YORK—World's visible supply of tin at the end of December totaled 19,614 tons, against 18,067 tons at the end of November, according to W H. Garsten's estimate. Straits and Arnhem smelter carryover as of Dec. 31 totaled 6097 tons, against 5260 tons at the end of November.

Promoted



David F. Austin
Appointed Vice-President in Charge of Sales of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Sears, Montgomery Ward Announce Cuts In Prices of Tires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Reductions in tire prices ranging for 3 per cent to 14 per cent announced by Sears Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. in their mid-winter sale catalogues are not expected to have any serious effect on the tire price structure.

While the mail-order house price reductions, which will remain in effect until February 28, are larger than those usually made at this time of the year, their sales account for such a small percentage of the total that no reduction by the major tire companies selling through dealers or company-owned stores is anticipated.

This situation might be changed if the mail-order houses reduced prices on tires sold through their stores, but there is no indication as yet that this will happen, the stores continuing to quote prices averaging about 91½ per cent of those listed by the major companies.

Sears sells second and third-line passenger car tires through its catalogue, while Ward sells first, second and third lines. The mid-winter sale cuts in the passenger car field apply to second and third lines only.

Sears reduced prices on its best passenger car tires listed in the catalogue by about 14 per cent and cut third-line passenger car tires around 7½ per cent. Ward reduced its second line passenger car tires 10 per cent to 12 per cent and its third lines 7 per cent to 7.6 per cent. Similar reductions were made on truck and knob type tires, while Sears reduced tractor tires about 3 per cent.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the 5-day week ended Dec. 30 jumped to 249 from 209 in the preceding 6-day period and 173 in the short 1936 week. The latest week was the most active since Jan. 7, 1936, when 262 failures were recorded.

£50,000,000 Loan Being Sought By France in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France is again seeking a loan to relieve the treasury situation which despite official optimism is actually causing serious apprehension.

Preliminary enquiries are at present being made in London about the possibility of borrowing £50,000,000 from English banks, the Monitor is able to reveal. Only a few weeks ago the French Government finished paying back a British loan of £40,000,000.

Discussions as to terms of a guarantee of the new loan are proving somewhat lengthy. Meanwhile, the Monitor learns that a loan of 800,000,000 francs is to be launched in France within a few days at six per cent. If, as expected, the bonds are issued at 890, the interest rate will really be about seven per cent.

Nominally an agrarian loan, the proceeds will in fact be used to meet the current needs of the treasury. The same is true of a bond issue of over 1,000,000,000 francs soon to be issued by the city of Paris. Furthermore the Bank of France statement next week is expected to show that the Treasury has had to draw heavily once more on the banks—actually a thinly disguised form of inflation.

All these symptoms of recurrent financial difficulties are viewed seriously in international banking circles in Paris where many observers feel they point to a further fall in the franc unless there is rapid economic recovery at once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Treasury exported another $5,000,000 worth of gold to France yesterday.

Since the outward flow of gold began on November 8, $45,000,000 has gone to France and $5,000,000 to England.

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
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INTEREST BEGINS JANUARY 10

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, December 31, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 708,039,850.53
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	603,362,028.86
State and Municipal Securities	81,129,409.14
Other Bonds and Securities	162,019,139.60
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	728,522,484.20
Banking Houses	36,520,660.45
Other Real Estate	6,141,828.32
Mortgages	11,726,121.33
Customers' Acceptance Liability	23,646,601.27
Other Assets	14,271,287.35
	$2,375,379,411.05

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	31,120,741.37	
		$ 231,660,741.37
Reserve for Contingencies		16,969,701.49
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		1,551,746.20
Deposits		2,069,989,515.12
Acceptances Outstanding		25,707,614.28
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		23,637,678.41
Other Liabilities		5,862,414.18
		$2,375,379,411.05

United States Government and other securities carried at $152,427,444.32 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Life Insurance Firms Pay Out In Year $3,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Legal reserve life insurance companies in the United States poured a third of a million dollars every hour into American homes and business during every day and every night of 1937, according to O. Sam Cummings, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

"This makes life insurance the greatest distributor of wealth the world has ever known," said Mr. Cummings. "The amounts for the entire year reached $3,000,000,000, of which 60 per cent was paid to living policyholders, and only 40 per cent to beneficiaries."

"Since the beginning of 1930," continued the statement, "our life companies have paid out to American citizens the tremendous total of $21,600,000,000, a sum 12 times greater than the total war debts of all Europe at present in default and owing to the United States."

Aids Federal Program

In pointing out what this great disbursement has meant to the country through the depression years, Mr. Cummings said: "These funds have constituted an emphatic aid to the federal government in its recovery program. An analysis of the investments of a group of companies which hold 92 per cent of the assets of all United States legal reserve life insurance shows that at the end of 1937 their total investment in federal bonds is approximately $4,500,000,000, which is more than 10 times the amount held five years ago. Eighteen per cent of the total invested assets of these companies are in government bonds—nine times as great a percentage as in 1932."

It was emphasized by the president of the fieldmen's national organization, however, that these gigantic figures do not mean that life insurance is the favorite investment of the man of wealth. "Life insurance owners of this country," he commented, "are the rank and file of our population. The average 'coverage' per policyholder is just over $1700 and the average size of the 120,000,000 policies in force today is only about $825."

Year Prosperous One

At the close of 1937, 64,000,000 Americans owned life insurance aggregating approximately $110,000,000,000, the largest amount in the hundred years' history of legal reserve life insurance. Americans, with 7 per cent of the world's population, now own over 70 per cent of its life insurance.

The trend in life insurance sales also indicated that 1937 was easily the most prosperous year since the depression began, according to Mr. Cummings' statement. "New insurance placed by all companies in 1937 aggregates $15,000,000,000—an increase of $700,000,000 over last year's total business written.

Business Personals

Abraham N. Davis, assistant director of the SEC trading and exchange division, has resigned to return to the private practice of law as a member of the New York firm of McCauley, Spiegelberg, Davis & Gallagher.

Rhoades & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced that Henry P. Kidder, formerly a partner of Gray & Wilmerding, has become associated with their organization. George E. Davidson, likewise previously associated with Gray & Wilmerding, has joined their organization as a customers' man. Both will be located in the Boston office.

William E. Stanwood has resigned as a partner of Spencer Trask & Co. and has terminated his connection with the firm. He will engage in financial work of a special character.

Chace, Whiteside & Co., Inc., investment bankers, have announced that Walter F. Buck has become associated with them as a government bond specialist. Mr. Buck has been in the investment business for more than 20 years. During this entire period he was connected with William A. Read & Co. and successor firms. Since 1933 he has been with Ritter & Co., where he developed an actuarial method of Government bond investment which has attracted wide attention.

F. L. Dabney & Co., members of the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges, announce that Philip H. Theopold has retired as a general partner of the firm, to become vice president of the Polaroid Corporation.

Newton, Abbe & Co., investment bankers, have announced that G. Clark Brooks and George A. Stockemer are now associated with their firm. Both are former managers of the investment department of the First Boston Corporation, in Boston, and had previously been connected with the Old Colony Corporation.

Mord M. Bogie has been elected treasurer of Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Incorporated. Mr. Bogie was formerly vice president of American Utilities Service Corporation.

The resignation of Russell F. Van Doorn as vice president and treasurer of the Long Island Lighting Company in conjunction with his retirement from active service under the company's retirement annuity plan was announced by Edward F. Barrett, president. Mr. Van Doorn also has resigned as treasurer of the Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Company.

J. L. Pichetto has been elected assistant secretary of Johns-Manville Corporation and will act as general assistant in the president's office, Lewis H. Brown, president, announced. Mr. Pichetto was formerly assistant treasurer. J. S. Crawford, formerly general auditor, has been elected assistant treasurer and Donald L. Greaves has been promoted to the position of general auditor.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '41	107.4	107.4	107.4
9 3⅜s '47-43	107.20	107.19	107.20
4 3⅜s '45-43	107.12	107.8	107.12
6 3⅛s '46-44	107.8	107.5	107.8
7 4s '54-44	112.9	112.8	112.9
5 2⅞s '47-45	103.31	103.31	103.31
44 2½s '45	102.24	102.21	102.22
2 3s '48-46	105.15	105.15	105.15
7 3½s '49-46	106.1	106.1	106.1
2 4¼s '52-47	116.27	116.27	116.27
3 2⅞s '51-48	102.9	102.7	102.9
41 2½s '53-49	99.30	99.25	99.26
6 2¼s '54-51	101.10	101.7	101.10
5 3s '55-51	104.9	104.7	104.7
105 2⅞s '60-55	102.4	102.31	102.3
17 2¾s '59-56	101	100.29	100.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	104.4	104.4	104.4
3 2¾s '47-42	102.19	102.19	102.19
3 3s '49-44	103.25	103.25	103.25

Home Owners' Loan

13 2¾s '49-39	101.27	101.26	101.26
30 2¼s '44-42	101.10	101.9	101.9
34 3s '52-44	103.28	103.25	103.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala G: Sou 4s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Alb W'rap 6s '48	53	53	53
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29¾	29¼	29¾
27 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105¼	105	105¼
10 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104	104
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112⅝	112⅝
11 Am T&T 5½s '66	101¼	101	101
15 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅜	101	101⅜
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	105	105	105
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	94½	94½	94½
20 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	104½	104½	104¼
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	31	31	31
7 Arm Del 4s '57	89¼	88¾	89¼
1 Arm Del 4s '55	89	89	89
15 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106	105¾	105¾
6 A C Line 1st 4s '52	94	93⅝	94
3 A C Line 4½s '64	76½	76½	76½
3 A C Line 5s '45	87	87	87
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	27½	27½	27½
11 B&O rfg 6s '95	39½	39	39
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	79	76⅝	76⅝
29 BGO rfg 5s '95	34½	33⅝	33⅝
1 B&O 5s '96 F	34	34	34
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	34	33¼	33½
72 B&O cv 4½s '60	28½	28	28
10 B&O 4s '48	74	73	73
6 B&O 4s PLE&WW '41	67½	67	67
21 B&O 5s S W '50	53½	53	53½
14 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102	101	101½
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¼	92⅞	93¼
12 Boston & Me 5s '67	43½	43	43
7 Boston&Me 4¾s 'JJ'61	40	40	40
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	43	43	43
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103¼	103	103¼
35 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	49¼	49	49¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104½	104½	104½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 Buf R&P 4½s 57	38⅝	38¼	38¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	58	58	58
2 Camag Sug 7s 42	10	10	10
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nat 5s 69Jly reg	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	117	117	117
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	97¼	97	97
1 Can Pac 4s perp	86½	86½	86½
6 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	20	20	20
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
6 Cen Ill E&G2 5s 51	98	98	98
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	71½	71½	71½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	31	31	31
5 C & Ohio cn 5s 39	105½	105½	105½
3 C&O 4½s 92	120¼	120	120
2 C&O 3½s 96D	95½	95½	95½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	95	95	95
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	108	107¾	107¾
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	103¾	103¼	103¾
9 CB&Q gen 4s 58	108¾	108½	108¾
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	111⅛	111	111
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	107	107	107
10 CHi & E Ill 5s 51	16	16	16
10 CGt Wes 4s 59	16¼	15¾	16¼
17 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11	10⅞	10¾
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
4 CMSP 4¾s '89	28	28	28
8 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29	29	29
4 CM&SP 4½s '89E	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Chi & NW gm 4½s '87	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
2 Chi&NW 4s '87	16½	16½	16⅝
4 Chi & NW 3½s '87	16	16	16
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8½	8½	8½
2 CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17½	17½
3 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	109	109
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92½	92	92
6 Child Co 5s '43	59½	57	59½
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108¼	108¼	108¼
24 CinUnTerm 5s'57C	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	70¼	70	70
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	102½	102	102
1 Col & So 4½s '80	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	94	94	94
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92¼	92¼	92¼
8 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	107	107	107
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95⅜	95½	95⅜
34 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	99¾	99⅞	99¾
2 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Conn Riv Pr 3¾s '61	106	106	106
6 Con Edis 3½s '46	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
4 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
61 Con Oil 3½s '51	99	98⅝	98¾
12 Consum Pw 3½s '70 B	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1 Consum Pw 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Consum Pw 3¼s '66	100	100	100
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	100	100	100
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37½	36¼	36¼
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	41¼	41¼	41¼
9 Del&Hud 4s '43	50	49½	49⅞
1 Del P&L 4½s '69	106	106	106
1 D&RG 4s '36	12	12	12
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	6¼	6	6¼
11 D&RG West 5s '78	9¼	8¾	9¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
6 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105	105
16 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	98	97½	97½
4 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	109	109	109
276 Erie rfg 5s '67	28¼	26¾	27½
332 Erie rfg 5s '75	28¼	26½	27¾
19 Erie 1st 4s '96	67¼	65	65
81 Erie gen lien 4s '96	39	36½	37½
66 Erie cv 4s '53 A	32½	29¾	31½
14 Erie cv 4s '53 B	32¾	30	32
8 Erie & Jer 6s '55	90½	80	80
3 Fairfax Manor 4s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	61¼	61¼	61¼
11 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101½	101⅜	101½
24 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅜	102½	102½
4 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	95⅝	95½	95½
18 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	52½	52⅜	52⅜
6 Goodrich 4½s '56	96	96	96
1 Goodrich 6s '45	92½	92½	92½
18 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103¾	104
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Gt Nor 5s '73	99	98	99
9 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90	90	90
3 Gt Nor 4½s '61	111	111	111
50 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	102½	102⅝
19 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	93¾	94½
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77⅞	77¼	77⅝
11 G Bay & W deb B	8½	8½	8½
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	30½	30½	30½
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	53¾	53¾	53¾
11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20	19¾	19¾
10 Ill Cen 4s '52	52	50½	50½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	42½	42½	42½
5 Ill Cen 4s '55	47	47	47
9 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	34	33½	33⅝
9 Ill Cen 5s '55	51	50½	50½
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	43	42¾	42
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
51 Interb RT rfg 5s '66	48½	48¼	48½
12 Interlake Iron 4s '47	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 Int Hydro El 6s '44	72	71⅞	71⅞
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	48	48	48
7 Int Paper 5s '47	91	91	91
15 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89½	89¼	89½
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	57½	57½	57½
4 Int T&T 5s '55	61	60½	61
7 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	97	96⅞	97
5 KCFt&M 4s '36 ct	23	23	23
1 K C South 5s '50	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
7 Kresge Found 4s '45	99	99	99
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	86½	86½	86½
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59¼	59	59
11 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58½	58	58½
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	88	88	88
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	28⅝	28¼	28¼
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	131	131	131
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	124	124	124
3 Loews 3½s '46	97½	97½	97½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86½	86½	86½
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127¾	127¾	127¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	102	102
25 Louis & N un 4s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 A	80½	80½	80½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	25	25	25
5 Market St Ry 7s '40	87½	87	87
10 McKes&Rob 5½s50	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	98	98	98
4 MilEIRy&L 5s '61 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99½	99	99
10 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	5	5	5
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	5	5	5
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	11	11	11
3 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	12	11	11
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9½	8¾	8¾
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	44¼	43¾	43¾
11 M-K-Tex a) 5s '67	21	20½	21
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	18½	18½	18½
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	19¾	19¾
14 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20	19¾	19¾
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	7	7
2 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
17 MonWPa Pub S'6s'65	97	96	96
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	70½	70½	70½
10 NashCha&StL 4s '78	68	68	68
1 Nassau El 4s '51	22½	22½	22½
27 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
4 NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Nati Steel 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106¾	106⅝	106¾
2 NO Pu Sv 5s52A	98½	98½	98½
2 NO Pub Sv 5s55B	98	98	98
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	76	76	76
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	35	35	35
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68½	67	67
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61	59¾	59¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	81¾	81¾	81¾
22 NYC 3¾s 46	91½	91½	91½
3 NYC 3½s 52	81½	81½	81½
8 NYC&HR3½s 2013	60	60	60

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	92⅞	92⅛	92⅞
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	87¼	87¼	87¼
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	59	58¾	58¾
2 NYJDock Co 5s 38	49	49	49
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	50½	49	50½
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	103	102¾	102¾
12 NY Edis 3¼s 66	103¼	103	103¼
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	113½	113½	113½
3 NY Lack & W4s 73A	80	78	80
4 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	20½	20½	20½
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 reg	19	19	19
4 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	34½	34	34½
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	21½	21	21
2 NY O&W rfg 4s92	9	8⅝	8⅝
1 NY O&W gen 4s55	6	6	6
12 NY2Tel 4½s 39	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 NY Tel 3¼s 67	105	105	105
6 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102	102	102
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½	104½
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	74¾	74¾	74¾
29 Nor Pac 4s '97	92	91⅝	92
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61	61	61
2 Ohio Ed 4½s '65	102	102	102
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
5 Okla G&E 4s '46	99¾	99⅝	99¾
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105½	105¼	105½
9 Pac G&El 3½s '66	101⅜	101¼	101¼
14 Pac G&El 3¾s '61	105⅜	105¼	105¼
7 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	109¼	109	109⅛
14 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Para Pict 3¼s '47	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	79½	79½	79½
44 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	100½	100¼	100¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105	104¾	105
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90¼	90	90¼
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	101½	101	101¼
4 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101	100½	101
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	85½	84½	84½
11 Peo G'L&C Chi 6s '43	116½	116¼	116½
10 Pere Marq 4½s '80	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	75½	75½	75½
28 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105¾	104¾	105¾
16 Phil Elec 3½s '67	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
9 Phil Rap Tr C&I 4s '49	4¾	4½	4½
7 Philippine Ry 4s '37	12	11¾	12
2 Pillsbury2Fl M 6s '43	108½	108½	108½
12 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 PCC & S L 4½s '42⅞	110½	110½	110½
1 Postal Gen E 4½s '60	52½	52	52½
1 Postal Tele&C 5s '53	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	92	92	92
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	80¾	80⅝	80¾
9 Republic Steel 4½s '56	81	81	81
1 Revere cpDpEB 4½s '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	94	94	94
1 Roch G & E 4½s '77 D	119	119	119
5 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	102	102	102
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	100½	100½	100½
10 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 St L S F 5s '50 B	14	14	14
20 St L S F 4½s '78	12	11½	12
9 StLSF4½s78ctf st	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 St L S F 4s '50 A	13½	13½	13½
8 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	12	12	12
4 StP&KC ShL 4½s'41	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
2 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	118	117⅞	118
32 Seab A L cn 6s '46	9¼	8¾	9¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 Sea AL2rfg 4s '59 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	99½	99	99½
21 Simmons 4s '52	82	81	82
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 So Cal Gas 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
4 So Sol Pow 6s 47	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 So Pac 4½s 69	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 So Pac rfg 4s 55	93	92¼	92¾
1 So Pac 3½s 46	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	74½	74¼	74½
5 South Ry 6½s 56	62⅝	62	62
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	61	61	61
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	82	81¾	81¾
21 South Ry gen 4s 56	44½	44½	44½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	109	109	109
6 Staley Mfg 4s 46	103	102⅞	103
8 Stand Oil NJ 3 s61	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Studebaker 6s cv 45	63	63	63
5 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ten El Pow 6s 47A	82	82	82
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	107¾	107¾	107¾
23 Tex Corp 3½s 51	105¾	105½	105½
1 Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
9 Third Ave aj 5s 60	63⅜	61½	61½
2 Third2Ave 4s 60	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
3 Tide W A O 3½s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Tol &2Oh Con 3¾s 60	101½	101½	101½
2 Tri Continent 5s 53	108	108	108
1 UnU El Mo 3¾s 62	106½	106½	106½
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 UnU Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	76⅞	76¼	76¼
20 U S Rub 5s 47	104½	104	104
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	87½	87	87¼
2 Util P&L 5½s 47	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Util P&L 5s 59	50¼	50¼	50¼
7 Vertient Sug 7s '42ct	10	10	10
1 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	45	44	44
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¾	104⅜	104⅜
4 Wabash 1st 5s '39	67¾	66¾	66¾
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	32	31	31
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	12	12	12
2 Warner Bros 6s '39	77	77	77
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	41	41	41
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102	102	102
2 West Md 5½s '77A	98¼	97½	98¼
5 West Md 4s '52	91¾	91	91
1 Western Un 5s '51	63¾	63¾	63¾
9 Western Un 5s '60	63½	63	63½
15 Western Un 4½s '50	60¼	60	60
2 West Shore 4s 2361	74	12¾	72¾
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6	6	6
12 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100	99¾	100
6 Wis Cen 4s '49	15⅜	15¼	15¼
3 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98	97½	97½

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Anitoquia 7s '45 D	6	6	6
23 Argentine 4s '7 Feb	87¾	87¾	87¾
10 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	88⅛	87¾	88⅛
12 Argentine 4½s '71	95½	95½	95½
9 Australia 5s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Australia 5½ '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Australia 4½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Austria 7s '57	103	103	103
3 Berl City El 6½s '51	26½	26½	26½
4 Berl City El 6½s '59	22½	22½	22½
4 Berl El Elev 6½s '56	23½	23½	23½
1 Brazil 8s '41	22¼	22¼	22¼
18 Brazil 6½s '26-57	19½	18¾	19⅛
8 Brazil 6½s '27-57	19½	19¼	19½
1 Brisbane 5s '58	100	100	100
1 Budapest 6s '62	22½	22½	22½
59 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	69¾	69¼	69¾
27 Buen A4½s4½sAug'76	69⅜	69¼	69½
4 BuenA4½s4¼s '75	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Bulgaria 7½s '68	32½	32½	32½
6 Canada 5s '52	112¾	112⅝	112¾
10 Canada 4s '60	109⅛	108¾	109⅛
3 Canada 3¼s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Canada 3s '67	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Canada 2½s '45	100½	100½	100½
1 ChileMtBk6¾s'61	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 ChileMtBk6½s'57	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Chile 7s '52	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	16⅜	16⅜

Peace-Time Defense Figure For 1939 Reaches New High

(Continued from Page 1)

close an unusual emphasis on material preparedness of the fleet. Items of increase important in this respect are: $7,000,000 more for the naval supply fund which is used to build up reserves of fuel and provisions, $10,247,259 to pay for increased personnel, $2,983,173 more for repairs to the fleet, and $4,281,800 more for fleet improvement (nearly doubling last year's amount for this purpose.)

The amount allocated for new naval construction is $143,700,000 as compared to $130,000,000 for the current fiscal year, an increase of $13,700,000. This item covers continuation of work on 65 vessels now under way and commencement of construction of 18 new warships and four auxiliaries. The new warships are two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers and six submarines.

Building Up Air Forces

The bulk of the War Department's increase is accounted for in the air corps appropriation which amounts to approximately one quarter of the Army's total. With the funds asked, the Army hopes to reach its goal of a total of 2320 planes by the end of the 1939 fiscal year.

The Navy's appropriation is divided into two categories: $553,619,461 which is to come from regular revenues of the Government and $10,787,000 from public works funds. The Army will obtain $421,599,931 in regular manner and $9,348,517 from public works.

As usual in budget figures different totals are obtainable by using different features of the document. The course of American military expenditures from 1931 down through the 1939 budget proposals is given in the first table of the document, using a different basis of computation than the above. In terms of what it is estimated will actually be spent during the fiscal year, as distinct from total funds which will be available, the defense figure is placed at $991,300,000. Using comparable computations the following table of rising national defense costs is given:

1931	$667,300,000
1932	664,500,000
1933	633,800,000
1934	499,900,000
1935	656,500,000
1936	870,500,000
1937	888,600,000
1938	957,200,000
1939	991,300,000

How Figures Vary

The 1939 figure "on the basis of the classification appearing on the daily Treasury statement" would amount to $993,545,497. Using the classification specified by the Accounting Act the total would be only $988,623,400. But on the basis of detailed explanations within the budget the high total of $995,214,909 is derived.

A special section of the budget showing the disposition of the public works and relief funds which have been applied to rearmament discloses that as of Oct. 31, 1937, both Army and Navy had finally approached completed use of the large amounts allotted to them in earlier New Deal days. The Navy obtained an allotment of $277,587,277 under the original National Industrial Recovery Act, and subsequent emergency and relief allotments bringing funds from such sources since 1933 to a grand total of $357,915,028. Of this $11,511,792 is shown as unexpended balance. The Army received in similar manner a total of $144,417,235 of which it had $8,281,282 unexpended as of Oct. 31.

The international situation, more particularly developments in the Far East, are obviously responsible for the decision to embark on the special naval expansion program. It is understood reliably that it had been proposed previous to the Panay incident as a recovery measure, and rejected. At what stage following that incident it was raised from a tentative to a definitive status is not yet quite clear. Information obtained in high quarters would appear to indicate that it was so decided at about the time the Japanese apology was received for the purpose of making it clear to the world that, as the President said in his annual message to Congress:

"The people of the United States and the Government of the United States have shown capacity for restraint and a civilized approach to the purposes of peace, while at the same time we maintain the integrity inherent in the sovereignty of 130,000,000 people, lest we weaken or destroy our influence for peace and jeopardize the sovereignty itself."

What is believed to have prompted announcement of this decision before the budget message had even been read in Congress was the statement in Tokyo yesterday by Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, Minister of the Interior and former commander of the Japanese fleet, that Japan intends to "scrub Asia clean" of the white race.

Admiral Suyetsugu is considered a probable successor to the existing prime minister if the more militaristic element in Japan should succeed in taking over full political power. His remarks are received in state department quarters as indicating a failure on the part of Japanese militarists to appreciate the restraint which the United States expressed in accepting the official Japanese apology over the Panay incident.

Digest of the Budget

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

The official "General Budget Summary" submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt in his budget message for the 1939 fiscal year:

General and Special Accounts

I. Receipts:

	Estimated, Fiscal Year 1939	Estimated, Fiscal Year 1938	Actual, Fiscal Year 1937
1. Revenues:			
Internal revenue	$5,330,037,000	$5,698,713,000	$4,597,140,102.49
Customs	390,400,000	415,300,000	486,356,898.90
Miscellaneous revenues	148,882,320	165,409,083	167,820,113.17
Total, revenues	$5,869,319,320	$6,279,422,083	$5,253,316,814.56
2. Realization upon assets	50,117,680	41,090,917	42,523,422.31
Total, receipts	$5,919,437,000	$6,320,513,000	$5,293,840,236.87
II. Expenditures:			
1. Legislative, judicial, and executive	$41,086,200	$44,373,300	$40,934,120.82
2. Civil depts. and agencies	602,986,500	640,069,800	591,006,739.02
3. Gen. public works program	404,026,500	477,983,300	210,189,254.96
4. National defense	988,623,400	938,776,100	844,056,155.30
5. Veterans' pensions and benefits	538,610,000	573,682,800	571,407,217.98
6. Agricultural adjustment program	586,050,000	442,477,000	515,837,595.04
7. Civilian Conservation Corps	330,000,000	310,000,000	385,807,729.81
8. Social security	338,230,000	373,696,000	182,759,138.73
9. Interest on the public debt	976,000,000	927,000,000	866,384,330.90
10. Refunds	50,808,800	47,910,900	49,388,268.68
11. Recovery and relief	1,138,304,000	1,979,660,600	3,014,589,912.78
12. Revolving funds (net)	141,961,000	*37,778,200	*243,569,164.51
13. Transfers to trust accts., etc	667,356,600	595,791,000	872,386,047.96
14. Supplemental items	75,000,000	200,000,000	
Total, expenditures (exclud'g debt retirem't)	$6,889,043,000	$7,406,642,600	$8,001,187,347.47
III. Net deficit	949,606,000	1,088,129,600	2,707,347,110.60
IV. Debt retirement	201,515,000	206,215,700	103,971,200.00
V. Gross deficit	1,151,121,000	1,294,345,300	2,811,318,310.60
VI. Means of financing deficit:			
1. Decrease in working balance, general and special accounts			1,048,490,304.64
2. Borrowings:			
Replacing debt retirem'ts	201,515,000	206,215,700	103,971,200.00
Increasing the public debt	949,606,000	1,088,129,600	1,658,856,805.96
Tot., means of financ'g	$1,151,121,000	$1,294,345,300	$2,811,318,310.60

*Excess of credits, deduct.

New Deal and Business: Policy Is Still Uncertain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Exactly what the Administration's policy toward business is remains a continuous moving picture.

President Roosevelt, who on Monday sharply criticized monopolistic practices in his annual message, on Tuesday afternoon suggested that business leaders sit down with Government around a table, figure out probable demand for their products, and govern their production accordingly. He added that allocation of parts of this production or of markets to individual units, and price fixing, should not be permitted. And he admitted that the procedure he suggested would be difficult under the anti-trust laws.

Only a few hours before the President outlined this type of co-operation, which might be extremely attractive to business, a spokesman close to him had said that business would have the present week to indicate how closely it would co-operate with the Government, and that his message Monday was on a "take it or leave it" basis. The forthcoming Jackson dinner speech on Saturday night might revert, he said, to the critical theme.

The picture in Washington, therefore, is no little complicated by a succession of statements which in appearance at least are conflicting. Though ways to adjust the statements may be figured out, the impression they leave remains a puzzling one to most observers here.

President's Anecdote

Actually, at his press conference late yesterday, the President made several new and significant contributions. He was asked to comment on the new low-price motor car, and threw in the following anecdote:

Last August, the President met a garage man—a man with whom he said he used to play on the same ball team. Asked how he was getting on, the garage man said altogether too well. There were about 100 automobile customers in his town. The dealer felt that a turnover of one new car in three years was about right, and he therefore did not expect to sell more than 30 cars in a season.

But this year he and his competitors had sold 62 new cars, by dint of high-pressure salesmanship which consisted of warning customers that the price of cars in the following season would go up $100 apiece, and by offering more generous installment buying terms.

Over-Selling Seen

From this anecdote, of course, the President inferred that a large part of American business had gone through some such experience in early 1937, and that such over-selling was a major factor in the recession.

He re-emphasized the point by another anecdote, of a very large steel manufacturer who had called on him recently—inferred to be Myron C. Taylor of United States Steel, who was a White House visitor last week. How does it happen, the President said he asked the steel man, that steel production has dropped from some 90 per cent to 28 per cent in such a short time.

The steel man replied that last spring and summer the railroads were ordering for immediate delivery enough steel rails to last them the entire year. They feared rising prices. Such practices, the steel man said, were "highly unintelligent."

Business Planning

And the President added that the Government wished to help business to prevent such practices. Asked how this could be done, he said that under NRA—and added parenthetically that he was not proposing the revival of NRA—representatives of industries could sit around a table with government representatives and figure out probable demand for their products for six months or a year. They were thus able to make a more intelligent group estimate.

So long as the figuring was done without price-fixing or driving competitors out of business, the President approved such practices and intimated he would be glad to facilitate legislation permitting this handling of industrial problems once more. But he admitted that fear of legality under the anti-trust laws existed.

U.S. Trade Gain Cited as Boost For Pact Project

(Continued from Page 1)

signed as an effort to head off this opposition as much as possible by winning defenders in the sea ports.

In this respect the attitude of New England, and more particularly Boston business interests, are of particular concern at the State Department. The almost unanimous opposition which appears to have developed there to the trade agreement program has caused particular disappointment to the group of freer trade advocates around Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. They have so far sought in vain for some fulcrum of support on which a campaign could be launched in favor of the agreements in that area.

Obviously with this in mind the statement contained the following paragraph: "Imports through North Atlantic customs districts also increased during the first 10 months of 1937, being valued at $1,654,952,000 in contrast to the imports during 1936 of $1,240,172. . . ."

Table of Tonnages

The statement also said as follows: "The greatly reduced volume of commerce passing through the ports of the United States in the years following 1929 has been in no small measure the cause of vanished profits, unemployment and the large relief needs of port cities. The following table shows, in long tons, the goods passing through certain United States ports in 1929; 1933, the year before the initiation of the trade agreements program; and 1936, the most recent year for which these figures are available":

	1929	1932	1936
New York	27,889,000	12,279,000	15,957,000
Philadelphia	6,115,000	3,905,000	4,534,000
Baltimore	6,357,000	2,108,000	4,681,000
Boston	2,509,000	1,689,000	2,138,000
New Orleans	8,800,000	2,887,000	3,705,000
Calif. ports	10,529,000	6,944,000	9,399,000
Wash. ports	4,021,000	1,687,000	2,395,000

High Court Ruling Seen as Tightening Anti-Crime Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5 — A tightening of the anti-crime laws was seen here today in a decision by the Court of Appeals, high state tribunal, upholding the conviction of nine persons charged with the possession of a machine gun found by the police in New York City in a house which they occupied.

Ten persons, six of whom lived in the house, were arrested at the time of the raid and charged with possession of one gun under the state law which presumes that any occupant of a dwelling, room, structure or vehicle in which a machine gun is found is its owner.

All 10 were convicted, nine of them appealing to the higher courts, where they urged that the act was unconstitutional in that it shifted the burden of proof from the State to the persons accused.

This was admitted by Felix C. Benvenga, Assistant District Attorney of New York County, but he held that it was "socially desirable" and that, while an innocent person might conceivably be imposed upon or inconvenienced, the law was "justifiable."

The court declined to pass on the constitutionality of that section of the act which invokes a presumption of guilt against all persons in an automobile or other vehicle in which an unlicensed pistol is found.

Governor-elect Asks Fraud Quiz Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 5—Counsel for Gov.-Elect A. Harry Moore, Democrat, filed a 14,000-word brief yesterday in which he declared that Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan of the New Jersey Supreme Court has ample ground in law to warrant dismissal of Lester H. Clee's petition for a fraud inquiry into the gubernatorial election of last November.

Mr. Moore's lawyers, Edward J. O'Mara and Charles Hershenstein, attacked the argument of Clee counsel on several grounds, but went into detail on the jurisdictional question. On general grounds the Moore counsel found Mr. Clee's petition "fatally defective."

They declared that for the court to enter into fraud hearings would be tantamount to a judicial determination that there was grave doubt as to the validity of the election."

"Such a finding," they added, "based as it would be on inferences entirely unsupported by facts, would be grossly unfair to the incumbent and contrary to sound public policy.

"As we said on the oral argument, the elected Governor of this state is entitled to at least as much protection from the law as is the defeated candidate. The law applies equally to both."

Robert H. McCarter, Mr. Clee's counsel, said yesterday he had not decided whether he would file an answer to the Moore brief.

Housing Repair Project Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A "repair and improve" policy will be stressed by the Philadelphia Housing Authority, it was decided at a recent meeting at which it was pointed out that construction of large "glorified tenement houses" in other cities had proved so costly in many cases that the people for whom they were built could not afford to live in them.

According to Judge Frank Smith, chairman of the housing group, although renovation is not practical in some sections of Philadelphia and rebuilding is the only solution, in others it is quite possible to repair and improve existing buildings and to provide parks and recreation centers among them.

By this means, he said, it is hoped "to keep down construction costs and rents, so that the present dwellers in the blighted areas will be able to afford to live there after they are reclaimed."

Budget Shows $949,606,000 Deficit Instead of Balance

(Continued from Page 1)

the budget contemplates greater revenues than in 1939.

Third; the President cannot engage in a heavy armament-building campaign.

On the national defense issue, the President's message places additional building more on "an "if" basis than in earlier statements coming from the White House and Navy Department. The President says: "This estimated reduction (over last year's deficit) may, by force of circumstances, become smaller because of future events which today cannot definitely be foretold. I refer specifically to the possibility that due to world conditions over which this nation has no control, I may find it necessary to request additional appropriations for national defense."

This statement makes additional naval building contingent upon future world events — upon a worsening of the international situation—whereas it had been understood that the additional building was virtually decided upon.

The President adds, expanding one of the other "ifs" in his budget: "Furthermore, the economic situation may not improve—and if it does not, I expect the approval of Congress and the public for additional appropriations if they become necessary to save thousands of American families from dire need."

Thus the 1939 budget, like some of its predecessors, is an accordian budget—a budget without a top. And the President has to give up the hope—expressed most lately in his opening message to the special session of Congress on Nov. 15—of a balance. In that message Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The proposed federal budget for the coming fiscal year also will shortly be ready for submission to the Congress—a budget which I expect can be brought within a definite balance."

Within seven weeks, this expectation has turned into an estimated net deficit of just under $1,000,000,000, with the "ifs" thrown in. To explain this sudden overturn, the President opens his budget message with a description of how the figures are computed, and the implication is that since mid-November the Treasury estimates of revenues have been radically revised downward. The President says:

The President Explains

"Since the tax revenues from practically every major source depend on business conditions during that future fiscal year the Treasury's figures of necessity are based on a prophecy of business conditions beginning six months later and ending 18 months later."

Business concerns, he says, are more fortunate, for while they lay out programs long in advance they can constantly and regularly curtail their spending, while the Government's program within a given year at least is practically rigid.

The President points out that estimates of revenue are made by "civil-service experts" but adds that "there is satisfaction in knowing that during the past four years the estimates of tax receipts thus made far in advance have been infinitely more accurate as proven by the final result than in the preceding years. Estimates remain a prophecy; but our prophecies have been far better borne out by later events than prophecies of earlier years."

Actually, many of the same experts—led by Daniel W. Bell, acting director of the budget—have been making these estimates over a considerable period of years.

In his message, the President analyzes four types of expenditure, and outlines the cuts he expects to fight for in Congress. He says:

Cannot Alter Fixed Charges

It is also worth while to call the attention of the Congress and the public to the fact that a very large proportion of our total expenditures represent fixed charges which cannot be reduced by executive action. These charges are obligatory on the President and the Treasury, and include interest on the public debt, military and naval pensions, contributions to retirement funds and to the old-age reserve account, and many grants in aid to states.

Another class of expenditures, which, though subject to some measure of administrative control, does not afford opportunity for large reductions, is made up of those which carry on the normal, everyday operations of the Government. For example, the major part of the appropriations for the State Department is required to pay the reasonable salaries of consuls, diplomatic agents, secretarial staffs, and ministers who represent American interests in every part of the world.

The third type of expenditure is represented by the major effort of the Government to help the economic security of large groups of citizens in every part of the country who for many reasons, definitely require some form of government assistance. This includes various kinds of aid to save farms and homes from foreclosure, to furnish work relief for needy able-bodied unemployed, and to provide old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and other assistance under the social-security program. Obligations such as these, though large in amount, can be reduced only by depriving a very large proportion of our population of benefits which modern civilization insists on.

For Capital Improvements

The final category includes items of public expenditure for capital improvements—such as new highways, new river and harbor projects, new flood control, new public buildings, new reclamation propects, and other new public works. All of these items can be contracted or expanded to conform with the contraction or expansion of Government income.

This year I recommended that such items be curtailed. First, because expected Government income will be less, and, second, because it has been amply demonstrated that they do not provide as much work as do other methods of taking care of the unemployed.

For example, we have appropriated as federal aid to new permanent state highways almost $1,500,000,000 during the past five years; and an equal sum has been spent during the same period for construction, repairing and improving roads and streets by federal agencies administering unemployment relief. These vast expenditures have put our highway systems far in advance of what would have been normal expansion. I do not propose eliminating federal aid to highways, but I do ask that such aid be restored to approximately the predepression figures.

We have a great accumulation of unliquidated "matching" authorizations for aid to states running into the year 1940—but the states also should be encouraged to bring their highway budgets back to a more normal figure. Therefore I hope that the Congress will start at this session to cut down the actual appropriations used to match state funds.

For the 10 years up to June 30, 1933, the Federal Government spent an average of $40,000,000 a year for river and harbor improvements. During the past five years we have spent an average of over $100,000,000 a year. Meanwhile, a justified demand for greater protection against floods has developed. Flood protection is necessary and in this budget I am curtailing the estimates for new river and harbor improvements in order to provide more money for flood emergencies.

Reclamation projects have been started which will call for future appropriations of nearly $600,000,000.

During the past five years we have built more than 1100 new federal buildings—almost doubling the number of such buildings throughout the country. It is true that this saves the renting of buildings, but to offset that saving we are paying in many cases far more for maintenance of these new buildings than we formerly paid for leasing private quarters.

Except for meeting the problem of adequate housing for government departments and agencies in the District of Columbia, I am strongly of the opinion that the public-building program should be restricted to the comparatively small number of projects where the capital investment will be returned through savings in annual operating costs.

A Note to Critics

The President calls attention to his hoped-for reduction of $539,000,000 in spending in 1939, and adds—in a note to critics—"It is hoped that this fact will not be overlooked." But he immediately points out that the estimated reduction may become smaller under pressure of circumstances.

He includes two recommendations in the budget, one for legislation or a constitutional amendment to make possible the item veto in appropriation bills, and the other to put the Commodity Credit Corporation under an audit through which Congress would know of the annual net profits or losses of this undertaking.

Of the item veto the President says:

An important feature of the fiscal procedure in the majority of our states is the authority given to the Executive to withhold approval of individual items in an appropriation bill, and, while approving the remainder of the bill, to return such rejected items for the further consideration of the Legislature. This grant of power has been considered a consistent corollary of the power of the Legislature to withhold approval of items in the budget of the Executive; and the system meets with general aproval in the many states which have adopted it. A respectable difference of opinion exists as to whether a similar item veto power could be given to the President by legislation or whether a constitutional amendement would be necessary. I strongly recommend that the present Congress adopt whichever course it may deem to be the correct one.

The budget this year presents a new table, the actual and estimated expenditures and receipts for the fiscal years 1931-39, including both general and emergency funds. This comprehensive tabulation is a great help to students of fiscal affairs.

One figure that is not revealed in this and other tables is the relative success of President Roosevelt's appeal to the departments last spring to economize, perhaps by 10 per cent. Very material savings have resulted.

On July 1, the Treasury set up a special reserve fund drawn from regular departmental appropriations, totaling $421,000,000. The fund now has in it $397,000,000.

N. Y. Milk 'Co-op' Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Distribution of milk in New York City through a consumer co-operative enterprise has advanced from the discussion stage to the status of a definite proposal, it became apparent today with the announcement that application by the Consumers' Co-operative Association for a milk dealer's license was under consideration by state authorities.

Holton V. Noyes, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said he would conduct a public hearing in New York City next Monday in connection with the application, and indicated he was favorably disposed toward the proposal. It provides for purchase of milk from a producers' co-operative in upper New York State, transportation to New York City, and pasteurization here prior to distribution through co-operative channels.

If the enterprise could supply consumers with milk at a lower price without affecting the price paid to farmers, Mr. Noyes said, it would be providing a distinct service to both groups. In any event, he added, the experiment might throw some light on the wide spread between the price paid farmers and the ultimate cost of milk to consumers.

In some quarters it was assumed that establishment of a milk co-operative would be the forerunner of a municipal plant, but other observers saw little justification for that conclusion. Such a venture is seen as a definite possibility only if the proposed co-operative enterprise should fail or if city officials meet with little success in their efforts to drive down the price of milk.

Meanwhile, cutting of milk prices has become widespread, according to William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Markets, whose plan for low-price milk to be distributed through public markets was abandoned last week under threat of labor trouble, rural discontent and the opposition of retailers. Distributors cut prices soon afterward, however, so part of the price gains were realized by consumers, Mr. Morgan said.

One Card Serves Two Families For 23 Christmases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—That Christmas card is back again in Charlotte without a mishap. You probably haven't heard of it? Well, the postal employees up and down the southeastern seaboard have, and Christmas wouldn't be Christmas to the O. C. Harveys of Charlotte and the Z. P. Millses of Jackson, Miss., without it.

During the Christmas season of 1914 Mr. and Mrs. Harvey sent an ordinary penny postcard to Mr. and Mrs. Mills. The next year the card came back to the Harveys. It was a sort of joke—sending the old penny card back. But the Harveys were not to be outdone; they sent it right back the next Christmas. And it has been traveling back and forth ever since.

When the Harveys received it the other day, the card had made its twenty-third Christmas trip. "It started out as a joke," explained Mr. Harvey. "We kept sending it back and forth, and now it has become one of the big events of Christmas for both families. It is just an ordinary penny postcard, and several years ago every available space had been taken on the card. Now we have to paste clean strips of paper on the card and write the address on the strips. And the stamps are two or three deep all over the card.

The card has come to the attention of Postmaster General Farley, and if it keeps riding the mails safely for another two years—he has promised—he will invite the two families to Washington for Christmas, 1939.

Santa Monica Enlarges Its Telephone District

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Optional extended-area telephone service for Santa Monica, West Los Angeles, Culver City, and Beverly Hills went into effect Jan. 1.

An annual saving of $26,750 is expected through elimination of toll charges into certain adjacent exchanges, according to Wallace L. Ware, president of the California Railroad Commission, the state's regulatory body for public utilities.

Bust Busts Way On Two Pages Of New Dictionary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Busting" into a respectable dictionary in a big way, in fact, to the extent of two whole pages, the American word "bust" and all its dialectic variations have at last a place in the language.

At least the authors of "A Dictionary of American English," Sir William Craigie, co-editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, and James R. Hulbert, professor of English at the University of Chicago, think this word and its derivatives have a place in a record of American English at it is spoken and written.

The word, with its "busting" and "busted," etc., will occupy two pages of the dictionary which is to be published when compiled by the University of Chicago Press. Sections meanwhile are being published as finished, the third section being out this week. The project was started 12 years ago and as may be seen it has so far only progressed to the "b's."

Lewis and Clark, explorers of the West, first used "bust" to connote a smashing or shattering in their journal, published in 1806 in which it was recorded that "Windsor busted his rifle near the muzzle." The word "buster" came into American linguistic history in 1843 when it was used to characterize a person of unusual capacity, or assertiveness, or an animal of unusual size or quality. "Go it or bust," came out in the gold rush days and the expression in this sense appeared as early as 1837 in American literature.

Handwritten Newspaper

The first newspaper published in America was "The Master William," a tiny handwritten sheet, circulated by French explorers at Saint Croix Island, Maine, in 1604.

Jobs at Peak in November

(Continued from Page 1)

as a result of the population growth of the country.

Estimates of the Industrial Conference Board are based on the 1930 census of persons gainfully occupied, plus the population increase, Mr. Jordan said. The board gathers employment figures from all industrial indices, subtracts them from the "working population" figure and arrives at its estimate of unemployment, he explained.

Mr. Altmeyer told the Senate investigators a draft of his suggested amendment had been submitted to the Senate Finance Committee. He urged, however, that no payments be made until six months after a state had developed its administrative plans.

In 23 states whose plans have been approved by the national board, benefit rights now are accruing to 60 per cent of all workers who will be covered eventually, Mr. Altmeyer said. Unemployment benefits now being paid range from $5 to $15 a week, he reported.

If the present amount of unemployment continues in 1938, Mr. Altmeyer said, approximately $225,000,000 will be paid out in benefits to the jobless.

The youthful appearing chief of the Social Security Board told committee members that unemployment payments, once they become general, would serve to "cushion" the shock of depressions.

"We estimate that if the system had been in effect during the period 1922 through 1929, the total annual benefit payments would have ranged from $375,000,000 to $1,700,000,000. The average annual amount would have been $500,000,000. However, the reserve accumulated would probably not have carried us beyond 1931."

Mexican U. Accepts Work on de la Vega

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Luis Aviles of the Spanish department of Duke University has received notice that a biographical study by him of the sixteenth century Spanish poet, Lobo Lasso de la Vega, has been accepted for publication by the official organ of the University of Mexico.

De la Vega was bent on writing the great Spanish epic of all times. He eulogized Hernando Cortes and the famed conquest of Mexico. The result of de la Vega's efforts was a lengthy poem commemorating the deeds and eulogizing the feats of the Spanish conqueror.

The work that Dr. Aviles has done is to make a thorough study of literature and biographical material about the poet, in addition to a critical analysis of his political works. Dr. Aviles is revising his manuscript comprising a critique on "Mexicana," the epic of Mexico in relation to the great epics of all time in Greek, Latin and Italian.

Penn Yan School Pupils Are to Have Hot Lunches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Warm noonday meals for pupils unable to return home are assured children in Penn Yan public schools through a luncheon menu in which no item will cost more than 5 cents.

Framed by Clayton E. Rose, school superintendent, the price list is designed to meet the needs of average families and at the same time make certain that none will have to depend on cold food at noon. Mr. Rose listed milk at 3 cents, bread and butter at 5 cents, cream of corn soup at 5 cents, tomato salad at 5 cents and cheese at 2 cents as an indication of what he and Miss Louise Kipp, cafeteria supervisor, hope to achieve.

General Classified

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BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

REAL ESTATE

INCOME BUYS, EXCHANGES, Eastern for Local, RENTALS, HOMES, INSURANCE, LONG TERM LOANS.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 So. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

HAL L. HITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office 101 E. Third St.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN money. Sell Everyday Greeting Card Assortments to friends, others. Also Personal Stationery. Liberal commissions. No experience needed. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 513, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SEASONED salesman will sell or distribute your product in metropolitan San Francisco and surrounding territory. Box S-191, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—To sublet for February and March, beautifully furnished apartment, to American, Protestant, adult family; linen, silver and services of maid if desired; three bedrooms, two baths and lavatory. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SANTA M

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INDUSTRIAL engineer, 27, married, college graduate; 3 years' sales experience, factory man desires opportunity anywhere; salary. Write Box X-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RESTAURANT accountant-auditor, keeps your books; $2.00 weekly. Write Box L-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN gentlewoman qualified as companion, secretary, homemaker, receptionist, personal interviewer; drives car; unquestionable references. Write Box C-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER — American Protestant, refined neat, good cook; in small family; ref.; experienced. Box 8-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WISH to take complete charge of home; in exchange for proper salary; can give intelligent efficient service; ability to make home happy and comfortable; good cook. Write Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMILY LAWRENCE
PIANIST-TEACHER-ACCOMPANIST
124 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. En. 2-5301

INSTRUCTION IN BIBLE READING, class and private lessons, N. Y. C. and Brooklyn. Leah Whiddon. Tel. Main 4-7376 Call mornings.

Singers Wanted Choral Society May Festival
Apply ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-9739
New York City

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Irma Williams, 125 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
160 E. 73rd, N. Y. C. Phone BUC. 2-0425

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 179 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7910

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., D. C., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0879-0034-W 11 Dane St. Somerville Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. WIsconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's January White Sale

A once-a-year event that brings unusual values in household linens of all kinds.
Now is the time to take stock of your linen closet and replenish your supply of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Linens, etc. Prices have been drastically reduced for this event.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOTICE!
to a Selected List of Our Customers
SEMI-ANNUAL
JANUARY SALE
Discontinued Styles of our regular $5 to $6
Enna Jettick Shoes
$3.95 All sizes and widths . . . but not in every style. They'll go fast, so choose yours early. $4.45
Reg. Styles $5 to $6 Reg. Styles $5 to $6
534 MAIN STRREET

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

C. A. LUND
the Jeweler
Gifts that Endure
We buy old gold
Open 9—6, Sat. 9—9
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

The Colonial Home
W. N. KNAPP & SONS
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Authorized Dealer of General Electric and Philco Radios
WIRING AND REPAIRS
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 WASHINGTON PLACE OR. 3-8563

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL { SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE } 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9880

LUCY E. JOHNSTON GIFT SHOP
Christmas Cards - Wedding Gifts
Bridge Gifts, Costume Jewelry
Renting Library
86 No. Walnut St. Or. 4064

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

John P. Pinto
Antique Furniture
Art Objects
Furniture Restored
Cabinet Work to Order
50 Brick Church Plaza Or. 5-3815

ELIZABETH

Telephone ELIZABETH 3-6677
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1160 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4132

Edith Kerr
Tel. Englewood 3-4948
13 Dean St., Englewood, N. J.
EARLY WINTER
TWEED COATS

HACKENSACK

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-218 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing - Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
BELL PHONE 51

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4287

MAINES' SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car.

IRVINGTON

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
E. Horn FREE DELIVERY DELICATESSEN
Imported German Specialties
OPEN EVENINGS!
Tel. ES. 3-4593 16 Union Avenue

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10367

GROSS SIGN SHOP
Neon-Electric
Wall—Bulletin—Commercial
Brass and Bronze gilding on glass—wood—cloth—paper
SHOW CARDS
138 Newark Ave. Phone Del. 3-8294

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Blanken Hardware, Inc.
1988 Springfield Avenue SO. 2-1259
Seasonable Items
Storm Sash, Sherwin-Williams Paint
Furnace Pipe

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
Spry, Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Products, Birdseye Frozen Foods
177 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-4300

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1200
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

May we thank you for last year's business and trust we may have the pleasure of serving you this year?
Shop at
Moore's Hardware Store
INCORPORATED
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
PHONES MO. 2-2210—2-2211

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
80 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Bogart & Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors
and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Gifts for Every Day
Books — Stationery — Leather
Artwares — Pictures — Cameras
MADISON'S
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Freed Anthracite Burner
Completely Automatic
Less than $300—Installed
R. H. SEE COAL COMPANY
116 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. MOntclair 3-2121

THE HUB
(Served Montclair for over 25 years)
718 BLOOMFIELD AV., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Telephone Mtc. 2-4011
High Grade Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables at Economy Prices
Free Delivery Charge Accounts Arranged
"Specialists in Telephone Trade"

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by
Kirk Watson
Gorham Rogers, Lunt
Towle & Bowles
and Others
Clairidge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Come to Our
GOOD-AS-NEW SALE
Hand Knit Suits from $7.50
JANUARY 10—11—12
The Spinning Wheel
INCORPORATED
27 Church Street Helen Oakley

Treytag and Anderson INC.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922
A General Insurance Service
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
Edward B. Bradford
OFFICE 84 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN
TEL. 3-9660
Res. 34 Tuxedo Rd. Tel. Mont. 2-6668-M

January Sale
Wamsutta Sheets
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
THE LINEN SHOP, INC.
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE Refrigeration
Morrell Bros., Inc.
Washing Machine Sales and Repair Service on all Electrical Appliances.
49 North Day St. OR. 3-7277

ENNA JETTICK SALE
of Discontinued Styles
Regularly $5.00 to $6.00
Now $3.95 and $4.45
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette Beauty Shop
The Supreme Wave
The Perfect Permanent
No chemical heat, no wire, no discomfort.
124 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-9811

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
86 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included
$4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
68 BROADWAY, NEAR MAIN ST.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4233

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold. B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868 Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
Serving Now in WESTFIELD
205 EAST 5TH ST., OPP. CITY HALL
PHONE PFLD. 6-8562

Discover the Remarkable Savings in Our
January White Sales
ROSENBAUM'S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Credit Jewelers
OPTICIANS
206 West Front St.
EST. 1892 PLFD 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Gossard Corset Shop
Take Advantage of Our January Sales
Tel. PLFD 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
Lillian Abrams and Cora E. Neighbor
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

Start the New Year right by Taking Advantage of
WERNER'S
Mid-Winter Sale
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

DRESSMAKING
and Alterations
Prices Reasonable
KATHRYN HOPPER
442 Post Ave. Telephone:
Lyndhurst, N. J. Ru. 2-2547 M

SUMMIT

CENTRAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 366 Springfield Ave., SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
Teaneck 6-0202
MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

TEANECK (Continued)

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
322 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

TATTERSALL'S
"Silver Ash" Coal
FUEL OIL
—*Just 'Phone 8-201*—
TRENTON, N. J.

WESTFIELD

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

RED CROSS
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Awnings—Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
209 CENTRAL AVENUE Tel. West 2-0032

Telephone WEstfield 2-0298
BISSELL'S
Westfield Textile Store
YARD GOODS—CURTAINS
DOMESTICS
See Our White Goods Specials for This Month
Benjamin Bissell, 221 E. Broad Street

WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELERS
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for your Convenience

ALTOONA

"Furnish Your Home from Cellar to Dome"
Wolf's Furniture Store
1501-03 ELEVENTH AVE.
other stores in Pennsylvania at Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, Ebensburg, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Barnesboro

BETHLEHEM

Quiet May Oil Burners
WM. BORNSTEIN, INC.
Plumbing and Heating Engineers
1000 West Broad Street Tel. 2083

EARL H. GIER
Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

BETHLEHEM (Continued)

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires,
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

CHESTER

HARRIS & LEONARD
TIRE RETREADING
New Tire Safety Mileage
PHONE 2-9287
1301-05 NINTH ST., CHESTER, PA.
DEALER BUSINESS INVITED

For
Carefree Winter Driving
Let us drain and refill the transmission and differential, pull and repack the front wheels, properly lubricate the chassis, change the motor oil and give your car complete preparation for driving—
THE SAFE SINCLAIR WAY!
Service to the brim. Drive in.
1423 Providence Avenue

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
CLEARANCE SALE
Women's Coats, Dresses and Millinery
Annual January Sale
of Table Linens and Towels

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Annual January Sale of Corsets
Also Sale of
Lingerie and Brassieres

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE PENN

HARRISBURG

And now with those winter sports just around the corner, as well as that less strenuous outdoors—walking
CREME LILAS
non-greasy Toilet Cream is an ideal cream to baffle those wintry winds.
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORES
16 N. 3rd Street
Uptown 1212 N. 3rd Street

Plumbing and Heating
HARRY S. LUTZ
211 Broad Street
Harrisburg, Penna.
Phone 5486

Phone 6556 Artistic Repairing
STEGER BROTHERS
Masters in
Modern and Antique Furniture Refinishing and Upholstering
321 Broad St., Harrisburg, Penna.
Phone 2-3136

STANLEY R. LINGLE
Florist
Flowers by Wire to all parts of the world
933 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 810

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
218 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2284

MRS. NORMAN JEFFERIES
DRESS SHOP
233 Haverford Ave., Narberth
January Clearance Sale
Dresses — Accessories
Gifts and Pottery

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE M. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR
Advance Spring Frocks Clothes for Southern Wear
615 West Avenue Ogontz 985

PHILADELPHIA

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Masters in Restoring
ANTIQUES
Repairing—Upholstering—Refinishing
Steger Brothers
FURNITURE
4518 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Greenwood 2570

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
Fur and Cloth Coats altered into latest styles.
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
4618 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
309 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 8812

TRIXY Foundation Garment
CORSETIERE
Demonstration without obligation.
Also any make garment cleaned and repaired.
CAROLINE YOUNG
5123 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penna.
GRAnite 3417

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

Unusual and Delightful Southern Pecan Candies, Delicious Chocolates
Agent for Silver Lady Hosiery
Christmas Cards—Beads Restrung
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
BEAD STUDIO
301 Diamond Bank Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Phone Atlantic 5868

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES
FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Buy
POMEROY'S
Super Bargains in January. A Sure Way to Save on All You Need
January Markdown Sale
Men's, Women's, Students' and Boys' fine clothing at deep reductions
"Always Reliable"
CROLL & KECK

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS OF READING
116 N. 5th Street Phone 4-8393

ST. LAWRENCE Electronic MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

READING (Continued)

Flowers
Giles, The Florist
123 South Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
113-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirto
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton — Pittston — Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired, Belt Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
SPEED QUEEN ELECTRIC WASHERS
Is It Time to Fill Your Coal Bin?
WALLACE COAL & COKE CO.
Champion Coal Disco
Neville Coke
"Cheap Coal is Cheap—Good Coal is Cheaper"
209 Meadow Lane, Edgeworth
Tel. Sewickley 321

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

Our sincere thanks
to our many Monitor friends for their kindness in helping us make 1937 our best year.
MICHAEL'S College Pharmacy
Phone 857 *We Deliver*

Gifts Housefurnishings
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
Distributors
MEDIA, PA.
Paints Hardware

MARTEL'S
NEW BAKERY
9 So. Chester Road

UPPER DARBY

REYNOLDS
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
Greeting Cards *Rytex Stationery*
Fiesta Pottery
14 So. Lansdowne Ave, Lansdowne
MADISON 7791

PAUL J. DEVITT
Builder's Hardware, Tools, Plumbing Supplies, Paints, House Furnishings. Electrical Appliances.
69TH and LUDLOW STREETS
Upper Darby, Pa. Phila. and Coatesville

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

"WHY do you drive on the wrong side of the road, here in England?" an American asked an Englishman the other day. To which the Englishman replied with quiet unction and reserve:

"Pardon me, but why do you think we drive on the wrong side of the road? Isn't it possible that it's you Americans who drive on the wrong side of the road, even if it is the right side; while we Englishmen drive on the right side, even if it is the left side?"

And this little story in its several implications recalls the proud father and mother watching the new recruits marching by during the World War, and remarking: "There they go. And aren't they all marching fine! But they're all out of step except our Johnnie."

Drawn by John A. May

"Hey! We're All Going the Wrong Way"

THE London Observer harks back a full century in one of its much read columns called "A Hundred Years Ago." Recently it printed an excerpt from its publication of Nov. 12, 1837, that told of Queen Victoria's visit to the "City." And one got a smile with the inclusion of this new Victoriana:

"Shortly after five o'clock it was announced that the banquet was ready. The 'general bill of fare' filled half a column in display type and included 220 tureens of turtle, 200 bottles of sherbet, 60 roast turkeys, 50 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 pigeon pies, 45 dishes of shell-fish, and 40 dishes of tarts creamed. At twenty minutes past eight Her Majesty retired from the hall to the drawing room, where she was served with tea."

IN A recent column of comment in the Sunday Times there appeared a reminder that "central heating" need not be considered such a modern contribution to comfort in London. It is recalled that many of the pre-Christian settlers in England understood it and achieved it—to a degree. The old Romans centrally heated their villas in England. They even piped hot water to their baths on Capri back in the time when the Emperor Tiberius had his summer White House on "la bella isola."

IT IS reported out of Budapest that a watch was found in the stomach of a calf that was butchered in Kiskunhalas recently. The men who did the slaughtering claimed it. So did the man who bought the calf from the farmer. And the farmer. And the owner of the pasture where the calf grazed.

The moral of which story might be: Be sure you know whose watch it is before you swallow it.

THE French are famous bread eaters. No meal would be complete without bread and the French know how to bake it, too. (So do the Italians and down-south folks in the U. S. A. and some others, no doubt.) It is reported that the French ate a pound and a third of bread each per day before the World War. In 1925 the figure dropped to around a pound each. By 1933 it was reported as just under the pound. The drop is said to be continuing. Why?

E. B. H.

Drawn by John A. May

The Frenchman's Idea of a Loaf

Did You Ever Wonder

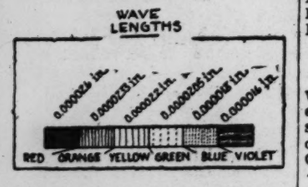
What Makes the Sky Blue?

To begin with, the sky is not always blue, for at night it sometimes appears almost jet black; and at sunrise and sunset the sky frequently flames with gorgeous yellows and reds.

However, the most familiar of the sky colors is the blue of a bright and cloudless day; and to understand the reason for this blueness, it is first necessary to consider briefly the nature of sunlight.

As is demonstrated by the rainbow and the prism, the so-called "white" light from the sun is made up of a combination of all the colors. Each color has its own wavelength, the blues and purples having the shortest waves, and the reds the longest.

The air (by which we mean the



atmosphere which surrounds the earth) contains countless very tiny dust particles. We sometimes see these particles when a narrow beam of bright sunlight streams through an otherwise darkened room.

These dust particles in the atmosphere, together with the particles of water vapor, act as a sort of filter for the sunlight. They reflect to us the blue rays (which are among the shortest of the color rays) and allow the longer green, yellow, orange, and red rays to pass unreflected.

At sunrise and sunset, however, when the sun is close to the horizon, the light passes through a vastly greater amount of dust-laden air, with the result that yellow, orange, and even red hues are seen.

It is curious to note, in this connection, that if it were not for these dust particles which reflect and diffuse light, the sky would be as dark by day as by night, and the stars would shine all the time. This phenomenon has been observed by balloonists who have risen to the stratosphere, above all clouds and dust and storms, where the stars at noon are bright pin-points of light in a purplish-black velvet curtain, and the sun is a ball of white fire in the darkness.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Mussolini withdraws Italy from the League of Nations and makes cracks about tottering temples. If we were the L. of N., we would call a meeting and pass an irresolution.

Los Angeles Times: Thirty years ago, a story that man would some day travel at 311 miles an hour on land would have been taken with an entire salt flat.

Leedy in Youngstown Vindicator: Toledo's paragraphing Jack Warwick reminds us that Edgar Bergen's "Charlie McCarthy" has been mentioned for president. Nobody can say he isn't good timber.

Daily Anecdote

Consideration

During the early days of their professional life, Luisa Tetrazzini and her sister were concert-touring together, and they had to share rather humble quarters.

After a stay at one place, where they had been treated with unusual consideration by their landlady, they decided to seek her out, before leaving, and thank her for her kindness to them. They found the lady at her washtubs, and poured forth their heartfelt gratitude. She paused a moment, and looking up remarked with some condescension: "That's all right, my dears. I am always good to theatricals, for I never know what my own children may come to."

What They Say

A High Brow Isn't a High-Brow

"The popular notion that high foreheads are signposts to character has no foundation in fact."—Sir William Reid Dick.

Progress in the Schoolroom

"It is stipulated in most leases that we should paint our houses outside every three years and inside every seven years, but nobody ever thinks of doing up a school teacher."—H. G. Wells.

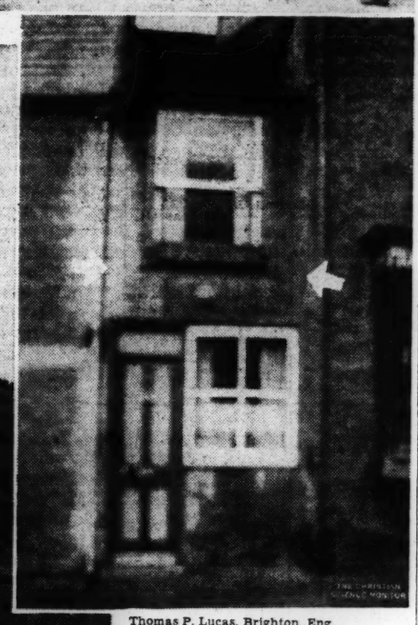
The Monitor Camera Club's Quest for the World's Narrowest House

E. H. W. Atkinson, London

This Dilapidated Structure in Liverpool, Eng., Measures a Fraction Less Than Six Feet Wide

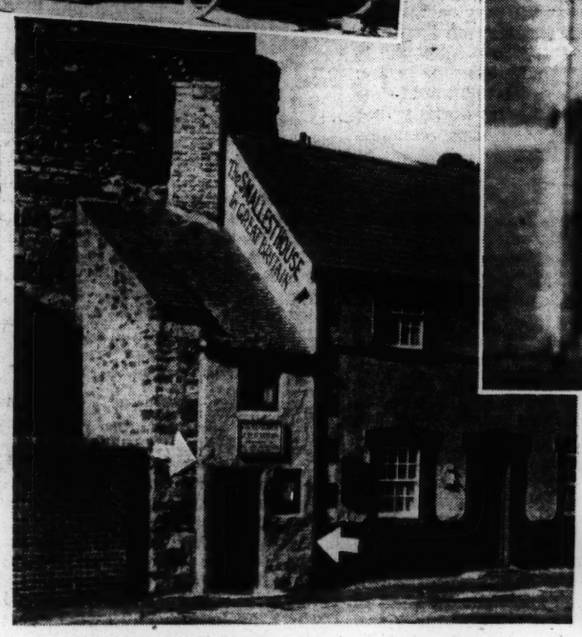
Floris Canté, Zandvoort, the Netherlands

THE NARROWEST HOUSE? In Amsterdam, 43 Haarlem Street, Is the Smallest House in the Netherlands, and Possibly in the World. It Is a Two-Story House—Only 52 Inches Wide!



Thomas P. Lucas, Brighton, Eng.

Upper—House in Bayswater Road, London, Six Feet Wide, Sent In by F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng. Lower—House in Brighton, England, Which Is Also Six Feet Wide



House on Conway Quay, North Wales, Six Feet Wide

Pictures Submitted by Mrs. Lily Bullock, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales; Miss D. Davidson, Blacon, nr. Chester, Eng.; Miss Edith A. Bensford, Breaston, Derby, Eng.; Mr. Charles G. Rabone, Birmingham, Eng.; Mrs. M. E. Saville, Bradford, Eng.; Miss F. Hitchman, Redditch, Worcester, Eng.; Mr. W. H. D. Cottrell, Hollywood, Calif.; Mrs. Mabel P. Harrison, Toronto, Ont., Can.; Mrs. R. Roberts, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. B. W. Woltze, Winnetka, Ill.; Mrs. E. F. Hutt, Northwood, Middlesex, Eng.; Mr. James W. Smallwood, Birmingham, Eng.; Mr. Leonard Matthews, Horfield, Bristol, Eng.; Mrs. Rose Victoria Sadler, Birmingham, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Uncertain

Husband: "Do you think the new cook is going to settle down with us, dear?"

Wife: "I'm a bit doubtful, darling. A letter came for her this morning and the envelope was readdressed five times."—Montreal Star.

Somesense Rhymes (I)
By Johnnie Symes

The only frets
By which one wins
Are those one gets
On violins.

His Choice

Waiters, of course are not in a position to snap back at ill-bred guests; but one English headwaiter once made the perfect retort to an uncouth customer:

"My position, Sir," he said, "does not allow me to argue with you; but if it ever came to a choice of weapons, I would choose grammar."—The Listener.

Landlubber

"What are you smelling my fish for?" demanded the fishmonger of the customer.

"I'm not smelling him," replied the customer. "I'm only talking to him and asking him what news from sea."

"And what does he say?"

"He says he doesn't know—he hasn't been there these three weeks."—Tit-Bits.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Car Rejuvenator

A man in Los Angeles has established a profitable business as "car rejuvenator."

For a minimum of expense, he takes a car into his shop, pounds out dented fenders, brightens up dull finish with a spray of lacquer, replaces rusty bumpers, repairs worn upholstery, and performs many minor services not usually done by a garage mechanic.

He got the idea for his "car rejuvenation" business from the manner in which large automobile dealers improve the appearance of used cars which they sell, without an outlay for complete paint jobs and new upholstery.

Catering only to work which can be done at moderate expense, he does not bother with the kind of job requiring a thoroughly trained body-and-fender expert, an experienced painter, or a regular upholsterer.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Odds and Ends

Too Much

Automotive engineers estimate that 20 per cent of the fuel energy of an automobile is wasted.

Cricket Thermometer

It is the belief of some students that if the chirps of a cricket during a period of 13 seconds are added to 42, the result will be the temperature of the particular place where the cricket is singing.

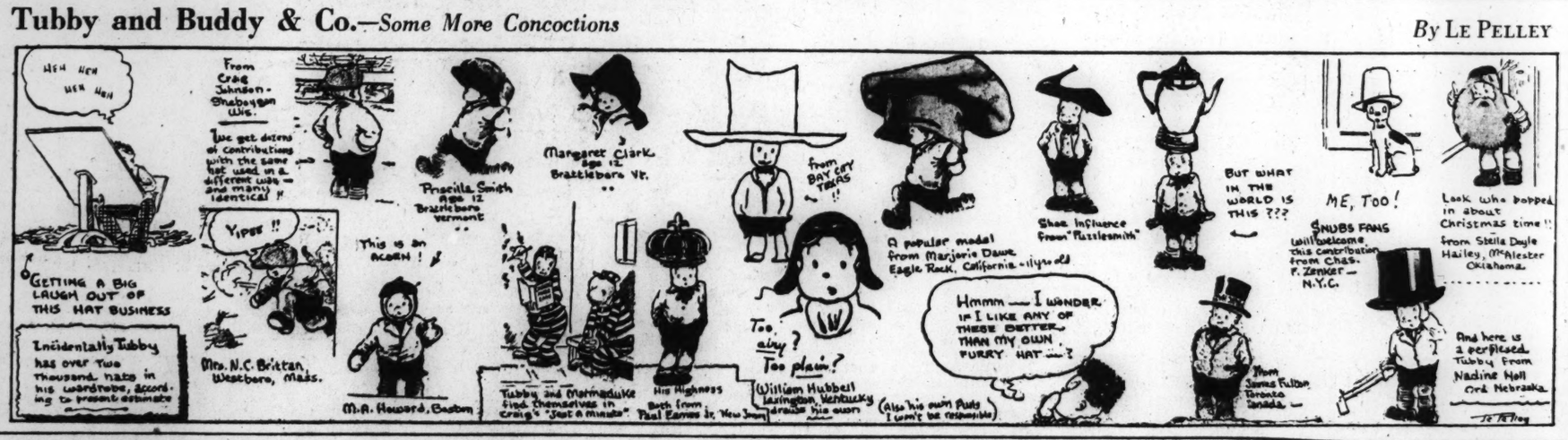
Quotation for Today

A DEITY believed is joy begun;
A Deity adored is joy advanced;
A Deity beloved is joy matured.

—YOUNG

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some More Concoctions*

By LE PELLEY


HEH HEH HEH HEH
From Craig Johnson - Shaboygan Wis.
We get dozens of contributions with the same hat used in a different way — one many identical !!
Priscilla Smith Age 12 Brattleboro Vermont
Margaret Clark Age 12 Brattleboro Vt.
YIPEE !!
This is an ACORN !
from BAY CITY TEXAS !!
A popular model from Marjorie Dawe Eagle Rock, California - 11 years old
Shoe influence from "Puzzlesmith"
BUT WHAT IN THE WORLD IS THIS ???
ME, TOO !
SNUBS FANS will welcome this contribution from Chas. F. Zenker — N.Y.C.
Look who popped in about Christmas time !! from Stella Doyle Hailey, McAlester Oklahoma.
GETTING A BIG LAUGH OUT OF THIS HAT BUSINESS
Incidentally Tubby has over Two Thousand hats in his wardrobe, according to present estimate
Mrs. N.C. Brittan Westboro, Mass.
M.A. Howard, Easton
Too shiny? Too plain?
William Hubbell Lexington, Kentucky dreams his own
Hmmm — I WONDER IF I LIKE ANY OF THESE BETTER — THAN MY OWN FURRY HAT —?
(Also his own Pluto I can't be responsible)
Tubby and Marmaduke find themselves in Craig's "Just a minute"
His Highness Back from Paul Eames jr. New Jersey
From James Fulton Toronto Canada
And here is a perplexed Tubby from Nadine Hall Ord Nebraska

Animal Town—*A Waste for Mrs. Hippo*

By DUMMER

IT'S HARDLY LARGE ENOUGH FOR A SPARROW
MRS. HIPPO! I'M SELLING A NEW LINE OF WAISTS
WHAT'S GOING ON AROUND HERE?
I'LL TRY IT ON, BUT DON'T BLAME ME IF I STRETCH IT
YOU'LL BE SURPRISED HOW IT WILL STRETCH; AND IT IS ONLY TWO DOLLARS NET
THEY DIDN'T WASTE ANY GOODS ON THAT WAIST HA! HA!
YOU SAID IT WAS SO MUCH NET, YES! LAWN TENNIS NET. IT FEELS LIKE A STRAIT JACKET
ARE YOU TWO LAUGHING AT ME?
I SURELY HAVE GIVEN YOU A FIT. SUCH A GIRLISH FIGURE TEE-HE!
THE LITTLE WIFE IS A BIT TOUCHY THIS MORNING
YOU HAD BETTER STEP ON THE GAS! MRS. HIPPO IS COMING AND SHE DOESN'T LOOK PLEASED
GUESS I'M WASTING MY TIME SELLING THESE THINGS
DUMMER

Don't Be Like Atlas!

Ol' massah Atlas held de world on his shoulder,
Toted it dere like a tre-mendous boulder—
Leastwise, so folks once believed.
Heap o' folks now thinks dat dey is 'tendin'
All ob dis world; an' dere po' backs is bendin'—
Likewise, dose folks am deceived!
So, don't yo' be like Massah Atlas, honey.
Jes' do yo' part, an' keep calm an' sunny.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Literature on the Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Escanaba, Mich.

A single-handed campaign to provide free good literature for young folks on the farms has been instituted by Albert Whybrew, mail carrier on the rural free delivery route out of Gladstone, near here.

Whybrew has a long mail route over a sparsely settled region, necessitating his traveling 3000 miles a month to deliver the mail to Uncle Sam's rural patrons. Many of the homes served are located miles away from public libraries and news stands; and in many instances the families are too poor to include the purchase of magazines and books in their household budgets.

The mail carrier solicits contributions of books and magazines from his neighbors and friends. He insists on only higher quality publications, however. A record sheet pasted on the inside front cover of the magazines he has already circulated to the children reveals they are widely read, there being as many as 20 signatures on some of them.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Another quotation, and the name of the author of it, form the basis of today's cryptogram. With no other hints, see how long it will take you to decipher it:

"ZYXVUSVTR QPNOKVJHV ZG RFV XEUVPR NS JNDAR; RFNUNDHF EPJ FNPVGR UV-GVEUTF JZGXVK ZR."—*RUCNP *VJOEUJG.

Another Who's Who

On these "Who's Who's" it is fun to see how quickly you can guess the name; that is, see if you, or someone to whom you may read the biographical sketch given below, can guess the name before the entire sketch is read: He was a printer, a writer, and an inventor. He was thrifty. He helped to write the Declaration of Independence. He was an Ambassador to France. He was born in Boston. He lived from 1706 to 1790. He was the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac." Who was he?

Letter Juggling

Two different 8-letter words can be formed from the 8 letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

D E I L N S T U

How Long Will It Take?

One pipe can fill a given tank in 48 minutes, and another can fill it in 1 hour and 12 minutes. How long will it take both pipes together to fill the tank?

Fun With Similes

As usual, try matching the correct similes as indicated by the example checked:

1	inflexible as	a snowbank	
2	dry as	a whistle	
3	cool as	an oak	1
4	funny as	dew	
5	clear as	an owl	
6	bright as	glass	
7	fresh as	soot	
8	black as	a clown	
9	serious as	a cinder	
10	smooth as	day	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mixed Pictures

When inviting the guests, the hostess explains that each must hunt through the family album for a photograph taken of him or her between the ages of two and ten. At the party the pictures are displayed, using care that no one sees the name on the back of each picture. Pencil and paper are then provided each guest.

The pictures, of course, are arranged in order by number, and each player must number his list. Going around the room, the players then write down opposite these numbers the names of the guests who they think resemble most nearly the baby pictures.

Fifteen minutes should be time enough for each to complete his list, at the end of which time the hostess, with the help of an assistant, compares the lists submitted. A prize should go to the three persons who have turned in the nearest correct list.—R. R. S., Denver.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Imperfect knowledge is the parent of doubt; thorough and honest research dispel it."—Tryon Edwards.
Another Who's Who: Benjamin Franklin.
Letter Juggling: Insulted, Unlisted.
How Long Will It Take?: 28 4-5 minutes.
Fun With Similes: Inflexible as an oak; dry as a cinder; cool as a snowbank; funny as a clown; clear as a whistle; bright as day; fresh as dew; black as soot; serious as an owl; smooth as glass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Farm Subsidy vs. Regimentation

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT gave a beautifully simplified version of the farm problem in his annual message. He declared that since 1933 the United States has faced a choice of three remedies:

> First, to cut our cost of farm production below that of other nations—an obvious impossibility in many crops today unless we revert to human slavery or its equivalent.
>
> Second, to make the Government the guarantor of farm prices and the underwriter of excess farm production without limit—a course which would bankrupt the strongest government. . . .
>
> Third, to place the primary responsibility directly on the farmers themselves, under the principle of majority rule, so that they may decide . . . what the planting of each crop should be in order to maintain a reasonably adequate supply. . . .

The picture thus reduced to elementals and sketched with such economy of words will do a service in helping many to understand the seriousness of the difficulties American agriculture has faced. Yet it may be inquired whether this summation does not in fact oversimplify the problem and leave out of account one possible intermediate avenue of escape.

Clearly the first "remedy" is not a remedy at all, and for political if not for social reasons may be dropped from consideration. Farm costs cannot be cut to compete in exports while these producers operate on a price plateau of tariff-protected industrial goods. Until tariffs are lower few farm prices can fairly be less.

The second course is fatal, too, if the President's phrase "without limit" is taken to apply to the amount of the guarantee. If Mr. Roosevelt means it is impractical to pay a subsidy without at the same time limiting the amount of the crop, one may reasonably demur. Is it not possible, instead, to limit the extent of the subsidy?

The choice between the second and the third of the courses named by President Roosevelt is the dilemma that has confronted critics of his Administration. On the one hand, subsidy; on the other hand, if not regimentation then at least a form of control which, however "democratic," does impose compulsory quotas and limitations on the minority. Members of the Administration have been decrying monopolistic controls in industry. Can they be sure that control even by a majority would always be wisely exercised with such powers in the realm of agriculture?

Mark Sullivan, a sometime critic whom the President likes to twit in his press conferences, is so thorough an anti-monopolist that he has proposed the Government's giving $1,000,000,000—assuming that is what farm aid will cost anyway—outright to the farmers without strings or restrictions, in the hope that this would at least redound to the national benefit in cheap and plentiful food.

Yet Harper Sibley, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and himself a large farm operator, looks with concern at the size direct subsidies may assume in the national budget and recommends that, "if farmers voluntarily agree to reduce acreage, they should be helped to do it"—substantially President Roosevelt's third course.

Is there not, as has been suggested, a feasible middle course? It would be to go back to the original allotment plan; that is, to pay a subsidy only on that portion of a farmer's crop which is his proportionate contribution to the normal domestic consumption of that commodity and to let him produce at will beyond that amount but subject to the risks and the deteringly low prices of the foreign market.

This would be a limited subsidy without regimentation. It would involve far less administrative cost and friction than the enforcement of marketing quotas. It would encourage production up to the amount of domestic needs but would stop at that point. It would seem worth trying in preference to the compulsory controls now so close to enactment.

What's Going On in TVA?

A BIT of congressional curiosity would seem to be not at all amiss in regard to the functioning of the three-man board which controls the destinies of the United States Government's vast enterprise in navigation, flood control, electric power, and rural rehabilitation on the Tennessee River.

For a year or two there have been gradually growing rumors of a schism in the Tennessee Valley Authority between Chairman Arthur E. Morgan on one side and David E. Lilienthal and Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan on the other side. Prior to the establishment of TVA the public was favorably acquainted with the accomplishments of Arthur E. Morgan on the Miami River and other flood control works and as head of Antioch College. The alliance between his two colleagues, one a former member of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, and the other a former dean of the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture, has left him in the strange position of a chairman who could not speak for his board.

Nevertheless, the attitude of the chairman, in so far as the public knows it, is one better designed to inspire confidence than the attitude of the two-man majority. Where Dr. Arthur Morgan, the civil engineer, has favored sound accounting which would put TVA costs on the same basis as those of private power plants, and has favored facilitating working agreements with neighboring utility companies, Mr. Lilienthal, the lawyer, has appeared intent on using Government subsidies to humble the private utilities, and Dr. Harcourt Morgan, the agriculturist, has seemed more interested in social experiments.

It is evident that a board divided in this fashion cannot do most effective work. The two sides have been at loggerheads openly over differences of opinion on the suit of Senator George L. Berry and his associates for compensation for mineral leases on land flooded for Norris Dam Reservoir. Wider and more important differences than this undoubtedly are indicated by Chairman Morgan's statement that he had "other evidence" which "should be withheld now as not pertinent to the Berry case, but which would be available if there should be a congressional investigation."

Even Senator George W. Norris, father of the TVA act and defender of the enterprise through many a battle, says he "will not oppose" such an investigation. The present session of Congress would institute a real public service if it should set up a committee of inquiry to look into TVA.

"Allez-Oop!"

THE circus has arrived in London for its annual season. The "big top" is up in Olympia's vast hall. Here they are again! Acrobats, and tumblers, and wire-walkers; the daring young man on the flying trapeze, and the equally daring maiden; and Arab steeds, three abreast, thundering round the sawdust, a spangled rider poising incredibly above them with the confidence of a glittering Phaethon. Here is that pompous, well-meaning butt, the ringmaster; and here, most popular of all, is Jerry, the clown.

Not even the pantomime with its rollicking humor, and the glory of its transformation scene, can quite compare with this. It lacks those tense and breathless moments that wait upon a supreme feat of skill. On the whole the circus has not, like the pantomime, grown more sophisticated. The paraffin flares, and the naked gas jets have gone, and maybe there are not so many oranges in the audience; but the show is much what it always was.

The technical achievement is, if anything, higher than ever, and does immense credit to the members of the profession—a profession as stern in its traditions, and as exacting in its discipline and demands, as any in the world. Never was applause more hardly earned than in the arena; and where is he so blasé and unimaginative as to stint it, when the cry is "Allez-Oop!"

The State of the Bay State

GOVERNOR HURLEY'S message to the Legislature today is a calm document and will be received in calm fashion, illustrating how the situation has changed in a brief year. It was only a year ago that Massachusetts was ending a gubernatorial term of personal rule, and grave fears were being expressed concerning the fiscal welfare of the Commonwealth.

In his inaugural, Governor Hurley outlined the problems confronting him, relief of property taxpayers, establishment of wise economy, enforcement in spirit and letter of the civil service laws, to name a few. Today, he points out, some advances at least have been made.

True, real estate still bears a heavy load, we are not sure that state affairs are conducted with fullest economy and efficiency; but Governor Hurley and the Legislature, at the request of the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations, provided a special commission of experts to study these questions and their report will be made this session. It is probable some radical changes will be advised, including, possibly, a sales tax. These proposals will require study and debate. There have been no complaints concerning Mr. Hurley's use of civil service.

The Governor's endorsement of Attorney General Dever's request for added powers to fight crime is another item that deserves serious study. The Attorney General seeks what would virtually be the powers of a grand jury in starting and conducting investigations. The merits of the specific requests for power may be a matter for further study, but the tone of the Governor's message is encouraging in that it indicates no willingness to tolerate conditions such as those in Revere which prompted the Attorney General's request.

It is interesting that the Governor should place first in his message the problems of Boston's port. A growing bloc of opinion in Massachusetts holds that the business prosperity of the Commonwealth can best be served by providing those conditions which will once more encourage Yankee ships to venture on the seas.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI is reported to have lost a check for $350 sent to him by supporters in the United States. Presumably he has looked for it in all the various portfolios he holds in the Italian Cabinet.

Long Twilight

AFTER a night among the islands which knows little of actual darkness we enter the great fjord early in the morning. Mighty promontories tower skyward on either hand, their cliffs rising straight from the water's edge for thousands of feet. Hills and valleys succeed them as we steam slowly inland. And on a green-clad slope here and there we may discern, perched, as it seems from below, on dizzy heights, a little farmstead with what looks like a mere hand's breadth of soil about it.

Why have men settled in such apparently inaccessible places? Because in this region of fjords and hills and cliff-encircled inlets there is little level land and the Scandinavian peasant must establish, like the eagle, his far-flung nest where he may. And yet there is beauty here as well as grandeur, beauty and the unfettered life of Sigrid Undset's sagas of the rugged north, in this land of the long twilight. It was the home of the first searovers of the Atlantic and, were you to go ashore and follow the steep winding trail that leads from the sea up to these mountain habitats, you would find warm welcome and ready hospitality among their high-dwelling descendants.

* * *

You would find, too, that what seemed from below only a square yard of land was really an acre or two. You would walk to the fenced-in edge of the little farm and gaze down a thousand feet upon the glistening fjord, then turn your eyes upward to find the mountain towering as high above you. Yet there would be the farm house, an out-building or two for the sheep and the goats and the fowl, a barn for the hay which must be dried upon the racks like clothes because there is too much moisture here for it to lie upon the ground, a sod-thatched store house upon whose roof the frequent rain has caused grass and even flowers to sprout and upon which a nimble goat is very likely grazing.

And you would find the children, half a dozen of them maybe, tethered with a rod or two of stout line lest they wander to the edge of the farm and fall off. Best of all, should you achieve the ascent to this human eagle's nest, which it would be well worth your while to do, you would meet with eager greeting and such entertainment as would discover to you that the Scandinavian peasant lives well, though far aloft.

* * *

A score of miles farther up the fjord, its deep water gleaming sapphire blue in the northern sun in lively contrast to the vivid green of surrounding hills verdant as Killarney's, we come now to a village on a patch of shore, with a homey little inn hard by the landing. This is the head of the inlet and it will be our tarrying-place for a few days while we climb the hills and sail the sunny fjord and breathe the unsullied air of a land where, as Joaquin Miller sang, "there is room to turn round in, to breathe and be free!" And then, up through the matchless valley where leads a narrow winding dirt road, and ultimately over a steep zigzagging trail three thousand feet or more to another village near the railway, we shall go by *stolkjerre*, an old fashioned Scandinavian vehicle drawn by a small but competent northland pony.

We shall leave the inn at the head of the fjord at dawn and make a leisurely way through a glory of scenery that has few rivals even in Switzerland. At a wayside rest-house we shall pause for lunch, at another for the evening meal. Then, as the long gloaming of the northern day deepens into a twilight that hardly yields to darkness at all, we shall achieve the uplands and, in the brightness of the swift-coming dawn, look from our inn window back upon the whole wondrous scene we have lately traversed as it lies spread out in majestic panorama far below.

M. T. G.

Dig Deep!

Seeking Peace Through Peaceful Means

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Principle and virtue are no respecters of nationality. There is abundant evidence of this today, as in every age. People all over the world, in so-called aggressor as well as in peace-loving nations, are eager for peace. But more than ever before, nations and individuals stand ready to act on behalf of honest convictions leading, as each believes, to eventual peace and greater well-being. Because these convictions and conceptions of good diverge widely, a sharp sense of conflict is abroad in the world.

In Boston a conference has recently been held, with delegates from many democratic countries met to discuss the mobilizing of thought toward the end of peace action. As the conference drew to a close, I became suddenly aware that the strongest appeal yet advanced to consolidate the thought of the meeting had been introduced when there came up for discussion a common enemy of democracy, the aggressor nation with its disregard for international morality and treaty contracts. In an effort to mobilize thought for peace, we seemed about to mobilize thought for war by entertaining a common object of resentment for which we felt great fear.

To meet thrust with thrust was the procedure of strong men in the past. It cannot be the method of this age unless we are willing to face the destruction of our civilization and to admit the incapacity of intelligence to meet the challenge of ignorance and greed. Superior tactics alone will avail and these must be found not in counter thrust but in new and unprecedented leadership—a leadership of tolerance and, if necessary, of national self-sacrifice.

This day makes great demands on those who seek peace through peaceful means. If sincere, we must be willing to sit in conference with individuals and nations on terms of mutual confidence and respect. We must give proof of our sincerity of motive by a readiness to discuss economic and social reforms, trade adjustments, and, if necessary, territorial concessions in the light of world need but not national well-being alone. We must give every people an opportunity to prove themselves worthy of this confidence, or unready for it, and ourselves, honest in purpose. We must want peace and principle in world affairs sufficiently to lose sight of the status quo policy in a fuller faith and understanding that greater good awaits a world operating on a system of honest and just concessions. Peace loving peoples may be obliged to retreat yet farther, and to "lose face" but neither penalty is of moment if thereby we gain greater international understanding and at the same time submit ourselves to individual and national reforms as rapidly as we see the necessity for them. Such action for peace will prepare the new and availing leadership. These leaders will enter the field not as disciplinarians but as exemplars.

Today there can be no division of the world into many self-contained units. Natural science and invention has irrevocably committed the nations to unity. But material unity, far outstripping the world's moral and spiritual unity, has brought a state of unbalance in affairs that threatens disaster. What positive action can now be taken to adjust the balance anew?

ANNE HOLLIDAY WEBB

Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Eden and the Cession of Colonies

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. A. Hamer Hall, citing an Associated Press dispatch from London which appeared in the Monitor, writes in a letter published on the editorial page recently that "Mr. Eden is reported as saying that Italy need not expect the return of colonies to Germany while Premier Mussolini keeps territory which Italy won in the war and that this remark evoked cheers in the House of Commons."

It is unfortunate that such a garbled version of what Mr. Eden actually said has been allowed to gain currency and I should be glad if you can find room for the British Foreign Secretary's own words.

"The House will no doubt have observed," he said, "that during recent days a country that had itself, as the outcome of the Great War, gained very considerable accessions of territory in Europe and also received certain territorial concessions in Africa from countries which were her Allies in the Great War, has now championed the claim of Germany to African possessions. I do not desire to add anything at this moment about this claim so far as it concerns Germany and ourselves. But I must now declare plainly that we do not admit the right of any Government to call upon us for a contribution when there is no evidence to show that that Government is prepared to make any contribution on their own account."

Thus Mr. Eden by no means refused, so far as Great Britain is in a position to do so, to satisfy any legitimate claims Germany may put forward. What he did do was to deny that Signor Mussolini has a right to lecture other countries about making concessions to Germany when "there is no evidence" to show that he is prepared to "make any contribution" on his own account.

Mr. Eden did not even specify that the Italian contribution must be in the form of a territorial transfer. He probably had something altogether different in view, such as disarmament or a guarantee of Austrian independence. It is, however, a fact that Italy, in addition to the territories in Africa enumerated by Mr. Hall, gained, as Mr. Eden pointed out, "very considerable accessions of territory in Europe."

These areas are, or were, largely inhabited by people of non-Italian—chiefly Germanic—nationality. If territorial sacrifices are a necessary part of a peaceful settlement of Europe's problems, and if Great Britain and France are asked to surrender mandated areas in Africa, is there any valid reason why Italy should not be invited to surrender some of her new (non-Italian) lands in Europe?

London, Eng. GODFREY LIAS

Colonies and British Opinion

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor you have an editorial entitled "Trade Routes to Peace" in which the British Foreign Minister is held to have been unable, in his speech at Geneva, to offer Germany colonies because of "the present state of opinion throughout the British Empire." I am wondering if this is true.

I know there are signs that it is true, certainly as far as the Conservative majority in Parliament goes, but this is offset by the opposite evidence which has been accumulating in the columns of the Times for months past.

But apart from all this, it is known by the whole world that the British Government has said over and over again that adherence to the League of Nations is the sheet anchor of its foreign policy. And are not the prewar German colonies now held under League mandates? And does not the League Covenant provide for peaceful adjustment of difficulties arising out of the Peace Treaty of 1919? And, in any case, cannot the League dispose of the mandates which it originally instituted?

London, Eng. WILLIAM C. BROOKS

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The Only Man in Step

A total of forty-two prominent industrialists composed the committee which drafted the resolutions adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers in New York on Wednesday. In addition to the contributions of committee members, suggestions from about 500 other individuals were incorporated in this "Platform for American Industry for 1938." So it is not surprising that the program has a patchwork appearance. . . .

Beyond this, however, the program agreed to by the industrialists is frequently cloudy to the point of being contradictory in meaning. In one place its sponsors urge "limiting Government regulations to the prevention of abuses inimical to the public interest." A little later it is asserted that "adequate tariff protection is vital to American labor; American manufacturers offer their co-operation in the endeavor to secure such protection."

In other words the manufacturers, like every other group seeking preferential treatment from Government, readily identify "the public interest" and their own self-interest as being necessarily the same. About the only fundamental difference between the demands of WPA beneficiaries for "adequate" relief and that of the manufacturers for "adequate" protection is that the former are rather more honest. They do not assert, as they might, that they want federal doles to develop a mass purchasing power vital to American employers. But the latter are still claiming that high tariffs are desired because "vital to American labor."

It may be assumed that a number of these captains of industry are of the Republican persuasion. So it is the more unfortunate that they did not hear, and savor, the wise advice presented to the Republican Party by Lewis Douglas just twenty-four hours before this "platform for American industry" was adopted. Will it (the G. O. P.) not see, said Mr. Douglas, "that if a subsidy is to be granted to one group, as a matter of ordinary justice it is impossible to withhold subsidies from other groups? Will it not conclude, as indeed I think it must conclude, that a nation so subsidized is a nation ultimately controlled and regulated by government itself?"

The answer, if one may judge by the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers, appears to be in the negative. . . .

It is this ingrained lack of logic and proportion which, as much as anything, has led the Republican Governors of Vermont and New Hampshire to assert, in no uncertain language, that their party "as now constituted" is unable to grasp the opportunity which the mistakes of the Roosevelt Administration have placed before it.—*Washington Post.*

Prestige and the Democracies

FOR the time being, a united, peaceful and ordered world is out of sight. Changes in the existing settlement will have to be made before that vision returns and democracy comes once more into its own. But if such changes are to be kept within the bounds of justice, if the democracies are to preserve their institutions and their freedom, still more if the prestige of democracy as a way of life is to revive, they must learn to act together in defense. . . .

Perhaps the most urgent question is whether it is not possible to restore that command of the seas in the interests of liberal democracy which Great Britain was able to exercise in the nineteenth century but can maintain by herself no longer. . . . For a century such command of the seas prevented world war. It can certainly be re-established if the English-speaking nations are willing to act together for the purposes of peace. . . . And in the long run it is the success of the democracies in giving freedom and employment and a decent standard of living to all their people, and in repelling onslaughts on their institutions and possessions by rival systems, either from within or from without, that will eventually convince the rest of mankind that democracy is the right road.—(London) *Round Table.*

The Wide Horizon

Mobilization on the Medical Front

By Malcolm Bayley

ORGANIZED physicians, surgeons and dentists are not the sole protestants against the scheme fostered by an influential section of the Roosevelt Administration to socialize the practice of medicine, surgery and dentistry. American taxpayers, who foot the bills for all government expenses, regular and experimental; who squirm under restrictive taxes, and groan loudly at the prospect of still others, are making their voices to be heard.

Observing the experiment by a governmental agency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which appropriated $20,000 to finance the establishment of a health insurance association among its 2000 employees, and promised $20,000 more, taxpayers are asking pointedly why in addition to paying the salaries of these federal employees they are asked to pay from one-third to one-half of their doctors', nursing and hospital bills.

True, the acting Comptroller General has informally held this appropriation to be illegal, but nothing has been done to halt the scheme. On the contrary, proponents of positive action by Congress grow more insistent daily.

The American taxpayer is usually inarticulate—except at the ballot box. There are, however, a few organizations whose members contribute heavily to the United States Treasury and at least one of these, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is strenuously opposing nationalized medicine and federal health insurance, being convinced—from a study of similar experiences abroad—that they will mean another huge bill for the public, with no compensating advantage or benefit.

* * *

Nation's Business, organ of the Chamber of Commerce, warns that the experiment begun under government auspices will spread to other and eventually all federal agencies and thence to include the whole public, if not resisted and checked at the outset. This is the way the business began in Germany fifty years ago, where the budget for sick insurance rose from 660,000,000 marks in 1913 to 2,330,000,000 marks in 1929!

That proponents of health insurance are determined to establish a nation-wide federal organization, reaching from Washington down into every village and hamlet cannot be doubted when their utterances are examined.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the United States, appealed to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York a few days ago to participate in the plan. Hitherto the insurance companies have looked coldly upon any governmental scheme for taking over their work, as well as that of the doctors. Dr. Parran said:

> "I propose that a new and result-getting national health program be built upon the skeleton forces we now possess; that we mobilize a health organization covering every community in the country under local control, with state supervision and federal leadership. . . ."

The Home Loan Bank health association experiment is called voluntary, but the employees did not inaugurate it; it was established by the government agency which allocated public funds to provide part of the cost and assigned employees to administer its affairs. On that basis, Nation's Business estimates, the taxpayer will be defraying about one-half the expense.

A clinic with a staff of fifteen has been set up, including six or seven physicians, and complete medical and surgical service, hospitalization, nursing, laboratory tests, ambulance facilities, and special examinations, which are to be supplied to members who pay from $2.50 to $3.30 a month.

* * *

No one can blame the employees for desiring to escape from doctors' bills. Anyone who has gone through the experience of family illnesses and operations understands how savings often thus are wiped out and debts accumulated. Inevitably, if the Home Loan Board group succeeds in getting the taxpayers to foot one-half their medical bills, other government employees will set up a clamor for similar aid. Indeed, this is one of the demands of the United Federal Workers of America, an affiliate of the C. I. O., which seeks to organize the 800,000 civilians in federal employ.

The next logical step, should all government employees obtain "taxpayer aid" on their doctor bills, would be a public demand—encouraged, of course, by sponsors of socialized medicine—for Uncle Sam to take over doctoring on a national scale.

All these are recognized evils, but they do not primarily interest the taxpayer. He thinks in terms of a possible cash outlay of at least $10 a year for each of 800,000 federal employees, an $8,000,000 annual budget. And if he is obliged to pay part of everybody's doctor bill and support another army of bureaucrats besides, he might as well put a mortgage on the old homestead and commence to cash in his insurance policies.

Yet the cost of socialized medicine and health insurance should not be the chief objection. Compelling every individual to pay a tax to support government doctoring and to promote medical bureau propaganda when these conflict with his conscientious beliefs would be a deprivation of personal liberty. Investing one branch of the medical fraternity with government authority would establish a precedent not in line with the best traditions of representative government.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JANUARY 5, 1938

Referendum on Making War?

Americans Have the Right

By Representative Louis Ludlow

Congressman From Indiana

AT THE TIME THIS article was written many friends of the peace movement were rejoicing in the prospect of an early vote on House Joint Resolution No. 199, which provides for a constitutional amendment that would give to the people of America a right to vote in a referendum on participation in foreign wars.

On Dec. 14 the 218th signature needed, representing a house majority, was affixed to the discharge petition I filed some seven months ago at the Speaker's desk to bring this proposal before the House for debate and a vote. On the second Monday in January discussion will begin in the House, running six or eight hours, after which a vote will be taken on the adoption of the resolution. As the proposal has reference to a change in the Constitution a two-thirds vote will be required to pass the resolution. There are 435 Members of the House and the votes of 290 would be necessary to adopt the resolution if all Members were present and voting. Under the rules two-thirds of those who cast their votes will decide this momentous question.

The Seventy-fifth Congress recently met in extra session, under circumstances which indicate a deep and widespread feeling and determination among the people of the United States that its young men shall not be sent into foreign lands to die in the settlement of quarrels of alien origin. The people see that factors are at work which, unless checked, will certainly drag them soon to the brink of war. They see that an intricate web of trade and finance is being

It Would Solve Nothing

By Representative David J. Lewis

Congressman From Maryland

IN MY BOYHOOD IN THE MINES of Pennsylvania I came under the influence of a very remarkable man, a Welsh coal miner and Quaker. He made it seem strange that governments, organized to suppress violence and bloodshed as between their subjects or citizens, should adjust their own controversies by the method of the sword. In short, he made me a pacifist, and I took pains to proclaim his great principles.

I was a pacifist in my every thought until that tragic day, the 7th of May, 1915, when the Lusitania was sunk, assassinated from beneath the sea, in violation of the laws of peace and war. The shock made me a militarist and I could think only of punishing the transgressor. What did this mean? Here I was a pacifist and a militarist, both at the same time. Which was right? Was either right—this pacifist or militarist within me? This conflict of ideas challenged me.

We had a recess of Congress, and I took the problem home to think it out. At last, the matter cleared up. The Quaker was right in principle, but his principle implied an institution such as government; with its rules of conduct, prescribing the rights and duties of the countries involved, and courts to decide controversies as they arose. In short, it became clear—and this is fundamental to any discussion of our subject—that peace and order in this world are *institutional* products. You have them in the domestic community generally, because you have those institutions, lawmakers to make the rules of conduct, courts to decide disputes, sheriffs to look after unyielding recalcitrants.

I could be a pacifist at home in Cumberland. There were laws defining my rights

woven between American interests and warring nations which is likely to lead to the most destructive ends.

Under these circumstances, the attention of the nation is being directed to this resolution I have offered for a constitutional amendment to compose the universal feeling of apprehension and fear over this delicate and dangerous situation and to give our distressed people a real safeguard of security against involvement in the butchery of a foreign war. The constitutional amendment I propose is based on the belief that if the people of America are given the right (which in a democracy ought to be conceded to them without question) to vote on the question of participation in wars in other parts of the globe, they will keep America's youth off of foreign battlefields. The substance of my proposed amendment is that it gives to the people the right to vote on the question of sending our boys into foreign wars.

In its perfected form the text of the constitutional amendment I propose is as follows:

> Except in the event of an invasion of the United States or its territorial possessions and attack upon its citizens residing therein, the authority to declare war and to send military and naval forces to engage in war beyond the confines of the United States shall not become effective until confirmed by a majority of all votes cast thereon in a nation-wide referendum. Congress, when it deems a national crisis to exist, shall by concurrent resolution refer the question of war or peace to the citizens of the states, the question to be voted on being, Shall the United States declare war on ——? Congress may otherwise by law provide for the enforcement of this section.

If this proposal is adopted by the Congress and ratified by the states it will become the Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Logically, it should appear in that document as Amendment No. 11 at the close of the Bill of Rights, for the reason that it would round out and complete the Bill of Rights.

* * *

Let us review some of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights:

1—Freedom of religious worship.
2—Freedom of speech.
3—Freedom of the press.
4—Freedom to assemble peaceably and petition the Government for redress of grievances.
5—Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.
6—Freedom from cruel and unusual punishments.
7—Trial by jury.

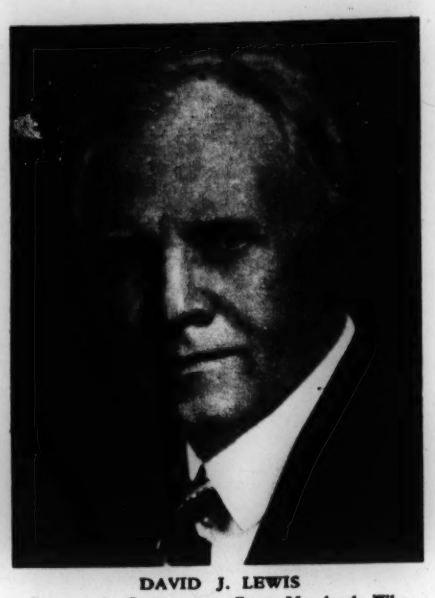
It is now proposed by my resolution to add to the Bill of Rights one more guarantee, as follows:

"No participation in foreign wars except with the consent of the people."

What could be more in harmony with the spirit and the purpose of the Bill of Rights than that the people shall have a right to say whether they shall sacrifice their sons and pour out their treasure in foreign wars? It is now time to complete the American Bill of Rights by adding this proposed new amendment to the Constitution.

I believe that if it had not been for

LOUIS LUDLOW
Democratic Congressman From Indiana, and Sponsor of the Amendment Debated Here



DAVID J. LEWIS
Democratic Congressman From Maryland, Who Presents Arguments Against the Amendment

obvious and insuperable imperfection in the means of communication 150 years ago Jefferson and his compatriots would have made provision for a referendum on foreign wars in their cherished Bill of Rights. The only tenable argument ever made against the plan for a refendum on participation in foreign wars is the time required to take a referendum which, it is argued, would give an enemy nation the advantage. That was a valid argument in 1837 but not in 1937.

* * *

In the early days of the Republic the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the radio, the airplane, were unknown. Even the pony express did not exist. Letters mailed on the eastern seaboard were six months reaching the uttermost frontiers, if, indeed, they ever reached there at all. Now the fast passenger train roars across the continent in 60 hours, the airplane in 18.

The great broadcasting companies generously gave me time over their national networks to explain my proposed amendment to the American people and, standing before a microphone in the Ways and Means Committee room at the Capitol, I talked to the entire nation. Is it not plain that the only real objection ever made against a referendum on foreign wars, namely that it would consume too much time, has been nullified by modern perfection in the means of communication?

The constitutional amendment I propose is based on the philosophy that those who have to suffer and, if need be, perish and those who have to bear the awful burdens and griefs of war, and who have to commit themselves and their children and their children's children to a century of toil to pay the costs of war, shall have something to say as to whether war shall be declared. What could be more just than that? My proposed constitutional amendment would not impair United States national defense in any way, in any sense or in any degree. In the event America is attacked or invaded, the referendum would not apply.

and my neighbors' duties, and if we had a dispute, there was a justice of the peace to decide it and an appeal, if desired, to a higher court. I could be a pacifist in our great interstate community, the United States, it had like laws and courts to adjust disputes. Then I made the deciding discovery; I could not be a pacifist in the community where nations meet and have their controversies just like individuals. There I had to be an anarchist, because, before the war, the community of nations was not functioning under the rule of law but under the rule of force and anarchy when disputes arose.

What are the causes of war? The causes of war are innumerable and unpredictable in character—not merely economic. But the *responsible* cause of war is the absence, in the international community, of a law-and-order organization, with courts having jurisdiction to decide disputes between nations. The nations need courts and institutions to protect their peace and rights.

* * *

"A warless world by World Court decisions? Who will enforce its decisions? It is only a dream," says the pessimist. Well, the pessimist dreams just as much as any other dreamer, but he dreams only nightmares. In some 150 controversies between nations submitted to arbitral tribunals and the World Court, in not a single instance has war followed a decision. It is not examples that are lacking—our league of states and the Swiss Confederacy are full examples—but a personal element absolutely essential in all human endeavor. It is a reasonable, a common-sense faith. We grant it to our insurance companies; we grant it to our courts; we grant it to our executive and legislative institutions. It is not the fool who grants this faith; it is the fool who refuses to grant it. Why *should* we deny it to the Court and the League *and pin our faith to war instead?*

The Ludlow Resolution provides that:

> Except in the event of an invasion of the United States or its territorial possessions and attack upon its citizens residing therein, the authority of Congress to declare war shall not become effective until confirmed by a majority of all votes cast thereon in a nation-wide referendum.

Please note that it carries no plan through which peace may be assured between nations—wars under the resolution are to continue always permissible. It proposes no *pax humana*, of either Nazarene or Wilson conception. It also ignores entirely the fact that the United States, under the Pact of Paris, is already obligated not to declare war except in self-defense; and the honorable fact that the United States is no treaty breaker, but keeps its covenants. No "scraps of paper" are found scattered guiltily over the office of our Secretary of State. The Ludlow method essays, I repeat, only to change the manner of declaring war.

* * *

I am a pacifist, but I can find nothing of the principle in this resolution. Congress and the President are no longer to exercise the power to declare war, as deemed wise by the fathers, except in case of invasion. But who is to say what is an invasion? Congress, I presume. But suppose its decision should be contested in the courts as unconstitutional. Should the country go on waging war against the enemy or suspend military operations, awaiting its judicial decision?

There may be facts essential to judgment which our Government cannot safely disclose to the public. Says Rep. Charles I. Faddis in the Forum:

"Not all the facts concerning military strength, methods, positions and objectives can be made public. The war referendum idea provides for a vote of the people when we are faced with war. But there is no possible way by which the people could be fully informed of what had been done and what remained to be done to thwart the designs of the enemy and protect the nation. Such information would play squarely into his hands. Yet that very information ought to be a deciding factor in determining whether to make war. Suppose the vote is against war. Until the enemy arrives on our shores, no move can be made against him."

Why hold such a referendum here unless a like referendum be held in the enemy country? And what if the two referendums held should result in conflicting verdicts? To me the whole plan suggests futility and folly. When the Navy and the Army are about to have a football game, why should they go to the expense of having umpires? If disputes arise between the players, why not refer the disputes to the bleachers? They are sufficiently interested to vote, and to come to what? A decision?

Indeed, instead of saving this country from a possible foreign war, a referendum of that character, in my judgment, is more likely to involve us in two wars, the foreign war, of course, abetted and encouraged by such sabotage; and a civil war besides.

I know the skies are hanging darkly over the democracy of the world; are threateningly lowering upon its civilization; but I believe the forces of civilization, the fortitude of a justice-loving people, and the better statesmanship of the leading countries are going to triumph over these evil influences.

HOME ARE THE SOLDIERS: HOME FROM THE WAR
These Are Members of the 37th Division, Composed Mostly of Ohio Men, Ready to Disembark on American Soil Again as Their Transport Moved Up the North River, Bringing Them Back From France at the End of the World War. The Purpose of the Proposed Ludlow Amendment to the Constitution Is to Make It Unlikely That American Troops Again Will Be Sent to Fight in Other Lands

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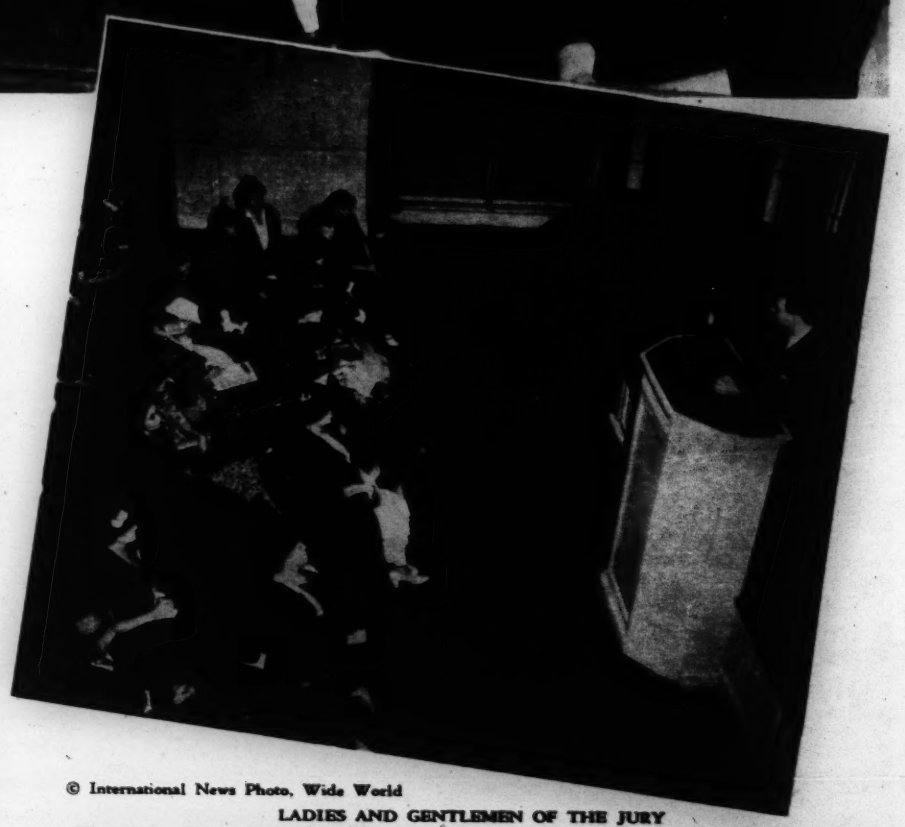
Ladies of the Jury

When Women Are Helping to Decide Court Cases, the Attorneys for Both Sides Need to Sharpen Their Wits, so Experience Indicates, for Mere Emotionalism Wins Few Cases

By John Eden



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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY

Women Are Taking Their Prospective Jury Service So Seriously That Many Attended a Special School in Which They Were Instructed as to Their Duties. Thomas E. Dewey, Then Special Prosecutor in New York, Is Shown Addressing the School at the Women's National Republican Club in New York. The First Jury in New York to Include Women Members Is Shown Above. It Heard a Divorce Case. A Woman Was the First Juror Selected, and Acted as Foreman of the Jury

THE SLIGHTLY GLEEFUL LOOK of the answer he was going to make stole over the face of the eminent judge before ever the question had been fully put to him.

"With women sitting on juries in New York State now, Your Honor, is it your observation that they are ruled by their hearts in rendering verdicts, whereas men are ruled by their heads?"

"Bless you, no!" he said, with a laugh like the explosion of a small Fourth of July torpedo. "If their sympathies have been played on in the presentation of evidence, the women may come back into the jury box with tears on their cheeks—but it's the tilt of their heads you want to watch, to learn what their verdict is going to be. 'Guilty!' and when the verdict is rendered they nod their heads a little—you have to have sharp eyes to catch it—as if they were saying, 'There, didn't we tell you we could be trusted on juries?'"

* * *

"And the men? Well, there was a case of extortion tried not long ago, and the defendant was a young fellow about 20. He was guilty. No doubt about it. And what do you suppose the foreman was overheard to say? 'I was for acquittal all right. That boy was another man's son. I've got a son of my own that same age. I only did as I'd be done by when I voted for acquittal!'"

Go around to the courts where women are sitting regularly on juries these days. Talk to court attachés, lawyers, and to the people who seem to have a liking merely for visiting courtrooms as observers. Ask them what they think about women as jurors.

There was a grizzled court attaché who has been watching mankind called to the bar of justice to defend his behavior for more than two score years.

"Shure, don't be tryin' to git me in anny trouble wid yer dangerous questions about whither wimmen or min's th' best," he laughed, with a great Irish grin. "But I could tell ye, if yez be wantin' t' know, that some av th' min as is lawyers aroun' here do be moity careful these days about tryin' a case before a jury's got wimmin to it.

* * *

"One young feller come in here wid a case th' other day; case o' damages, 't'was, and his client was a lady very pert and stylish. Well, she wanted damages in the sum av $2000. They wur three ladies on th' jury. Do you know what damages th' lady got? She got $275, an' 't'would have done yer heart good to watch thim ladies in th' jury box sizing up the wan wanted damages in the price av at least three new fur coats! You could just see'em thinkin' in their moinds, 'Now thin! she an' her fancy ways! Shure, an' a smaller sum—a much smaller sum—is plinty fer th' likes o' her!' Oh, yes'm, the ladies on th' jury sure got eyes in their heads—especially whin th' defindent's of the femin-ine persuasion!"

Mr. C. Lloyd Fisher gave it as his observation of women serving on a jury in a desperate case, after the Hauptmann trial at Flemington, N. J., that women were actually less emotional than men and added, "I have pled cases before juries where the only woman on the jury was likewise the only person on the jury who saw the whole case logically, and brought it competently down to terms of decision."

Where there is trial by jury there are often attempts at "jury fixing." One man, commenting academically on the chances of "fixing" women jurors, exclaimed, "No one with any sense would try to 'reach' a woman juror with a ten-foot pole! The least of what she'd probably do would be to club him over the head with her umbrella! Then she'd scream for a bailiff, and see that one came a-running, too!"

A number of lawyers, asked whether they thought women made capable jurors, whether they were inclined to be "soft" in their judgments, and to report on the general courtroom tendencies of women jurors as contrasted with those of men serving on juries, threw up their hands in mock horror at being drawn into any controversy which would tend to award superiority to women over men or the other way about.

* * *

One lawyer said, laughing ruefully, "Some day, efforts to fix supremacy of the sexes in whatever field of activity will be prohibited by law! But in the meanwhile, let's hope people will wake up to the fact, which is that you can't say all women do thus and so better than men do the same thing, or that men are experts at a certain activity, while women are utterly incapable at it.

"Some men make terrible jurors, whereas many women make wonderful jurors. And vice versa. All of us who have tried cases before mixed juries have observed various tendencies in response among the women. Whereas they are apt to have less business and legalistic knowledge, together with less political prejudice, they are keen observers, good listeners, and have plenty of common sense and the knowledge of how to use it to make up for their lack of business and other background.

"It is certainly clear to most of us that you can't necessarily go into court with a case prepared on the basis of sob-stuff technique and expect a favorable verdict to be rendered automatically because women are sitting on the jury. And I believe you have to be careful when the defendant is a woman, especially if she is younger and prettier than any of the ladies of the jury, because, subconsciously, they will make ner prove everything twice, to pay her for being younger and prettier!"

* * *

"Women's experience with household economics will crop out in trials by jury. Women are swift to size up a claim which is in excess of what their common sense tells them it ought to be, and they are quick and energetic about rendering for reduced judgments. And I don't think they're nearly as handy with the 'Not guilty's' and the 'Acquit's' as the men. On the average, the juries I have observed that were composed partly of women have convicted more plentifully, and judged for stiffer penalties.

"I think women on the average take serving on a jury more seriously than men. The men want to get in, hear the case, decide it, and step around to the club and forget it. The women—with the chance to do a civic duty—are willing to be patient, take ample time to hear and weigh the evidence, and study it well, so they can work out careful, detailed judgments and verdicts.

* * *

A court attaché, asked what his observation had been of women waiting to be drawn for jury duty—as to whether they seemed irked at having to go into the unfamiliar atmosphere of the courtroom and apply themselves to unfamiliar problems and procedure—said that, on the contrary, they seemed eager and excited, looking on the whole rather as if they hoped their names would be drawn, and considerably disappointed if they were not. Sometimes women did ask to be excused from serving, when their names were drawn, but at least they were frank in giving their reasons, instead of mumbling, and beating about the bush the way men often did.

The idea that the atmosphere of the courtroom was no fit one for women was scouted by judges and lawyers alike Judge Florence Allen has observed that the presence of women on juries has often been beneficial, especially in cases where the defendant was a woman, and there were women witnesses, for it had a tendency to give them courage to speak more frankly than they would be apt to speak before a jury composed only of men.

It evidently is a mistake to suppose that all the susceptibilities are registered in the feminine name. And a good cross section of lawyer-and-judge opinion seems to be that mixed juries tend to guarantee very fair trials, because there will thus be a balance of what may be called, somewhat loosely, the average sex prejudices and reactions. For the man who will vote a certain way because "the presiding judge is from my county," there will be a woman who, while naturally sympathetic, is not given to being maudlin and can still figure out a decision on the basis of sworn evidence.

* * *

A lawyer who tries to play on the sympathies of women members of a jury by presenting a youthful defendant as a victim of intolerable economic or social conditions is very apt to find the verdict reflecting a long-range view of socialized judgment rather than a mere response to the pseudo-pitiful spectacle of one very youthful but apparently very shrewd young wrongdoer-in-the-making.

"Lawyers oughtn't to count too much on the tears they can bring to the eyes of the women jurors," one experienced, wise, very human judge said, genially. "Women may get to crying over the evidence, but their minds will remain remarkably untearful. Whereas sometimes it has been my observation that, if you can get the men on the jury to crying over the woes of a beautiful defendant, you can count on the tears lasting until the ballots have been counted."

Behind the Scenes at Brussels

Delegates Who Gathered There Recently Failed to Settle the Far Eastern Hostilities but They Did Reach Some Agreement on a Set of "Moral Principles" to Govern Future International Relations

By Mallory Browne

ALTHOUGH THE DELEGATES of 19 nations who gathered at Brussels to discuss the Far Eastern crisis have long since scattered to the four corners of the globe, the issues raised at the Nine-Power Conference remain live, burning questions, which, so far from becoming less "actual" with the passage of time, have grown more and more imperative. They will go on increasing in importance, even after the cessation of hostilities in the Orient; for the matters discussed at Brussels were not confined to restoring peace in the Pacific, but included the general problem of re-establishing international relations on a basis of respect for law and order.

The Brussels Conference was peculiar in that virtually all the action took place off-stage. At every international assembly of this sort, there is a good deal of discussion and negotiation in the wings, so to speak, preparing and guiding what goes on before the public, in the center of the stage. To the spectators in Brussels, the Nine-Power Conference was disconcertingly like some ultra-modern play in which the audience sees the curtain rise on a prologue—and all the rest is entr'acte! For the Brussels Conference held but one public session, and this was "public" only in that the representatives of the press were admitted. After this first formal curtain-raiser on the opening day of the parley, not even the scores of newspaper correspondents from all over the world, who had come to Brussels specially to "cover" the conference, ever so much as saw the ornate inside of the Flemish rococo hall where the meetings were held.

* * *

Thus it is literally true that the real Conference in Brussels took place in hotel rooms, for the most part, where the principal delegates got together for informal conversations. It was in the warmly hospitable, over-decorated, bustling Hotel Métropole, cosmopolitan beehive overlooking the rambling Place Brouckère, where nearly all the principal delegations were housed.

On the top floor, President Roosevelt's "roving Ambassador," Mr. Norman Davis, was established with all his suite. Just below him Mr. Anthony Eden was installed with his numerous retinue of delegates, experts, assistants, secretaries and clerks. It was natural and neighborly, therefore, that these two should drop down or run up to see one another with the greatest freedom and frequency, as did their assisting staffs.

These incessant Anglo-American consultations formed the kernel of the Nine-Power parley. Out of them came the Conference's "failure" and the seed of what may yet prove to be its future success.

For the Brussels Conference failed to attain any of its immediate objectives. It has not put a stop to the hostilities in the Far East. It has done nothing to check Japan's invasion of China. It took no concrete steps to uphold or enforce the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty. It did not even succeed in its most modest aim of persuading Japan to discuss mediation with the treaty signatories.

Why? A persistent peek behind the scenes at Brussels uncovers three main causes.

* * *

To take the least important first: the smaller powers—notably the three Scandinavian countries, Belgium and the Netherlands—were very reluctant to take any measures, even purely platonic ones, which would be likely to arouse Japan's ire. The Scandinavians were especially cautious, refusing to vote for a declaration, innocuous though it would seem, expressing regret at the Japanese refusal to co-operate with the Conference. They showed a striking unwillingness to join in any action—even exclusively "verbal" action, much less economic or diplomatic—that might expose them to retaliation by Japan.

This is a serious symptom. It reflects the low ebb of the collective security idea and the League of Nations ideal at the present time, following the failure of the larger powers to act effectively—through the League or otherwise—in the Manchurian, Ethiopian and Spanish affairs. To put it quite bluntly, the smaller countries today no longer feel certain they can count on the consistent and firm support of the great powers.

Secondly, France's attitude was disturbing. With characteristic French logic and directness, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos wanted Messrs. Eden and Davis to tackle the Far Eastern crisis in the West, where it affected her most immediately. For the French delegation, the Asiatic problem was difficult, because the European problem was more potentially dangerous and kept both Britain and France preoccupied at home. Accordingly, M. Delbos virtually insisted, in his private talks with Messrs. Davis and Eden, on putting the Far Eastern Conference to sleep in committee, while the principal delegates got busy discussing a united front of the "three great democracies" to consolidate peace in Europe.

* * *

When he got nowhere with this plan, in the face of Mr. Davis's patent disinclination to discuss strictly European affairs, M. Delbos asked Messrs. Davis and Eden to pledge their governments to help France defend French Indo-China from Japanese invasion in case any action of the Brussels Conference should incite Japan to retaliate by extending hostilities to China's neighbors. Turned down on this proposal also, the French literally and figuratively threw up their arms; thenceforth they took no share in the behind-the-scenes activity, though they continued to speak their parts on the stage. And when Japan hinted at reprisals if deliveries of arms to China via France's Indo-Chinese railway did not cease, the French Government yielded and closed the frontier between China and France's Oriental colony.

These two factors, however, though important, were not decisive. The third and principal reason for the Conference's failure to go beyond purely verbal measures at Brussels was the inability of America and Britain to reach an accord providing for effective collaboration to restore peace in the Pacific.

The delegates assembled at Brussels with these words of Mr. Roosevelt in Chicago still ringing in their ears: "If we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in amity without fear, the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure. The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality."

Only when the President's message to Congress failed to mention Brussels or the Far East did hope of action in the Orient finally fade away. For several days before Congress opened, the lobbies and rooms of the Hotel Métropole buzzed with echoes of reports from Washington that the Senators had come back to town more isolationist than ever.

That is only half the picture, however. There is another—a British—half. It is believable that Ambassador Davis came to Brussels with instructions to sound out, unofficially, the prospects for an Anglo-American accord on naval co-operation in the Pacific, and that he carried out these instructions.

* * *

A lengthy, indiscreet glimpse behind the scenes is not permitted, but without much stretching of the imagination one might picture what happened in that Brussels hotel room. One can guess that, a day or two after the opening of the Conference, the question came up during one of the many conversations between Mr. Davis and Mr. Eden. The latter would, of course, emphasize Britain's difficulties in the Mediterranean and point out that until the European situation is less tense, the burden of policing the Pacific must of necessity fall on America's shoulders. Mr. Davis, as naturally, would then be likely to ask what Britain would be able to do in the event of an emergency arising in Japanese waters as a result of any joint action that might be taken at Brussels. Mr. Eden's reply can be assumed with considerable certainty: The Admiralty cannot undertake in advance, while the European situation remains so uncertain, to dispatch any of the capital ships now in the Mediterranean or the Atlantic to reinforce the small British squadron in the Pacific.

After that, both Mr. Davis and Mr. Eden and their colleagues made the best of the situation. Nothing was done, it is true, to stop the war in China. But, taking the long view, it is by no means a negligible achievement that the Conference was able to establish agreement between America, the British Empire, France and a number of other nations on "a set of moral principles"—to quote a member of the United States' delegation—upon which to base future international relations. By so doing, the states represented at Brussels have laid the foundations for later steps giving practical and effective form to concerted action in support of peace.

These "basic moral principles," such as the sanctity of treaties and the renunciation of force as a means of solving disputes, were for the most part elaborated jointly by the English-speaking delegates at Brussels. They are in the main and primarily the work of Ambassador Davis and the fruit of constant collaboration between him and the leading delegates of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions.

That Mr. Davis today is not eager to claim any preponderant rôle in the framing of these declarations is natural under the circumstances, when everyone is anxious to shift the blame for the Conference's failure to accomplish anything concrete.

Accordingly, while sparing no effort to find a peaceful solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict through mediation, Mr. Davis kept his gaze fixed on the ultimate goal of advancing the cause of world law and order. Thus the Nine-Power Conference goes on, in essence, and will continue until the fundamental issue it raised—defined to the writer by Mr. Davis himself as "whether arbitrary force or international law and order is to rule in the world"—has been fully faced, and finally settled.

Wide World

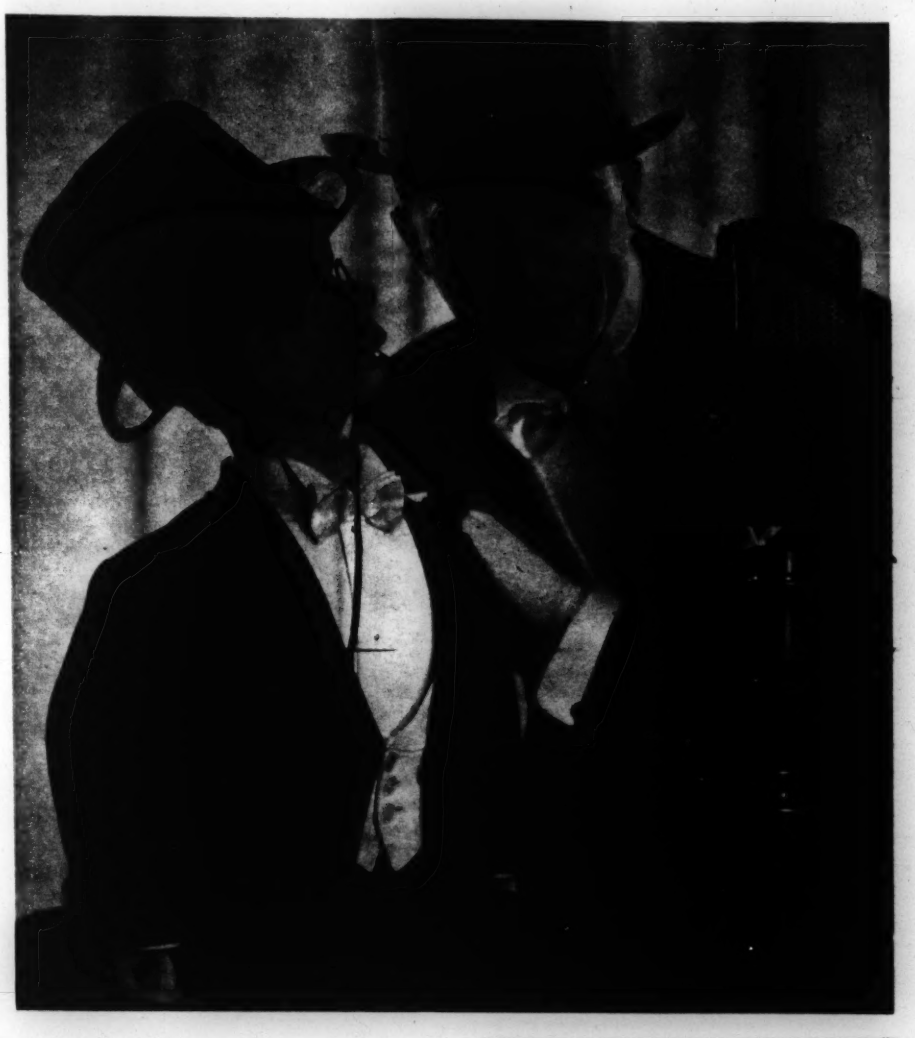
"INCESSANT ANGLO-AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS FORMED THE KERNEL OF THE NINE-POWER PARLEY"

The Representatives of Those Two Countries at Brussels Are Shown Chatting After the Opening Session, the Only One Even Nominally "Public." They Are Norman H. Davis, Head of the United States Delegation (Left), and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, Head of His Delegation

America's Eminent Dummy

Charlie McCarthy, the Blockhead Who Has Made Edgar Bergen Famous, Submits to an Interview in Which He Confuses Us on Several Points That Might Otherwise Have Been Clear

By Evelyn Roe



"OH HUM, THIS is the life! . . . Bergen thinks it's his life we're leading, but that shows you who's the dummy—if there's been any doubt in your mind.

"You know I like Bergen well enough. He's a good enough sort. Oh, yes, a jolly good sort, doncher know! haw! haw! haw! But—well, I suppose we all have our little failings. (Mine is flirting; maybe you've noticed.) Well, we were talking about Bergen. Now Bergen's failing—that is, one of them—of course, if I wanted to be really critical I could think of more (let me see he—mmmmm-mm—and he—when he's shaving—and mmm-mmm—mmm—but why go into all that?)—is that every once in a while he acts as if he could leave me off in a corner somewhere, twiddling my thumbs, and everything would go just as well as it does when I'm—well, when I'm present and hittin' on all 12, as you might say!

"Now I leave it to you! Isn't that foolish—or something. I wouldn't want to say that Bergen is conceited—that is, I wouldn't want to say it exactly. You know how it is, when you've been friends with a person for a long time; you like to let bygones be bygones. But—well, as I could say if I really wanted to make something of it—there have been a lot of bygones with Bergen that had to be let be bygones, if you get what I mean!

* * *

"How long have we known each other? (You're not going to ask me to tell you my age, are you, hah?) I think such things should remain—well, a mystery, don't you? Because what I always say is that mystery is the spice of life. Yes, that's what I always say. Bergen says 'Variety is the spice of life,' but that simply means Bergen's been reading a book again—though, confidentially, I can't be perfectly sure that Bergen can read. So you can see he may have made a mistake—that is about the spice of life. In any case—(woo-woo-ooo! don't I use swell words!) I say that mystery is the spice of life and—correct me if I'm wrong—I'm the one you're interviewing, aren't—am't—ain't—no! no! no! Bergen says I mustn't say 'ain't'—well, let it go at aren't I? Yes, I'm the one you're interviewing, aren't I? There, how's that?

"Well, where were we? Oh, yes. How long have Bergen and I known each other. Well, now let me see. Let me see. '61? No, that isn't right—that's when the Civil War began. Bergen's and my war came later. '98? Now, that was the year—wasn't there some little trouble down in Cuba? (Sure, I been studying in school lately. I like the teacher!) No, it wasn't 1914, and 1920 was the year Bergen learned to swim. Don't ask me how I know. I just know. Oh, he's no Weissmuller now, y'understand. But he can swim—if you can call it swimming. Now, let me see. Oh, I've got it. It was 1923. It was in Chicago. Chicago's a funny place—partly because they let Bergen go to college there. Um-hum, would you believe it? Lookit him. So smooth, so pleased with himself. It's hard to believe he was ever a raw freshman, isn't it?

* * *

"Well, as I say, it was in Chicago. In a kind of way, that was the year I was orphaned. Have you ever been an orphan? Oh, it's dreary business, dreary business. But I was 'dopted, by two gentlemen named Alex Cameron and Frank Marszalkiewics. Bergen—I've told you Bergen was a student at Northwestern. They say that Charlie McCarthy was just a dummy that year. My idea is that it's still open to question—about the dummy business. Now you take Bergen—

"Well, the river of life flows on, as they say in the books. (Tsk! tsk! Isn't that McCarthy boy the one, though!) Anyhow, somehow or other, Bergen and I drifted together. Flotsam an' jetsam, you might say. I don't know which is the flotsam and which is the jetsam, but it doesn't matter. One of us is terrible, and, of course, they do say that Charlie McCarthy is the cleverest thing that's come down the pike in many a day. So where does that leave Bergen?

"Of course, Bergen would like you to think that without him I'd be nothing. That's the trouble with people nowadays—always trying to make out they're best. But I ask you—as Charlie McCarthy to—whad'you say your name was, hm?—where do you think Bergen would be without me? Lookit him. Who is it the boys and girls around here like? Bergen? Nonsense, my dear. Utter—utter—too—too much nonsense, my dear!

* * *

"You know Bergen and I live in Hollywood now. Oh, dear me, yes, we've got a nice house, and I have a room of my own. We live out here, and go fishing off Catalina, and down to Malibu week-ends, and we play a little golf at Lakeside now and then, and we go to a preview once in a while—did you see us the night we—well, to be exact, the night I took Dorothy Lamour to the opening of her picture, 'Hurricane'—oh, sure, Bergen went along, but that's because I've got a kind nature and didn't really want to hurt the poor fellow's feelings; we couldn't very well leave the poor fellow home alone, could we?

"But what I started to say was this. We used to live in New York, Bergen and I. A fella by the name of—now let me see, what was his name—Rowdy—Rueday—oh, no, I've got it, Rudy Vallee—ever hear of him?—found out about us and invited us to work in his show. Well, we worked on Mr. Vallee's show for a while, but, ah me, as I said a while back—the other day, the other year, who knows when I said it—the river of life flows on, and, after all, after a time one finds N'Yawk veddy, veddy enervatin', don't you think? So we came to California. California's nice.

"But I still haven't said what I intended to about this thing that has been worrying me.

"It was that Mr. Rudy Vallee who started it. And every once in a while I hear a sinister remark anent—get that $5 word, anent? the same thing. It seems that Mr. Vallee thinks a too steady diet of glamor girls is not good for a boy like I. Mr. Vallee thinks the only way to live in Hollywood is to settle down and live a normal life. Up with the birds, a little work in the garden among the daffodils, a little work at the studio, among the glamor girls and then home to slippers, supper and a long, quiet evening by the fire with a good book.

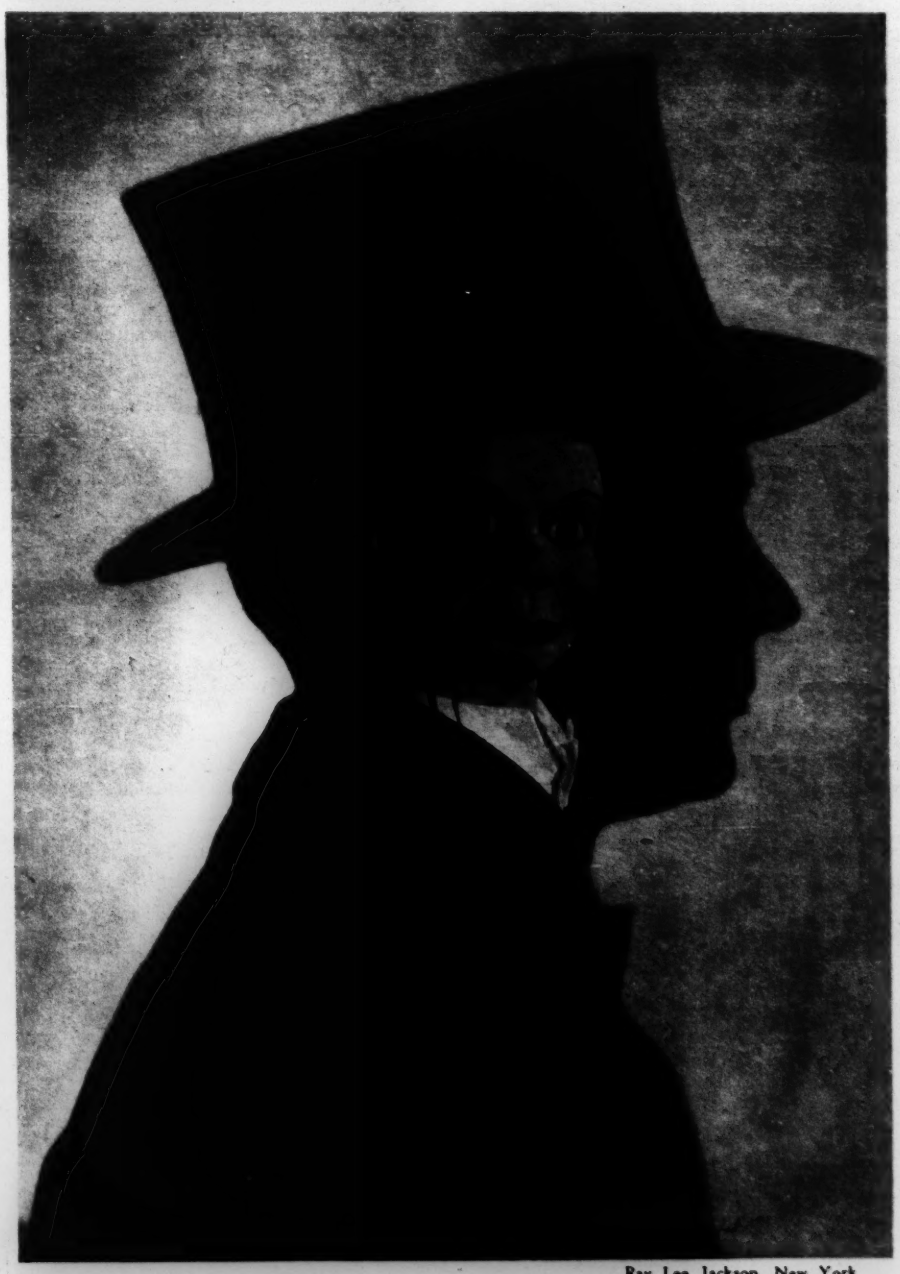
"Well, that's all right for Rudy Vallee to say. But do you know who he thinks the 'nice, sensible girl' would be for me? Betty Lou Barry! Now, I'm a good-natured person, and I hope a patient one, but a man of my perspi—perspicacity—a man of my worldly talents, learning and general all-around experience, sitting by the fireside of an evening with Betty Lou Barry? Really, words fail me! But I'll tell you one thing—Vallee'll have to apologize to me for trying to team me up with a kindergarten before I'll even make a guest appearance on his show again. And that goes for Bergen, too, because sometimes I get very arbi—arbi—arbitrary with Bergen, and he knows that if I get mad and quit playing, he may not be able to pay the milk man. And our milk man is a very strange man. He likes to be paid. Isn't it all very commercial and vulgar!

* * *

"Well, now was there anything else you wanted to know? You see, the fact of the matter is there's a rehearsal this afternoon, and I thought I'd get there just a little bit early. Oh, sure, where I go, Bergen has to go. You know what I mean? Clark Gable's going to be on the show with us. And if there's one thing I've learned in my lifetime it is—let me see, what is it? Now—let—me—think. Something I've learned. (Remarkable, McCarthy, remarkable!) Something—something about the early bird and the glamor girls. And, boy! am I a bird!"

Surly voice offstage: "Yeh. Nuthatch!"

"Quiet, Fields! Go sit in a corner with Bergen and watch an artist go to work!"



Ray Lee Jackson, New York

MR. CHARLES McCARTHY AND FRIEND

Charlie, at the Left in the Lower Picture, Is So Talkative That His Boon Companion, Edgar Bergen, Can Hardly Get a Word in Edgewise. But That Is Obvious From the Accompanying Interview With the World's Most Famous Ventriloquist's Dummy

The Bodleian Looks Ahead

For More Than 400 Years Books and Manuscripts Have Been Stored Away in This Oxford Library, and Now Plans Are Made to Provide for the Next Two Centuries

By Harold Hobson

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OLD SCHOOLS QUADRANGLE, OXFORD
One of the World's Oldest and Finest Libraries, Which Is About to Be Improved and Enlarged

OXFORD, FOR SOME mysterious reason, is news. If a pane of glass is broken in Oxford, the crash resounds through England. If an undergraduate writes a play, or gets engaged, or works twelve hours a day, or (better still) does not work at all, he makes a front-page story.

Mr. Giles Playfair, while still in residence at Merton, announced that he was going to form a Balloon Club. Promptly reporters from nearly all the London papers swooped down upon Oxford; balloon manufacturers offered their balloons; a celebrated West End actress came up to watch the first ascent; and Mr. Playfair's name—no doubt to the astonishment of his father, the well-known actor, Sir Nigel Playfair—duly appeared in an annual handbook of aviation. All this happened although the club never had any members, and, in fact, was never founded.

Yet, oddly enough, when important things take place in Oxford they often receive surprisingly little publicity. The work which is now in progress on extending the Bodleian Library is a case in point. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by Queen Mary, the first woman ever to be admitted to an honorary degree by Oxford University. The enterprise is of such magnitude that it will not be completed until 1940. It is to cost a million pounds. Since the Bodleian is used by leading scholars from many lands it will affect the progress of learning in all civilized countries. Yet this vast extension has received far less attention than does the annual Boat Race.

* * *

The Bodleian is the biggest university library (at any rate outside America) which is independent of public funds. Founded by Sir Thomas Bodley at the beginning of the seventeenth century, it has always had the privilege of being offered a free copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. It takes in a mile of volumes every year. Each day it is given about 300 new and separate items. This imposes an enormous strain upon its storage resources. Frequently the library has had to be extended. The Bodleian long ago went underground, storing hundreds of thousands of its books in vast cellars.

In 1925 a commission was appointed to study in the great libraries of Europe and the United States the latest developments of library technique. As a result it has been decided to erect at the corner of the Broad, between the famous bookshop of Basil Blackwell and the grounds of Trinity College, a gigantic book store. The architect, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, has been instructed to design a building that will house 5,000,000 volumes, enough to absorb the intake of the Bodleian for the next 200 years. As the university authorities say, after that date no one can tell how human utterance will be recorded.

* * *

Libraries are of two kinds. There are libraries of deposit, which aim at being complete, and libraries of the second rank, which are content if they satisfy more local and limited needs. Bodley is a library of the first kind. A library of the front rank, says Mr. Falconer Madan, a former Bodley's Librarian, should have universal scope, independence, size, permanence, wealth, and multiform utility. The Bodleian strives to fulfill all these conditions. Its chief strength is in English literature, theology, and classics, and it is immensely rich also in Oriental literature (Sanskrit, Arabic, Chinese, and Hebrew), music, old Irish literature, and local history in England, especially round about Oxford.

The Bodleian has roughly 1,500,000 volumes, against the 3,750,000 of the British Museum, and the 3,500,000 of the National Library of Paris. But in the actual value of its possessions the Bodleian Library is second to none in the world. It has an abundance of unique treasures. Its wealth of manuscripts, amounting to some 60,000, is beyond exaggeration.

The Bodleian has a presentation copy of Milton's early poems: Bacon presented it with a copy of his Essays, bound in embroidery of gold and silver thread. In one of its books there are notes in the handwriting of Queen Elizabeth; it possesses a translation of Cicero written by Elizabeth, and an exercise-book of Edward VI. It has also a finely illuminated Book of Hours inscribed by Queen Mary, Elizabeth's elder sister. Among other curiosities, it owns a lantern used in the arrest of Guy Fawkes when he attempted to blow up Parliament in 1605, and a chair made from the timbers of the "Golden Hind," the ship in which Sir Francis Drake sailed round the world. It further possesses a robe of Tartar lambskin, given to the envoy of Elizabeth by Ivan the Terrible.

The first catalogue of the Bodleian was issued in the year of the Gunpowder Plot, and contained only three works on English literature. Bodley intended his enterprise to be entirely a scholar's library (as indeed it has remained to this day) and for this reason no translation of any Greek or Latin book was admitted to its shelves for a considerable time. Plays, day books, and almanacs Bodley would not countenance. He would not, he said, fill his library with "baggage-books" and "riffe-raffes."

This line of thought was later to cost the library dear. In the 1605 catalogue no books were entered under the name of Shakespeare, nor in that of 1620. In 1635 there was one, and this had risen to three by 1674. The Bodleian now has 70 out of the 101 Quartos issued before 1700 and more than 5000 volumes of Shakespearean literature.

On Jan. 23, 1905, a First Folio of Shakespeare, bound in calf, was brought to the Bodleian from the library of a certain Mr. Turbutt, of Ogston Hall, Derbyshire, for advice on the question of preservation. This was soon found to be the identical copy of the First Folio which had been sold out of the Bodleian with a job-lot of books for less than £30 soon after the Restoration. To get it back the Bodleian had to pay upwards of £3000. It is the only copy that went straight from the publisher to a public library. From the way it is thumbed one can see, says Madan, which were the most popular plays during England's Civil War. A comparison of page with page shows that the favorite was "Romeo and Juliet," followed by "Julius Caesar," "The Tempest," the first part of "Henry IV," and "Macbeth" and "Cymbeline" equal.

Another principal treasure of the Bodleian is a small torn and discolored piece of papyrus, six inches by four in size, which was discovered in excavations at Oxyrhyncus in 1897. It contains the "Sayings of Our Lord" handed down by oral tradition until they were put into writing, possibly in the first century. It is independent of the Gospels, and few people challenge its authenticity.

Of great value and interest is the only ancient manuscript known of the verse translation of parts of the Old Testament made by Caedmon, the Whitby herdman, the earliest English poet. The book of Genesis is illustrated with pen and ink drawings in which the ark is represented by the biggest ship that Caedmon ever saw, a Scandinavian war galley. Animals and birds peer out of boxes piled up on the deck.

BUILDING THE LIBRARY EXTENSION Photos by Gladys Johns
The £1,000,000 Addition Will Touch Broad Street, Shown Here. Blackwell's Bookshop, Familiar to Thousands of Oxford Men the World Over, Is at the Left. The Young Lady Above Is Inspecting the Library, Which She Expects to Use a Few Years Hence. The Extension Will Be Ready for Her When She Is Ready for It.

WATCHFULNESS

By Ella H. Hay

OVER A STATE CAPITOL building in a midwestern state is carved this phrase, "The safety of the state is watchfulness in the citizen." A body of individuals united under one government is as safe as the units of that body; and both individual and collective safety is dependent on positive watchfulness. One dictionary meaning of the word "watch" is to stay awake. This meaning of the word is pertinent. Dreams are characteristic of sleep; and the waking dream of the apathetic citizen constitutes a liability to the welfare of the state, whereas the enlightened activity of the wakeful watcher is one of its assets.

No one can separate his citizenship from the rest of his life. Citizenship means more than intelligent voting, more than choosing worthy representatives—however important this task may be.

* * *

The good citizen first of all watches himself and insists on making positive and purposeful use of his ability to reason. When one accepts the right basis for his reasoning, and then persistently exercises his ability to reason, he performs a service to his state. Reason, rightly based, furnishes a basis for peaceful progress for the world; and peaceful progress is the world's need.

Propaganda, unthinking mass responses, indoctrination, propose to furnish mankind with ready-made conclusions, thus lulling to sleep those who otherwise might see the need for reasoning. We need to watch that we are not subtly led to believe that another's conclusions are right because they are so generally accepted, or because the person who presents his conclusions to the world is one highly regarded by many. The good citizen values both his ability and his right to reason, and he exercises that right in analyzing human problems which concern his own and the general welfare.

There is need at the present time for right reasoning on the problem of war. World citizens need to be awake—to watch; their own safety and the safety of the state depend on positive watching by enlightened world citizens.

According to the diagnosis of many students of public affairs, peaceful revolution is considered no longer possible. No one will deny that the condition of world affairs at this time is grave; but equally sure it is that an enlightened thinker, engaged in positive watching of the sort that makes for the safety of his state, will not acknowledge that war is inescapable. The one who is doing positive watching sees, in the midst of wars and rumors of wars, evidences that point to progress in the establishment of permanent world peace. Great men and great nations are bending every effort to encourage peaceful expansion. Injured nations make concessions, temporize, wait, and work for peaceful settlement of difficulties. The world wants peaceful progress in spite of evidences to the contrary.

The very publicity that is given to much of the world's difficulty is encouraging; this publicity helps the citizen to do his own reasoning. It is true he needs discernment to help him decide what is fact and what is propaganda; but here his understanding of human nature will help to give him balanced judgment. Human nature being much the same all over the world, when one hears reports of actions out of line with human actions generally it is well to question the accuracy of the reports. Words or actions of a few persons in any country do not constitute a fair basis for judging the entire citizenship of the country.

* * *

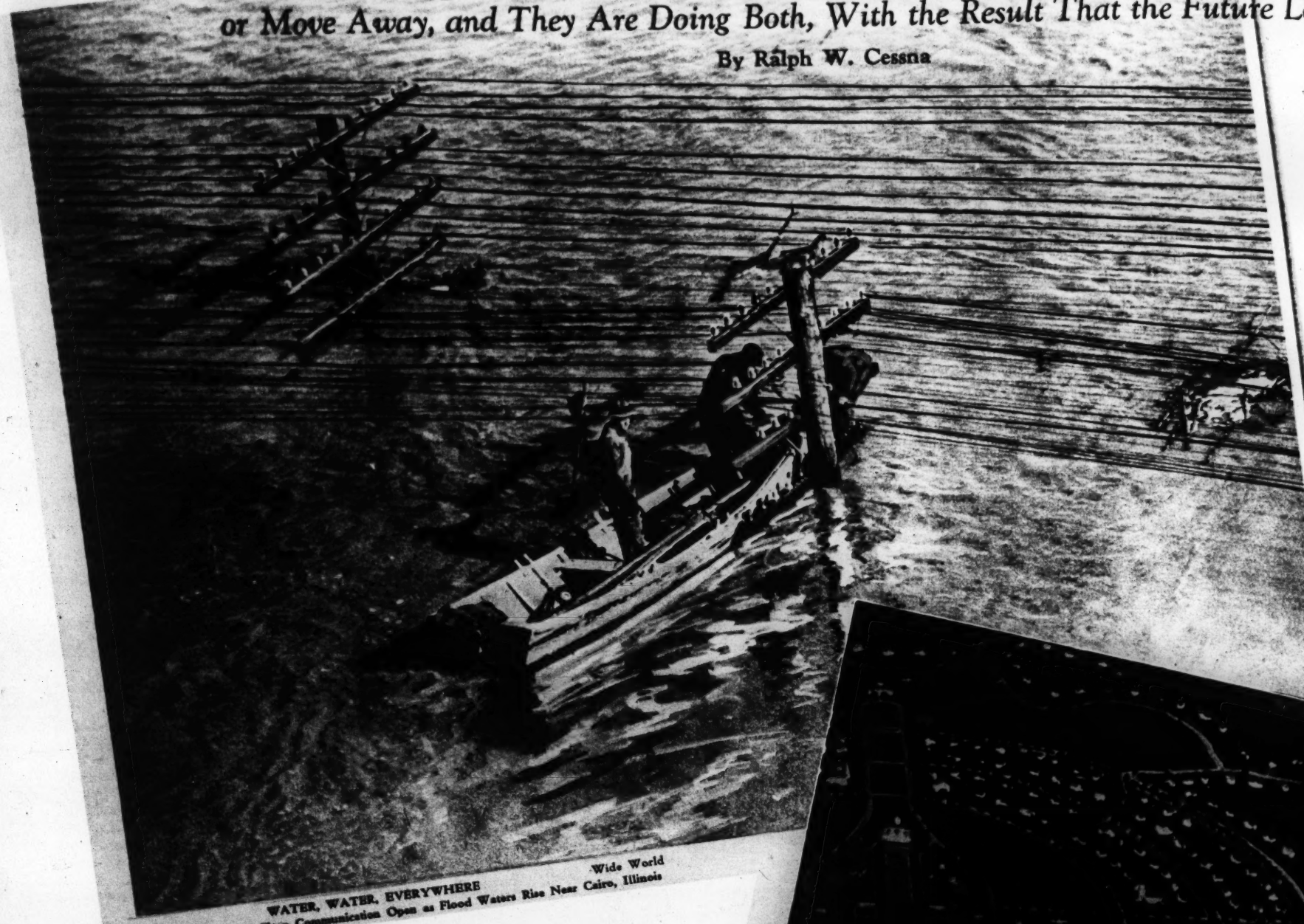
The watchful citizen is honest and just in his judgment, and he watches for the good rather than for the evil in his own government and in world governments. We can find evidences of progress if we look for them, and we can throw our weight into the scale of peaceful progress if we reason rightly.

Positive watching is watching for the certain triumph of good. One who journeys through a mountainous trail may find one morning that his view—so beautiful on the previous evening—is hidden by the mist. But he knows the view is still there, and that he may watch with assurance because the mist will surely lift and reveal the beauty. There have been many times in history that the progress of mankind has been threatened; but always there have been enough enlightened thinkers to hold up the standard. There are enlightened thinkers now who are watchful citizens, working for the safety of the world.

"River, Stay Away From My Door ..."

When the Ohio and Mississippi Invade Cities During Spring Flood Times, Residents of the Valleys Mu... or Move Away, and They Are Doing Both, With the Result That the Future Looks Drie...

By Ralph W. Cessna



WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE — Wide World
Telephone Linemen Keep Communication Open as Flood Waters Rise Near Cairo, Illinois

THE MINIATURE MODEL OF A NEW SHAWNEETOWN, ILLINOIS — Wide World
Persons Driven From Their Old Homes Within the Flood Area Select Future Houses Long Before They Are Ready

Funds for Flood Control

IN DECEMBER it was announced in Washington that President Roosevelt had approved a $24,877,000 flood control program in the lower Ohio River Valley. According to the Associated Press, army engineers said the allotment of approximately $5,000,000 would be spent on 15 projects in the program during the current fiscal year ending June 30. The balance needed will be made available through appropriations.

The amounts to be allotted for each project this fiscal year and the projects listed follow:

Ohio—Ironton, $316,000; Cincinnati, $279,000; Wellsville, $250,000.

Kentucky—Newport, $318,000; Paducah, $162,000.

West Virginia—Ceredo, $590,000; Kenova, $900,000; Huntington, $1,310,000.

Indiana—Evansville, $322,000; Tell City, $88,250; Cannelton, $88,250.

Illinois—Harrisburg, $162,040; Golconda, $88,250; Brookport, $88,250; Metropolis, $87,770.

OL' MAN RIVER HAS long since crawled back into his own bed. The mud he left behind has been scraped away. Most of the houses he pushed over have been righted, and the pieces of those he smashed hauled off. Business and life go on along the now placid Ohio and Mississippi.

But the high-water marks up on the banks, and on the buildings in the cities, still can be seen. And there are other evidences impossible to erase, of the power of this fellow when he expands himself. The people of the Ohio and Mississippi flood plains haven't forgotten the visit he paid early in 1937.

And while engineers bend their heads over plans for more walls and dams and things, there are those who dare to give voice to their wonder if, after all, it's worth the trouble. That is, they wonder if the total tangible and intangible costs of artificial flood prevention work balance the benefits of unhampered occupancy of the land involved.

They wouldn't, of course, just let the river come in and take its toll of life and property. They would, though—or, at least, they wonder if it might not be better to—give the land back to the river.

* * *

Some will be quoted. C. A. Dykstra, now president of the University of Wisconsin, but formerly city manager at Cincinnati, for example. Many floods Mr. Dykstra has seen, experienced, and fought. Just after the inundation along the Ohio in 1937, he stood looking from his office out over the lower sections of Cincinnati, lately submerged under from 10 to 30 feet of swirling, muddy water.

"The flood lands," he said, "should be given back to the river. Man can use them for parks instead of residence and industrial sites."

And looking out of that window with Mr. Dykstra, or steaming down along the Ohio from Cincinnati to Louisville, for instance, one can see why, in a consideration of this problem, such reasoning can't be ignored. With a few exceptions, the lands close to the river are occupied either by cheap residences or shacks, or by industries. And those residences and industries are there, for the most part, not because there's any great advantage in being near the river, but rather because rents are low.

There are exceptions. Important business sections in Louisville and Cincinnati are right down on the river front. But even there the chief advantage in such a location is the facilitation of river commerce.

There are four angles to this flood protection problem. They are:

1. The building of walls to keep the high water from flowing into low areas, cut-offs to speed flood crests to the ocean, thus relieving pressure, and spillways into which surplus water may be let to save occupied or more valuable territory. These all have to do with handling a flood after it has formed and started on its course.

2. The building of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters and on tributaries, to keep surplus water from flowing down into main streams when a flood is threatened.

3. Reforestation, soil conservation measures, etc., to hold some of the moisture where it is needed to keep it from flowing off into the rivers. These last two have to do chiefly with holding back the water and preventing a flood from forming.

4. Moving out of the flood plains and giving it back to the river or, at least, not using it in a way to leave life and property continually in danger from flood.

Much has been done and much more has been planned in the way of levees and walls and such things. Not so much has been done in the way of dams and reservoirs, except in the TVA, but much is planned. Little, outside of a few experimental areas, has been done in the way of reforestation, but considerable is contemplated.

Very little has been done to give the flood land back to the river and not very much is planned.

* * *

It was the flood of 1927, the worst in modern times until then, that convinced us that flood control was a national, rather than a local, problem. The 1936 rise, and then that of last spring, the highest in the history of the valley, tended to crystallize public senti-

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alleys Must Give Battle
ooks Drier

ment and official recognition of the need for concerted action. Funds for relief and rehabilitation, to say nothing of money for prevention and control programs, it has been apparent, can't be raised locally.

The Government decided in 1929, though, that it ought to do most, if not all, of the river protection work. Since that time it has spent close to $1,000,000,000 in building and raising the level of levees, mostly on the lower Mississippi. Its program includes work on the tributaries, and runs to 1942.

The plan is to "waterproof" the valley from the theoretical "superflood," 20 per cent heavier than anything experienced so far. Just as bridges and buildings are erected with a good margin of strength and safety beyond the greatest strain to which they are expected to be put, so the river engineers plan their construction to hold considerably more than anything actually expected. But rivers are eccentric and unpredictable, even these engineers admit when they remember how often they've already had to raise many of the levees.

Yet, this idea of artificial walls does work. Even by 1929 the levee system on the lower Mississippi was ready for a test. That year a crest of water which ordinarily would have sloshed far over onto people's doorsteps came roaring down and went right by.

And in 1936 the Ohio flood was barely noticeable on the lower Mississippi. The $13,000,000 spillway at New Orelans, which lets excess water off into a wide bayou area which can take a large volume of water without showing an appreciable rise, was opened and the pressure behind in the river channel relieved.

A novel and effective part of this control work are 12 cutoffs between the mouth of the Arkansas and the Red rivers. These cutoffs, which provide short cuts across wide bends in the river, in a total distance of 372 miles, shorten the distance the water must travel by 39 miles. This, it can be seen, allows the flood waters to run off more quickly into the ocean, relieving the pressure behind and preventing the piling up of a high flood crest.

In the South, there is something of the reasoning of the ancients on the Nile, in that they've found the rich alluvial soil which the floods deposit along the way worth something to them. Some of the richest growing land, especially for cotton, is right down behind the levees where the water once did, and perhaps still does to some extent, leave part of its load of sediment. Some of the best cotton of this year's bumper crop is coming out of fields near the river which were under many feet of water last spring.

Cincinnati is built on several hills, with its main business area sloping right off onto the levee in places. Most of the land damaged by the flood—outside this business region and some residence areas in depressions back from the river, areas reached by backwash through tributaries and ravines—was industrial or occupied by cheap homes or shacks. In but few cases is the location next the river of any advantage because of the river, but because of low property values.

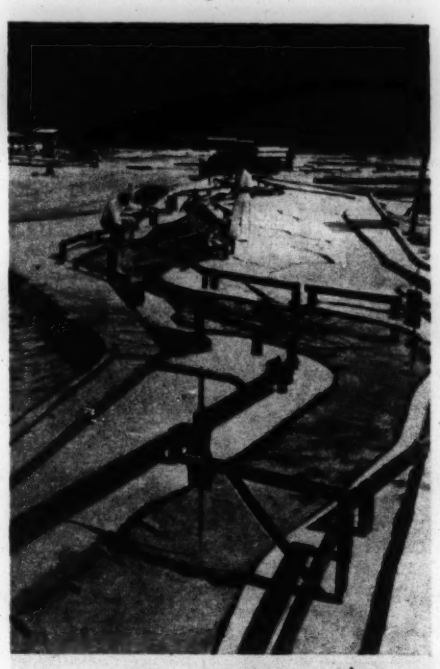
* * *

Cincinnati suffered about as much from lack of drinking water, gas and sewage facilities as from the flood water itself. Economical, efficient supply and continuance of these facilities does not, experts say, preclude the removal of all sanitary and utility property from the river bank, though any such move would entail great expense and create not inconsiderable problems.

Flood walls to seal in the whole city have been proposed, but the cost would be high, especially in proportion to the saving in property damage, and there is some opposition to the idea. A wall, too, would raise vexing problems, such as access to the waterfront in normal times.

Cincinnati passed an ordinance right after the flood prohibiting rebuilding in certain low areas, but rescinded it when it was seen what a hardship it would work on those with no other place to go. It's not a simple matter, a city official said, to tell a person, who has nothing left but a lot and a damaged house, that he can do nothing but walk away and leave it. Some 70 per cent of the voters in November favored a $5,000,000 bond issue for flood prevention work.

Now down to Louisville, which is exposed to the winding Ohio for more than 20 miles. Louisville has hills, but a large section of its business and residential area is in the path of the overflow waters. There's quite a bit of sentiment there in favor of moving out of the flood region, though going as far as would be necessary with this for complete immunization would entail a phenomenal program, both as to cost and physical activity. There is a formal plan for buying up a sizable low section called the "point" and converting it into a park. Buffeted by political and individual objections and lack of funds, the plan has shrunk considerably from its original proportions, but the nucleus is there for a significant evacuation



Acme

LESSONS IN FLOOD CONTROL

Models of Sections of the Mississippi and Other Rivers Have Been Built of Sand and Concrete by Army Engineers at the United States Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. There Engineers Study the Effects of Dams, Jetties, Channels and Other Changes Before They Are Made. The Model Shown Is of the Mississippi in the Fort Chartres Section Above Cairo, Illinois

project. So far, 82 parcels of land have been purchased with funds made available by private subscription and city money. Of some 60,000 families in the flooded area, however, only about 100 have so far moved out permanently.

Incidentally, there's an interesting tie-up between slum clearance and flood protection, for in both Louisville and Cincinnati there are federal housing projects, situated, of course, on safe grounds, which are attracting, or will serve to attract, many of those who heretofore have lived beside the river because of the cheap rents.

At Evansville, the Ohio makes a huge horseshoe bend, and when it begins to rise its waters spill over into this town of 120,000 population. United States Army Engineers are planning to raise the level of a one-mile levee from 49 feet to 57 feet. As in most smaller towns, there is more voluntary moving back to high ground. One small slum area which was especially hard hit last spring is now practically depopulated. Few new residences have been built where the high water comes, while many new homes have gone up on higher ground.

Memphis, on the Mississippi, is protected by its high bluff from all except the most ambitious of floods. The rise last spring caused a backwash and water crept around north and south of the city, behind the bluff, and did considerable damage. This city, whose site was occupied by the Chickasaw Indians long before De Soto came, wants to expand, and there's no more room on the bluff. So Memphis is to have one of those sea walls, approved as an amendment to the 1936 general flood control loan approved by Congress. It will cost about $13,000,000, some of which will be paid by the city, but none of which yet has actually been appropriated.

* * *

Flood control work of this kind is not new to the Memphis region. There is a series of walls and levees up and down the river, making up what is known at the Jadwin flood control plan, because it was conceived by Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, the late chief of army engineers. It is a system of levees and spillways, which hold the water where it should be held, and let it out where it will do the least damage and the most good in relieving pressure in the main channel. Since 1927, the Government has spent $43,194,357 in the Memphis region.

Throughout the Mississippi Valley one senses a growing appreciation of the need for concerted action. But two facts stand out in a study of the people and their thinking on this matter. They want the Government to bear most of the costs, and they want the army engineers to do the work.

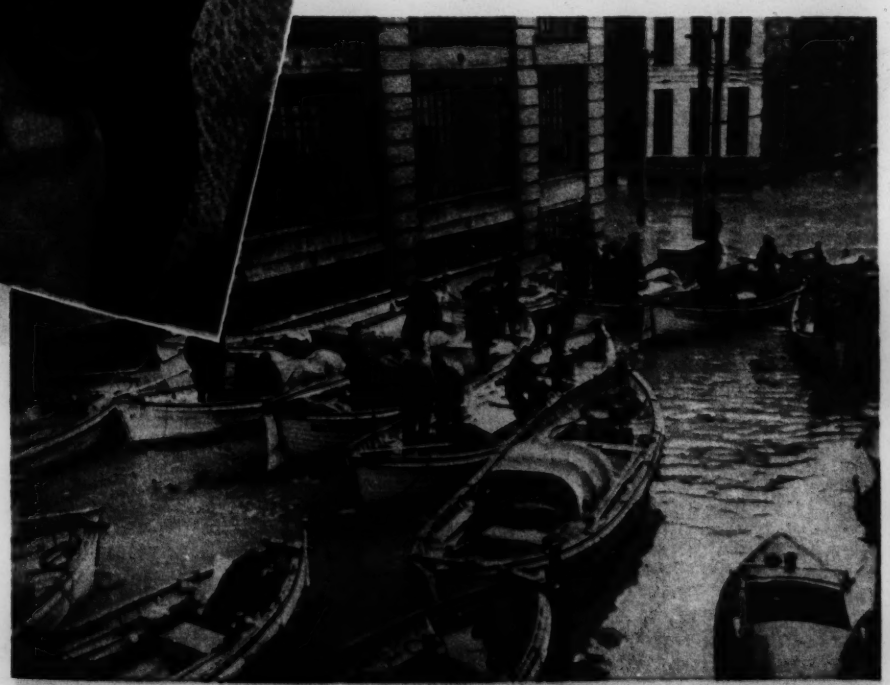
These folks would vest "full authority for planning, constructing and maintaining flood control works solely in the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army."

* * *

A new Leavenworth is fast taking form on a 400-foot bluff overlooking the great bend in the Ohio, above the site of the old town, wet and washed about periodically since it sprouted in 1818 as a river shipping point. This new town, planned by Lawrence Sheridan, director of the State Planning Board, and Merritt Harrison, state architect, with the help of federal engineers, is being laid out as a modern, model community. The cost of abandoning the old site and moving to the hilltop will be met by a loan of $25,000 from the Disaster Loan Corporation, a $1,250,000 grant from the PWA, and individual funds.

That scene is practically duplicated at Shawneetown. Twice inundated in the last 25 years, the citizens, after last January's flood, turned their eyes to the top of a hill near by where a high school is situated. They saw there a better future in commerce and industry. The State has appropriated $150,000 to buy the old site, which will be used as a park, and the Federal Government raised the total to a million and a quarter dollars.

In the middle of December the people began to move to the higher site, three miles inland.



NOBODY WANTS TO SEE THIS HAPPEN AGAIN Wide World

Water Reached the Second Floor in This Part of Cincinnati's Business District Last Year. The Same Was True in Louisville. Coast Guard Boats Came to the Rescue From as Far Away as New Jersey. But All Efforts Are Being Directed to Prevent a Recurrence of Such Scenes

ONE WAY OF KEEPING THE WATER WITHIN BOUNDS

The Headquarters of the United States Engineers, on the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn., Has Been Protected With Cement Bags. The River Banks Have Been Graded and Planted in Heavy Grass, With a Tree Here and There. This Is Intended to Halt Erosion, as Well as to Act as a Retaining Wall

Among the New Books

Foundation Stones of a Monument to Horace Walpole

Horace Walpole's Correspondence with the Rev. William Cole, edited by W. S. Lewis and A. Dayle Wallace. New Haven: Yale University Press. Two vols. $15.

JOHNS HOPKINS has its Spenser, Columbia its Milton, and now Yale begins with these two beautifully printed volumes its monumental edition of the letters of Horace Walpole. W. S. Lewis, its editor, gives three good reasons for a new edition of the letters: "to give a correct text, to include for the first time the letters to him (Walpole) and to annotate the whole with the fullness that the most informative record of the time deserves." This edition will print for the first time some 300 hitherto unpublished letters of Walpole. It will also publish some 3000 letters to Walpole, two-thirds of which will be printed for the first time.

These first two large octavo volumes include the whole of the correspondence between Walpole and his friend the Rev. William Cole. Cole was at Eton and Cambridge with Walpole but it was not until 1762, when the appearance of Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting in England" stirred the professional antiquary to write to the amateur, that their correspondence began. It lasted for 20 years, until Cole passed on in 1782.

* * *

Certainly this initial publication, which prints Cole's letters for the first time, justifies the decision of the editor and the advisory committee to publish the letters by correspondences rather than chronologically. The undoubted advantage and success of this arrangement should enjoin future editors of letters to go and do likewise whenever their materials allow. From the tennis play of the letters here printed emerge two personalities, not one. The two men admirably foil, one the other. Cole is the professional antiquary, a man utterly absorbed in his passion for the past, caring only that history shall be recorded accurately and preserved. He is that admirable being, a solid scholar without vanity, undisturbed when others, including Walpole, use his knowledge without giving him credit so long as they record fact exactly and truthfully.

Walpole is the amateur, the man of the world as antiquary. His sensitiveness bred in him an almost morbid fear of controversy: where Cole cares nothing for self and all for the past, Walpole is sensitive to both contemporary opinion and the judgment of posterity on him and his work, writing justificatory lectures to Cole to be imbedded in papers he knows will be preserved. Not that he wrote without affection to a friend of 50 years standing, especially in the last few years of the correspondence, where one senses a warmer personal note. But frequently one feels that Walpole is writing to posterity through Cole, more to the antiquary than to the friend. And this indirectness, pose and pretense militate against the spontaneity which distinguishes the letters of Cowper and Fitzgerald and Byron.

We have all of Cole here: one could from his letters write a clear portrait of the neckless, heavy-jowled, coarse-featured Tory clergyman to whom parish registers, pedigrees, chartularies were food and drink, wife and children; but in the main only one side of Walpole. Not that there are not hints of his interests other than antiquities. He refers to his activities in Parliament and his journeys to Paris, the almost continuous process of building and furnishing his Gothic seat, Strawberry Hill, and the private press on which he printed for his friends. He reveals the tendency of his age to confuse personalities with ideas in both politics and literature — the Tories have "ruined" the country; he depreciates Richardson and Sterne and "the silly Dr. Goldsmith" with whom he has not lived, exalting Pope and Gray with whom he has.

He writes to Cole—and posterity—much in defense of his treatment of Chatterton for which he was savagely attacked. He shrinks from the rubs of both politics and literature — "When men write for profit, they are not very delicate." He records his displeasure with his nephew, Lord Orford, and above all the love and veneration for his father, the Prime Minister, which in a man of stronger feeling one would call the *grande passion* of his life. But, in general, for all that Walpole could write little without putting on it the hallmark of his personality, it is the antiquary who here speaks. We shall again see other Walpoles when the correspondences with Sir Horace Mann, Lady Ossory, Montagu, Mason, Mary Berry and others are printed.

* * *

How the tribute of this beautiful and exhaustive edition would have pleased the scholar, the printer and the bibliophile in Horace Walpole! Its editing is the work of a man who evidently shares much of Cole's and Walpole's instinct for collecting information and mementos of the past. The notable collection of Walpoleana which Mr. Lewis has assembled — he has in his possession today half the books known to be in Walpole's library—has been useful in the preparation of this edition, but more formative than it has been the knowledge and enthusiasm which collected it. For the editing, the annotation, the index, one can have only the highest praise. When the edition is complete, its 40 or fifty volumes will be an encyclopedia of the history, art and letters of the Eighteenth Century which no student of its problems can afford not to consult.

HORACE REYNOLDS

On the Road to Locarno

Gustav Stresemann: Diary, Letters and Papers, edited and translated by Eric Sutton. Vol II. London: Macmillan. 25s.

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to say that this second volume of Stresemann's papers covers the year 1925 and the first nine months of 1926 in order to indicate its importance. The negotiations which led to the Locarno Treaty were initiated by the German note to France and Great Britain of Feb. 9, 1925. In September, 1926, the edifice was crowned by Germany's entry into the League of Nations. The intervening months laid the foundations of the political structure of Europe for the next seven or eight years—the best years of post-war history; and this structure did not finally collapse until the National Socialist revolution and the withdrawal of Germany from the League. Stresemann was its principal architect.

The course of the Locarno negotiations is already well enough known, and nothing more need be expected in the way of information except a few sidelights. It is interesting to find Austen Chamberlain describing the idea of a unilateral guarantee to France (to which Britain has now returned) as "a matter of historical curiosity"; Briand arguing that "Article 16 (of the Covenant) had in fact no force, it merely constituted a moral obligation on those nations that participated"; and Tchicherin and Litvinoff passionately dissuading Stresemann, almost by pleading and threats, from the folly of joining the League.

* * *

But the most intimate revelations are naturally of Stresemann's own mind. We have the famous letter to the former Crown Prince which has been so monstrously distorted, in which Stresemann spoke of Germany's ultimate hope of liberating herself from the servitudes of Versailles, and added that her present policy must be "one of finesse and the avoidance of great decisions." There is nothing here to warrant the insinuation that Stresemann signed the Locarno Treaty or took the road to Geneva with tongue in cheek.

On the other hand, it would be a mistake to think of Stresemann as anything but a German, first, foremost and all the time. (There is, after all, no ground for supposing that Briand or Austen Chamberlain ever put the interests of the League before those of France or Britain as they conceived them.) Germany has never been sufficiently sure of her own nationhood to be fertile soil for the international spirit; and there is a significant passage in which, after asking why Germany should not be as proud of Frederick the Great as France is of Napoleon, Stresemann says:

> Frederick the Great is for us the embodiment of that ancient Prussian spirit on which is based the categorical imperative of duty. The King whose desire it was to be the servant of his State, the philosopher of Sans-Souci, the man in whom the idea of the State overshadowed all else, the man who overcame all the blows of fate by his absolute faith in a final victory over misfortune, is a figure more suited than any other to a nation which is laboring under heavy burdens.

Stresemann's diagnosis was only too apt and prophetic.

* * *

There is much of value here for the student of German internal politics. The Weimar Constitution could not form a basis for German unity, for it failed to inspire anyone. "If it had been the funeral of the constitution," wrote Stresemann on the official celebration of one of its anniversaries, "the ceremony could not have been otherwise." The party divisions were a constant thorn in his side, and prevented the consistent pursuit of any national policy. Even Locarno was accepted only after months of party maneuvering and bargaining.

On the other hand, the portrait of Hindenburg which emerges from these pages is not unattractive, and should be set against the gloomy pictures which have been drawn recently of the Marshal's later years. Stresemann looked with apprehension on Hindenburg's election to the Presidency in 1925. But he found in him "a man anxious under all circumstances to obtain an objective picture of matters affecting his position, even though his personal attitude were that of an old-fashioned Prussian Conservative." It was never the fault of the President, despite his training and tradition, if German democracy failed to work.

E. H. CARR

Tish the Invincible

Tish Marches On, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

WHY DOESN'T some philanthropist establish an award for the writer who causes the greatest amount of honest laughter of the year? If the cachinnations that resound at firesides wherever the adventures of Mary Roberts Rinehart's Tish and Company are being read could only be measured, they would surely entitle the writer to some kind of award.

In "Tish Marches On," the element of surprise has, of course, worn away, the plots have grown even more preposterous, but the same old jokes seem funny. Aggie still "dalks drough her dnose" and loses her upper teeth at critical moments; Lizzie still produces sophisticated meals under impossible conditions, and Tish, whenever struck with a new plan, rides relentlessly over law and reason. In the six stories that make the new book, Tish and those other two elderly, high-principled spinsters steal a dirigible, carry away the wireless cabin of a transatlantic liner, drop a young man on a church steeple and leave him hanging there, purloin the clothing of three of Madame Tussaud's wax figures, break a fireplug and rifle a peanut stand, scuttle a man's boat and confiscate his most needful wearing apparel—but why pile higher the sum of their irregularities? All are committed with the purest of motives and the most altruistic of designs. Some of them land the perpetrators in jail, all of them alienate the police, but through everything Tish goes marching on to do a kind deed.

A reward for the author? It probably comes in royalties. We do like to laugh.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Everybody's Autobiography, by Gertrude Stein (Random House, $3). A continuation of "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," written, as the publishers say, "in Miss Stein's most lucid vein."

Death Sails with Magellan, by Charles Ford (Random House, $2.50). Adventures of a boy with the explorer.

New York, City of Cities, by Hulbert Footner (Lippincott, $3.50). An author of mystery stories salutes a "cock-eyed" town.

The Book of Wild Pets, by Clifford B. Moore (Putnam, $5). All about the care of wild animals in captivity.

The March of a Nation, by H. G. Cardozo (McBride, $2.75). The rebels' side of the story of the Spanish civil war.

The Book of Festivals, by Dorothy Gladys Spicer (Woman's Press, $3). A handbook of national observances.

Ricochets, by André Maurois (Harper, $2). Slick short-short stories.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Swedish Crusade

Jerusalem, by Selma Lagerlöf. London: T. Werner Laurie. 8s. 6d. net.

A SMALL VILLAGE in the Swedish province of Dalecarlia is the scene of Miss Lagerlöf's story, and the time is toward the end of the last century. The main theme is the arrival of a religious zealot from Chicago, and the formation by him of a new sect in the village. In the final episode, which is founded upon fact, the members of the sect abandon their homes and start upon a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The conflict that arises between the religious fervor of the peasants and their attachment to the lands and farms that, in most cases, have descended in the same line for generations, is brought out in the experiences of a single family, the Ingmarssons. They are simple, resolute folk, slow-witted but not unimaginative, cherishing high ideals and queer superstitions, and with a touch of the romantic instinct. They are typical of the community, with most of which we gradually get acquainted. The acquaintance ripens through swift drama to sympathy and understanding that give full effect to the climax.

There is humor, too, in the book, but it is lightly emphasized—no more than a wistful smile on the author's face, as when, at the end, the children cry, in vain: "We don't want to go to Jerusalem, we want to go home!"

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Marlowe and His Time—A Biography and a Critical Survey

Christopher Marlowe: The Man in His Time, by John Bakeless. New York: Morrow. $3.75.

WE LEARN from the publisher's statement on the jacket of this book that Mr. Bakeless grew up in an American country town which contained a fine private library of Elizabethan literature, including a copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare. "After that," continues the blurb, "the writing of this authoritative and colorful biography of Marlowe was practically inevitable." The word "colorful" should be left to the radio announcers; the word "inevitable," suggesting as it does something to be avoided if possible, seems unhappily chosen; and the whole statement is a beautiful example of the *non sequitur*. For if the presence of an Elizabethan library in a country town compels a citizen thereof to write an Elizabethan biography, how comes it that all the townsmen have not plunged into literary research? Perhaps they did (the town's name is not given).

We call attention to the blurb because such forms of advertisement probably alienate more readers than they influence favorably. To be put off by it would be to do an injustice to Mr. Bakeless, who has written an excellent book. He has been at work upon it for nearly two decades, but until early in the present year, when he published some of his findings in The Times of London, he has kept his new material to himself. Now at last the fruit of these years of industry appears as a well-considered, carefully organized and judiciously proportioned book, written with verve and vitality. It is not only a biography but a critical survey of Marlowe's achievement as dramatist and poet, with due attention paid to problems of sources, dramatic technique, imagery, poetic style, "attitude towards life" (*Weltanschauung*), influence and after-fame. These subjects, which in heavier hands have too often proved drearily pedantic, are here vitalized by the author's engaging enthusiasm and are cleverly interwoven with the story of his life and the history of his "time," so that biography and criticism form a consistent whole.

Mr. Bakeless has made full use of all the documents shedding fresh light upon Marlowe's career which have been discovered in recent years by Prof. Tucker Brooke, Prof. Leslie Hotson, Prof. Mark Eccles and other inquirers; and he is able to add information derived from his own discoveries. He gives us new details about Marlowe's family and early life in Canterbury; about his career at the university, and about the latter days of the notorious Ingram Frizer, the man who slew the dramatist. The most formidable of these new documents is the "Buttery Book" of Corpus Christi College at Cambridge, where Marlowe held a scholarship. From this Mr. Bakeless has extracted scores of entries which itemize charges against Marlowe's account for purchases made at the bursar's office. These are not, it must be said, of startling interest, for, knowing that Marlowe was a student at Cambridge, we have hitherto been able to assume safely that he had to purchase food and drink from somebody. But the entries do enable us to ascertain the dates at which he was in residence.

STEPHEN LEACOCK

More is known about Marlowe than is known about most of his fellow-dramatists. Mr. Bakeless remarks that there is scarcely a year in his brief career to which we cannot attach at least one unquestioned fact. We are able not only to point to literary works which he must have used as source-material but even, in some cases, to point with a fair degree of probability to the actual volumes which he consulted, since they still stand on the library shelves of his university. He was a man, too, with important connections and influential or, at any rate, outspoken enemies. We know a good deal about his contacts not only with the Bohemian world of literary London but with the great world of public affairs in which he occupied a subordinate and, it would seem, somewhat shady position. We know also that he belonged to the set of philosophical inquirers who circled round Sir Walter Raleigh. Mr. Bakeless wisely limits the amount of space devoted to the much-discussed "School of Night," for more has already been written about this group of speculative thinkers than can ever be proved.

The background against which Marlowe moved through his short and violent life is painted elaborately and with a good deal of skill, though with no great originality. The pages on old Canterbury are more welcome, because fresher, than the similar treatments of Cambridge and London. It is interesting to learn that there are numerous reminiscences of places in and around Canterbury in Marlowe's plays. These memories of boyhood seem to have made a stronger impression upon him than did recollections of Cambridge, for the fen country does not provoke any allusion in his poetry.

Marlowe's influence upon his contemporaries is given consideration, though scarcely anything is said of the influence of "Edward II" upon Shakespeare's "Richard II"; the references to the poet made by his fellows and successors are recorded, and the later fortunes of each play and of "Hero and Leander" and the minor works are traced. Especially to be commended is the opening chapter which prologizes on the essential and characteristic elements of Marlowe's thought and style. Altogether this is a thoroughly good job, as sound in substance as Mr. Tucker Brooke's "Life of Marlowe" and much more entertaining.

Bartlett Up to Date

Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, Eleventh Edition, revised and enlarged by Christopher Morley and Louella D. Everett. Boston: Little Brown. $5.

BARTLETT'S "Familiar Quotations" is an institution. What the Cambridge History of Literature is to English and American letters, Webster to the American language, the Britannica to encyclopedias in English, Bartlett is to English quotations. First published in 1855, it is, in this, its eleventh edition, a larger and handsomer volume than ever before.

Undoubtedly the greatest innovation of this new edition is the number of contemporary writers included. They're all here: poets, novelists, essayists, college presidents, columnists and critics, kings and dictators, and all the editors of the Saturday Review. It's an amusing pastime to look through the index of authors, seek out your favorites, and check their representation. In some cases you will applaud, in others censure, but "quot homines tot sententiae," to quote Terence, and "de gustibus non est disputandum." The first quotation is in, the second isn't. Nathan Haskell Dole, the editor of the Tenth Edition, wrote proudly in his preface: "Ephemeral quotations will not be found included." Of course they were, and there were important omissions, too — Hawthorne, Blake, Melville, and Emily Dickinson among them.

The present editors have cast so wide a net over current letters that it is difficult to imagine that they have omitted a contemporary Hawthorne or Blake. But they have omitted Caesar, in spite of "All Gaul is divided into three parts," certainly one of the most familiar and most frequently paraphrased quotations in all letters. And much of what they quote from the moderns is not familiar, and some of it is not worthy to be.

The by-products of the search for a specific quotation in Bartlett are sometimes as valuable as the product itself. Looking up Stephen Crane — Nathalia's in here, too—I found that, yes, one of the most famous of all story openings was here: "None of them knew the color of the sky." Across the page is the incomparable Saki. And there I read: "The cook was a good cook, as cooks go; and as cooks go she went," and chuckled. Looking up Marlowe, you will find that the author of the famous apostrophe to Helen also wrote "Comparisons are odious." A cross reference leads you to John Fortescue, who also wrote it, as did Cervantes, Lyly, and others. Shakespeare has "Comparisons are odorous." The cross references, excellent in general, are, of course, not complete. Shaemas O'Sheel's line, "They went forth to battle, but they always fell," is quoted, but there is no reference to the earlier use of it from whence O'Sheel borrowed it.

This is, of course, primarily a reference book, but it is also a fascinating anthology of memorabilia. It is an ideal book for the bedside table, the waiting room, for random moments when you haven't time to settle down to a real read. It's an admirable book in which to browse. You won't find everything here you want, and you won't want some of what is here, but each one can make his own additions and subtractions. R. M. H.

A Tweedy Book on Canada

My Discovery of the West, by Stephen Leacock. Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. $2.

"STEPHEN LEACOCK needs no introduction." Thus bromidically, numerous unnamed functionaries at Professor Leacock's lectures in western Canada deprived the famous McGill University economist-humorist of that which was rightfully his—an introduction. This reviewer proposes to commit no such oversight. (Yes, since an oversight is usually the result of foresight, one commits it.) Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I have the great privilege of presenting this evening the personification of tweed. By tweed I refer to a fabric, woolly, wrinkly, hanging comfortably on any organization which it decorates; a fabric lending itself to breezy ways, to wood smoke and careless gestures, to easy conversation, and, when necessary, to rough usage—a serviceable, well-wearing, friendly fitting fabric. I introduce to you, ladies and gentlemen, that excellent tweed, Stephen Leacock.

Having thus presented the author, there is no better recommendation for his book than to record that it is written in tweedy style. On a lecture trip through the Canadian West, following, as Professor Leacock says, in the general tracks left by Alexander Mackenzie in 1793, opportunity is offered to study the land, its people, its history, its problems, hopes and prospects. This Professor Leacock does with a combination of canny wit and keen insight. He tells of the Winnipeg boom of early days and the amazing resiliency of that wind-swept plains city, of Alberta and its Social Credit and political crediters, of the duo-railroad problem, of racial fits and misfits, of the conflict between the agrarian West and the financial East, of immigration and colonization, and finally he sketches a program which seems to one somewhat familiar with Canada's problems amazingly worth expansion.

In this manner Mr. Leacock writes "My Discovery of the West." His discovery is worth the adventure of reading—especially for those interested in Canada, and for those who like tweed. H. E. W.

An English Schoolteacher

A London Home in the Nineties, by M. Vivian Hughes. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

JUST WHY M. Vivian Hughes has called her book "A London Home in the Nineties" is a little hard to discover, for less than the last quarter of it is about the "home" and about half of that quarter goes well beyond the '90's. It is, however, London—when it is not the United States, Canada, Switzerland, the Isle of Guernsey, Cornwall or Wales.

If we can forbear quarreling with the title we shall find some rather pleasant things in this chatty narrative about the writer's work as director of a training college for teachers, and more about her family relations.

Mrs. Hughes, when she was Molly Thomas back in 1890, was a young teacher in a girl's day school in Kensington. Two of her brothers were also teachers, and Arthur Hughes, the young man to whom she was engaged, had one foot in the same profession and the other in the law. Ultimately he devoted himself to law.

At 24 Molly Thomas was appointed to be head of a new enterprise, a training department for teachers in Bedford College. It was unmapped ground and the youthful director had need of initiative, ingenuity, and vision. She seems to have possessed these qualities, together with a sense of humor, for in spite of her dignities she had and still has a habit of inextinguishable laughter.

When an educational conference was held in connection with the Columbian Exposition in Chicago Miss Thomas was a delegate. Her account of the trip says little about pedagogical theory and practice but a great deal about ocean travel, American food, and the hopeless complexity of cities that are laid out like chess-boards. Wherever she traveled, Miss Thomas continued to be ingenuously insular. Wales and Cornwall, in which grew her ancestral roots and those of Mr. Hughes, she writes about with more charm, commensurate with her love for those regions.

After 10 years' acquaintance Molly Thomas and Arthur Hughes were married in 1897, the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Arthur was by that time a full-fledged barrister and Molly had saved 200 pounds. The last "bachelor" visits to her brothers, the excitement of picking out a home—which turned out to be a five-room flat in Ladbroke Grove—the informal wedding with a bridal trip of a week-end at Salisbury, including the Cathedral and Stonehenge, learning to keep house, and rearing a family are the experiences of the actual Molly Hughes—a more easily realized being than Miss Thomas, the girlish director of an institution for training teachers. In her chronicle she has perpetuated the Thomases and the Hugheses in all their Welshness and Cornishness and in a hit-or-miss fashion has recreated a world that, though only a little more than a generation old, is, in the words of Mr. Dooley, "extinck as th' bison."

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Pioneers in Bible Study

ALEXANDER CRUDEN—the bicentenary of whose great Concordance to the Scriptures has recently been celebrated—reached a goal toward which the trail had been blazed for many centuries by many devout and dauntless men.

Before men could imagine making a Concordance to the Scriptures they had to realize that the Bible was an inspired revelation, each part illustrating and illuminating the other parts. Acting upon this idea, a certain Hugo de St. Caro, with 500 assistants, made what is believed to be the first serious attempt to compile a Concordance to the Bible, in the year 1250. Valuable as this pioneer work was, its utility was limited by two circumstances. It was written in Latin, and it gave only the chapter, and not the verse, in which a particular passage appeared.

* * *

Between 1437 and 1445 the earliest known concordance to the Bible in Hebrew was compiled by the Rabbi Isaac Nathan b. Kalonymus of Arles. It was printed at Venice and in Basle. In the latter city, in 1546, the first Greek concordance to the New Testament was published by the Lutheran, Sixt Birck.

Eleven years before this Thomas Gybson compiled the first concordance to the English version of the New Testament. This was a black-letter volume entitled, "The Concordance of the New Testament most necessary to be had in the hands of all soche as delyte in the communication of any place contayned in the New Testament."

* * *

The pioneer concordance to the whole Bible in English came out in 1550, under the signature of John Marbeck, who, having heard "from a profound clerk" of the great value of Greek and Latin concordances, set to work on producing a similar book in English. At this time the commissioners under Henry VIII's Act of Six Articles were searching for heretical publications. They pounced upon Marbeck's book, and burned it. But Marbeck wrote it again. He came close to the stake, but was eventually saved. His book was called "A Concordance, that is to saie, a worke wherein by the orders of the letters A. B. C. ye maie redely find any worde conteigned in the whole Bible, so often as it is there expressed or mentioned, London, 1550." Its usefulness was qualified only by the fact that it gave references merely in chapters.

The new translation of the Bible made under James I acted as a great stimulus. John Downame produced a brief concordance "alphabetically digested," and Clement Cotton a larger work—all, however, too costly and too complicated for the needs of ordinary readers.

* * *

This consideration led Robert Wickens, the rector of Todenham, on the Cotswold borders of Gloucestershire, to set to work on "a new method never yet pitched upon." The author, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, secured its publication in that city in 1655. He boldly styles it "A Compleat and Perfect Concordance of the English Bible."

Oliver Cromwell formally sanctioned its issue by a declaration printed on its opening page, dated at Whitehall, May 3, 1654:

Whereas Robert Wickens, Minister of the Gospell at Toddenham in the County of Gloucester, hath with great paines and industry composed a New Compleat Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, which for the smalnesse of the volume, and price, is of more generall benefit and use . . . than any yet extant, therefore printing and publication are authorized by the Lord Protector and Council.

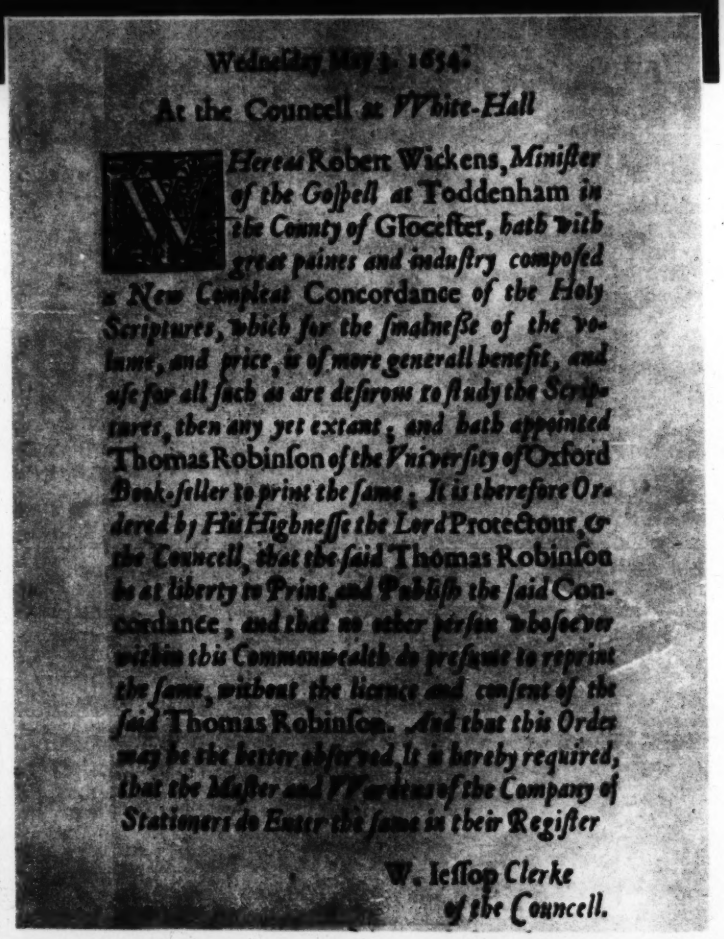
The next advance was made by Alexander Cruden in 1737. His work was called "A Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament Forming a Dictionary and Alphabetical Index to the Bible With a Concordance to the Proper Names of the Old and New Testament and the Books called Apocrypha." Cruden's book is amazingly accurate and full. The only two omissions that have been found in it are Huz, the brother of Buz, in Genesis, and the "powders" of the merchant in the Song of Solomon. It is almost unbelievable that Cruden should have completed the whole work within the space of a single year.

Cruden was a graduate of Aberdeen University, and an eccentric. In London he opened a bookshop in the Royal Exchange. He assumed the title of "Alexander the Corrector," and wished to be formally appointed by Parliament as a Censor of Public Morals. But he was a man of devout religious convictions, and it is counted to his honor that he once secured a sentence of transportation instead of death for a criminal convicted of forgery. His concordance immediately became the standard work on its subject, and quickly passed through three editions.

R. M. C.

MILESTONES

The Manor House, or Old Rectory, at Todenham, Where Robert Wickens Was Rector, Is on the Cotswold Borders of Gloucestershire. Oliver Cromwell Sanctioned the Publication of Wickens' Concordance and His Order (Right) Was Printed on the Opening Page



Wednesday, May 3. 1654.

At the Councell at *White-Hall*

Whereas Robert Wickens, *Minister of the Gospell at* Toddenham *in the County of* Glocester, *hath with great paines and industry composed a New Compleat* Concordance *of the Holy Scriptures, which for the smalneſſe of the volume, and price, is of more generall benefit, and uſe for all ſuch as are deſirous to ſtudy the Scriptures, then any yet extant, and hath appointed* Thomas Robinſon *of the Univerſity of* Oxford *Book-ſeller to print the ſame, It is therefore Ordered by His Highneſſe the Lord* Protector, *& the Councell, that the ſaid* Thomas Robinſon *be at liberty to Print, and Publiſh the ſaid* Concordance, *and that no other perſon whatſoever within this Commonwealth do preſume to reprint the ſame, without the licence and conſent of the ſaid* Thomas Robinſon. *And that this Order may be the better obſerved, It is hereby required, that the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Stationers do Enter the ſame in their Regiſter*

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Today's Contributors . .

TODAY'S debate on the much-discussed war referendum proposal is by two Democratic members of Congress. LOUIS LUDLOW, the author of the bill which is under debate, was the first newspaper correspondent to go from the press gallery to Congress. After having been in newspaper work in Indianapolis for several years, he went to Washington in 1901 and represented various journals in the capital until 1929, when he was elected to Congress as Representative of the 7th Indiana District. DAVID J. LEWIS went to work in the coal mines as a boy of 9, and continued there until he was 23. He had had no regular schooling, but learned to read in Sunday school. He studied law and Latin, and in 1892 he was admitted to the bar in Maryland. He entered state politics in 1902, and has been a member of Congress since 1911. He was on the United States Tariff Commission from 1917 to 1925.

JOHN EDEN has tried to determine the effect upon justice of women as jury members in New York, where he lives.

MALLORY BROWNE is the Monitor's Paris correspondent. He went to Brussels for the recent Nine-Power Conference, so that what he writes in this week's magazine is based upon personal observation.

EVELYN ROE is one of Charlie McCarthy's admirers, and she has overcome great obstacles to obtain an exclusive interview with him.

HAROLD HOBSON is a member of the Monitor's London editorial bureau, and an erstwhile Oxonian.

ELLA H. HAY has written other Magazine editorials. She lives in Indiana.

RALPH CESSNA is head of the Monitor's Chicago editorial bureau, and he has made a special study of flood control problems.

WYANDOTTE RIPE OLIVES

Planning Activities

State planning boards are functioning in 45 states, and for the current fiscal year funds totaling more than $770,000 were made available by action of their legislatures and governors for official planning activities.

The planning boards in 39 states, and in the District of Columbia and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, have been placed on a statutory basis and are established as regular governmental agencies.

Regional officers of the National Resources Committee help to arrange meetings between the various state planning boards and to secure co-operation between these boards and federal and state agencies. To further this program, the committee is establishing field offices in nine cities throughout the United States.

They Look Like Their Mothers

IN HER SMALL workshop in South Germany, Mrs. Kathe Kruse, wife of a professor, makes her lifelike dolls.

It all began 25 years ago, when the doll given to her two-year-old child tumbled to the floor and broke. Professor Kruse advised his wife to make an unbreakable doll for their daughter.

Mrs. Kruse took a plaster cast of a baby's head by an old Italian sculptor, stretched wetted linen over the face, spread it with starch, pressed wadding in the deepenings of its eyes and mouth, tied it up and dried the head by the fire. When the mask was quite hard, Mrs. Kruse took it off and pressed wax into it.

The doll's head looked so attractive, the mother pondered how she could make the body. First she cut a pattern and sewed it together. Experiments showed that hair from reindeer made the best filling.

Other dolls followed, modeled from her own child and those of her friends. An artist advised Kathe Kruse to show them at a doll exhibition in Berlin. Newspapers printed long articles discussing the lifelike dolls.

A commercial manufacturer obtained rights to manufacture dolls after her plans but could not get the workmen to follow her technique. So Kathe Kruse organized her artistic work by herself, aided by some young girls. Now she employs 52 well-trained specialists. She learned to starch the masks in the same way she does her husband's collars, then painted the face with oil colors to make it waterproof and durable.

It was long difficult to form movable limbs. As an experiment she made little puppets for dolls' houses, constructing them of wadding and twisted wire. These dolls were nicely dressed and could move all their limbs. Later Mrs. Kruse made taller dolls over similar wire frames.

Mrs. Kruse's second daughter became designer of the heads of the big dolls. She has had training in sculpture. L. V. K.

KATHE KRUSE'S LITTLE PEOPLE Lenka V. Koerber
These Dolls Might Be Mistaken for the Children Themselves

Mail by Rail

AMONG THE PUBLIC SERVICES maintained by the Government, one of the most vital to the business and social life of the nation is the mail service. An important, though little known, branch of this activity is the vast and intricate R. M. S.—the Railway Mail Service.

To look at a railroad map of the United States is to see, as it were, a huge net laid, varying from the tightly woven mesh of the thickly populated sections to the loosely flung threads on the western prairies. On all these lines trains ply regularly, and with them, the United States Mail. Almost every passenger-carrying train also bears mail. On certain trunk lines, trains on special fast schedules, are made up exclusively of mail cars. On smaller lines, in sparsely settled parts of the country, the mail may be carried in locked pouches in baggage cars, to be delivered to main line trains for handling.

* * *

If Mr. Average Citizen could board any one of the hundreds of mail cars which are humming over the rails at this moment, he would be amazed by the speed and accuracy of the clerks as they sorted the letter and paper mail before them. Should he be privileged to inquire into the method by which this expertness was attained he must marvel at the memory feats which are but a part of the daily routine of a mail clerk.

A postal clerk working on any of the trunk lines of the country is required to know the location of all the towns and cities in the several states adjacent to the route on which he is assigned.

He knows the location of each post office with probably greater accuracy than most of us remember the various features of the rooms in our homes. He knows upon what railroad line the town or city is located and the shortest route by which it may be reached from the train upon which he works. So thoroughly has he mastered this knowing, that he reads the addresses on the letters and shoots them to their boxes without definite mental effort, just as we perform scores of actions in our daily lives, through complete familiarity and constant practice.

Shifting train schedules and frequent changes among the post offices of all the states necessitate continuous study and alertness on the part of the clerks.

All clerks are required to appear twice each year before post office officials for examination on the different states assigned to them. Each clerk is supplied by the Post Office Department with large and legible maps of the states he must know. He has also a set of small cards, about the size of business cards, each bearing the name of a town or city in the state being studied. There is a card for every community which has a post office. The clerk must also equip himself with a "practice case." This is a neat wooden affair, usually made so it may be folded for carrying, and fitted with tiny boxes, or pigeon holes, large enough to receive the small address cards. The pigeon holes are labeled, one for every railroad route in the state. With his map before him the clerk drills himself in his work.

* * *

Before the Government's examiner, to maintain a satisfactory record, he must throw at least 98 per cent of the cards into the right boxes at the minimum rate of 20 per minute. As some states have thousands of post offices and hundreds of railroad routes, passing such an examination constitutes a feat of memory and dexterity.

There is also the mail for large cities. So great is the volume of mail converging from every direction upon the larger communities, that, were it brought to the post offices unsorted, there would be long delays before it could be made ready for the carriers. Therefore mail sorting is done on the trains, begun sometimes thousands of miles away from its destination.

* * *

The clerks must know the location of the streets and avenues, and even of the great office buildings, in the cities assigned to them, and also the numbers indicating the many routes of the city carriers, all learned by map study.

There are scores of men sorting mail for, say, San Francisco, on the transcontinental trains, who have never visited that city. But it is improbable that any citizen of San Francisco (except he be a mail clerk!) knows the location of its streets so thoroughly as do these "strangers."

Persons who have lived in small towns have watched mail thrown from speeding trains, and have seen a stout iron hook suddenly extended from the side door of a mail car on those trains, to catch a pouch of mail suspended from a heavy wooden structure near the track. Perhaps we noticed that the mail is always thrown from the train at the same place, for there the ground is graded to carry the bags away from the danger of flying wheels. The clerk who does this work must be able to find that graded bit of ground and the pouch hung for him to pick up, on the darkest, stormiest night.

* * *

During the last few years on most of the main railroad lines, equipment has been improved and schedules speeded up. On long western runs the "streamliners" have cut the time between certain cities to less than half former records. I have before me a timetable which shows a "streamliner" as leaving Omaha, Neb., at 1:20 a. m. and arriving in Denver, Colo., 538 miles away, at 8:30 the same morning!

All this demands more speed, with accuracy, from the mail clerks, for the time between stations is short, indeed. Local service is maintained on this particular train, however, though great care is taken in the delivery of the mail, as it may roll hundreds of feet after striking the ground. Such mail must be placed in specially made pouches, designed to stand the pick up shock of instant acceleration from zero to 90 miles an hour.

This train dispatches 25 or more pouches of Denver city mail, all ready for the carriers' morning delivery, upon its arrival each day. A. L. B.

Petroleum Reserves

Eyes of the petroleum industry are focused on the State of Louisiana where, during the fall months, an average of two new fields have been brought in each month. Approximately 2000 wells are producing crude oil in that State, including the stripper wells in north Louisiana, and there are about 1300 gas wells.

William G. Rankin, commissioner of the Department of Conservation, says his State has made greater progress in exploration and drilling in the past year than any other state. The drillers have brought their wells so close to New Orleans—within 18 miles—that residents have visions of making the Crescent City the new oil capital of the United States.

Louisiana has been taking advance steps in deep drilling and in perfecting devices for underwater drilling. Geologists assert the "Pelican State" has one of the world's greatest petroleum reserves.

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"Where the Antelopes Play"

WHEN WINTER SPREADS its white mantle over the hills, America's picturesque pronghorn antelopes, fleetest of game animals on the American continent, move in large herds into the protected valleys where meadows are comparatively free from snow.

In the heart of their native range in Oregon and Nevada, a winter feeding ground for their exclusive use is being newly administered by the United States Government. This is known as the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, in northern Nevada. It draws thousands of these elusive animals from summer haunts in the adjacent Charles Sheldon refuge and the new Hart Mountain refuge near by in Oregon.

Under state and federal protection, the North American antelopes are no longer a declining herd. At least 10,000 of them now thrive in the Nevada-Oregon-California region, compared with a dwindling 1000 in 1921. On the Hart Mountain refuge they have increased from 200 to 4000. In Wyoming, which probably has the largest number of any state, there are about 15,000.

The Hart Mountain refuge consists of 276,000 acres of desert tablelands, 5000 to 6000 feet elevation. The Charles Sheldon winter range directly south has 539,000 acres at an altitude of 4000 to 6000 feet. The adjacent refuge, established six years ago, covers 34,200 acres.

* * *

The tablelands consist of sage brush and bunch grass cover, well suited to antelopes, and the floors of the valleys which break the tablelands have excellent meadows.

Several years ago, with subnormal rainfall and overgrazing of their natural ranges by domestic livestock, the antelopes faced a serious feed shortage. Under protection and improved moisture conditions, some of their grazing lands have made remarkable recovery.

Until recent federal acquisition, the antelopes found sustenance in these regions only by infringing on the domestic stock feeding areas. Under the new program, domestic stock is excluded from the antelope preserves.

The Biological Survey administers the Hart Mountain refuge and its plans call for construction by the Civilian Conservation Corps of administration buildings, roads, trails, telephone lines and improved water supplies. The Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Interior are in charge of the conservation and development of wild life in the new Charles Sheldon winter range and the latter also regulates the livestock grazing.

Funds for the purchase of private lands in the Sheldon summer refuge and fawning grounds were provided by the National Association of Audubon Societies and the Boone and Crockett Club. This refuge has been enclosed by a barbed wire fence which excludes the domestic animals. The antelope and deer, however, find this fence no obstacle. They simply duck under the lower strand of wire at full speed without touching it.

True antelopes, naturalists state, are confined strictly to the Old World, the American pronghorn being the sole representative of a distinct family. It is the only antelope with branched horns and also is unique in that it sheds its horns every autumn.

About the size of a deer, the equally graceful pronghorns are distinguished by the striking, even bizarre, coloring of their short, coarse hair. The upper parts are rich reddish brown or tan, with whitish markings on the chest and under parts. The underside of the neck is crossed with two broad white bars.

Even more distinctive, however, is the conspicuous patch of white hair that covers the rump, longer than that elsewhere on the back. When the antelope is alarmed, these long hairs stand out stiffly in a "great dazzling white rosette, like a giant chrysanthemum," to quote a naturalist's description.

* * *

Even when the hair lies flat, this snow-white patch is most conspicuous. As the animal gallops away, it flashes like a signal that can be seen at a great distance. In flight, the antelope frequently stops and faces about, its coloring then blending so naturally with the landscape that it seems to vanish from the range like magic.

The pronghorn is a most curious animal. Hunters, who greatly reduced their numbers before restricted, have taken advantage of this characteristic. They have lured many by waving a red flag from a concealed spot, or by lying on their backs and kicking their heels in the air. Curiosity impels the timid little creatures to venture close and investigate all such queer goings on, but at the slightest disturbance they are gone like a flash.

In Wyoming, a resourceful rancher has developed a business of transporting antelope fawns by air to distant zoos and reserves.

Charles J. Belden, owner of a 200,000-acre ranch at Pitchfork on which some 5000 antelopes range, felt that if a few of these fleet animals could be caught and transported he would be able to restock many areas barren of antelopes. He got a permit from the Game Commission. After several experiments, he decided it was useless to work with the grown animals. They were so timid and wary that they would not survive capture.

* * *

Experiments with the young animals disclosed that they could be taken quite easily in the few days between their birth and the time they can outrun a fast saddle horse. Overcoming the difficulties of care and feeding, Mr. Belden had the fawns ready for shipment in two months. Attempts to ship them by truck or train also failed, but test flights in an airplane proved the little animals could travel successfully by air. The fawns are sewed in roomy burlap bags, with only their heads sticking out.

Through this method nearly every zoo in the United States, and one in Berlin, Germany, has been restocked, in addition to private reserves and other range lands. Those that made the trip to Germany traveled on board the Zeppelin Hindenburg. In 60 hours' flying time after leaving the Pitchfork prairies, they were in their new home in Germany.

Much interest and amusement is evidenced among onlookers when the baby antelopes are unloaded. In St. Louis, when asked for a spare hangar where the little animals could be liberated and allowed to stretch their kinked legs, the airport attendant scratched his head doubtfully and said, "Well, a lot of queer things have landed at this airport, but this is the first time that a herd of antelope ever flew in and wanted a hangar. But I'll see what I can do."

© Charles J. Belden

FLEET FEET AND AN UNUSUAL CURIOSITY

This Herd of Running Antelope Was Photographed From a Low-Flying Plane in Wyoming. Just Above Are Some of Mr. Belden's "Babies" Ready for an Airplane Trip to a New Home. When the Antelope Is Startled, the Hair on Mane and Rump Stands Up Stiffly, as Exhibited by the Young Animal at the Right

Holiday for a Poem

Half a century ago a headmaster of Wakefield Grammar School, in Wakefield, England, started the custom of awarding a half-day's holiday to the boys whenever one of them should compose a poem in honor of Queen Elizabeth. It was under her charter that the school was founded in 1591.

Such a poem has never been lacking. In accordance with tradition, the reigning headmaster, on the occasion of the annual Foundation Day, asks if a poem has been written. The boy who has undertaken the task steps forward and tenders his composition on a scroll tied with ribbon in the Tudor colors.

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Mantle of Flowers on the Mountainous Schlossberg

TRAVELERS WHO SEEK the finest parks and gardens to enjoy during their Continental journeyings will find on a peak rising out of the center of the capital city of Graz in Styria, southern Austria, a century-old park of a sort that can be seen nowhere outside of Europe. Most of this unique park is a great rock garden built on precipitous rocky slopes just below the small mountain's summit. On the top stand the clock and belltower, which are all that is left today of the ancient stronghold which gives the hill the name of "Schlossberg"—Castle Hill.

The city below, with its 150,000 inhabitants, including university and conservatory students, augmented by music lovers who go there for the excellent opera, was known as a Roman town as far back as 881 A. D. About two centuries later the castle was first built, amid the white poppies and bright blue gentians which bloomed around the summit. When Kaiser Friedrich III of Austria, in the early fourteenth century, made the castle into a strong fortress, little could he have dreamed that less than 600 years later (600 years is so short a time in a land of ancient castles) the statue to stand on the grounds of his powerful fortress would be, not of himself, Frederick the Fair, as Emperor, but of one Freiherr von Welden, who conceived the idea of creating a great public park on the site of the ruined castle.

PEOPLE MAY CLIMB BY EASY STAGES UP THE PRECIPITOUS SLOPES OF THIS SMALL MOUNTAIN, WHERE EVERY ROCKY CREVICE IS FILLED WITH CHOICE FLOWERS

Generations now have passed since the stronghold was last occupied by the overlords of the territory. By the sixteenth century it had become the government seat of the Hapsburgs, already known as an ancient Styrian family of great power. At the end of the eighteenth century (1797) Napoleon entered Graz and made the town his headquarters for 12 years. In 1809 the French vainly besieged the hilltop castle, almost completely destroying it. Today it is but a relic—but an imposing one—of the feudal past.

In the days when the castle was being used, there was no inclined railway to carry its residents up from the town 700 feet below. A tortuous road no doubt wound for several miles up the small mountain, just as the private service road for motors winds today. The public today reaches the top in a few minutes' ride on the inclined railway; or people may climb by easy stages up the long flight of steps which nearly parallels the tracks. From the top one may look down to the River Mur on the west, over splendid trees and gardens toward the east, and on all sides of the hill to the busy town which surrounds it below.

Most of the top—the grounds surrounding the castle, also the slopes as far down as people can comfortably walk—is now a public park, with a rock garden planted as one of its features. Moreover, this is a genuine rock garden: not a slope in which round stones have been embedded at regular intervals, with common garden flowers growing between them, but a garden planted in the crevices of rocks which must have been standing there for eons.

Plants which have always grown naturally on this mountain have been encouraged by gardeners' care, and other native wild flowers of the region have been brought in. Under the expert hand of Herr Hauszer, director of the Schlossberg gardens, the little wild white poppies, familiar to all who have traversed the mountainsides of this region, choice campanulas and gentians, masses of white sedum, native pinks and primulas, and many other flowers are raised from seeds or cuttings.

For much of the planting, gardeners are let down on ropes from the top. A bit of humus collected in a crevice or a hollow forms a bed for the roots of a clump of the choicest wildlings.

Near the top where the ground is more level, some delightful informal beds have been laid out. Here for three months beginning with earliest spring, iris of many kinds succeed each other in bloom. Pinks in variety accompany them for a brief season, while daffodils in April and May go laughing down the slope.

Of these latter flowers only a few are native. It is chiefly where the planting is done right between the rocks that an entirely natural effect has been attempted. Only where flowers from foreign lands fit perfectly into the picture are they permitted to grow in the rock garden at Graz.

One rhododendron only is grown in this rock garden, the small-flowered pink one with little hairy leaves, one of the many flowers known as "Alpenrose." High on the mountains through all the limestone sections of the Alps and adjacent ranges, this low-growing rhododendron clings to the slopes and covers them with bloom throughout June and July. Those who visit the Schlossberg in Graz during the midsummer months will find many of its sharp rocks softened by the deep pink mantle of the Alpenrose.

C. H. W.

Where Today Might Be Tomorrow

IN THE TONGA GROUP of South Sea islands, collection of fair isles ruled by the good Queen Salote, Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire, under English protection, the days are tranquil and full of calm. In Nukualofa, the little capital, even more in the smaller settlements, the appearance of haste on the part of anyone, native or white man, would be cause for speculation and wonder. For everything here is conducive to leisure.

All day and all night the southeast trade winds sough softly through the coconut palms, sometimes strengthening a bit at sundown, so that the graceful palm fronds clash together like cymbals and the tall trunks dip gently toward the ocean. And yonder upon the encircling coral reef the long combers of the Pacific break in a soothing murmur of distant sound that never ceases.

No unseemly noises thrust a jarring note into the serenity of the Tongan Isles. The natives themselves, except the lively brown boys and girls who splash about like young porpoises in the warm waters of the lagoon, are a soft-spoken folk. They never shout at one another nor engage in windy discussions, rather conversing amiably about fishing, the price of copra and the probability that some South Seas-roving tramp steamer will appear in a couple of months.

Only at such a time is there any real stir in Nukualofa, and even that is a little irksome to most of the older folk. So that when, after a couple of days' tarry, the steamer leaves again, maybe for Apia or Suva or Papeete, disappearing through the far entrance to the lagoon in the golden South Seas sunset, there is a general sigh of relief. "Now," folks say, "we can settle down again to our own ways of life without any interruption by outside concernments."

Tonga is its own little world. It has its Prime Minister, who is the Queen's husband, and its little Cabinet, composed equally of natives and Europeans. There is Her Majesty's Treasury, which issues its own currency, there are distinctive Tongan postage stamps, and there is the Tongan Public Works Department, which has built 40 miles of paved highways on the largest island connecting Nukualofa to other settlements, there is the School Department, the Judiciary and the Police. The amiable character of the Polynesian people generally leaves little requirement for the last.

You find many surprising and interesting things in Tonga, but its most curious exhibit to strangers is a venerable turtle. There is authentic proof of its having been left here by Capt. James Cook, when he visited the Tonga Islands and named them the Friendly Group, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. No one knows how old the turtle was then, but it is still vigorous, its vitality and the strength of its shell so well preserved that it can move about with two men standing upon it. Possibly it is good for another century or two.

In a way, the large and slow-moving turtle, or tortoise, is symbolic of the Tonga Islands, ever leisurely and unperturbed. Like the changeless turtle, with its unnumbered years of existence, Tonga goes on the same today as yesterday, nothing of the outer world's restlessness having yet thrust itself into the placid life of this Eden-isle of the South Seas.

M. T. G.

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HASH!

BAKED CORNED BEEF HASH

2¼ cups or one 12 ounce tin corned beef
2 cups diced, cooked potatoes
2 cups bread crumbs
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
Chopped onion, or use onion and celery salt as part of salt and pepper seasoning to taste
⅔ cup milk
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 egg

CUT the corned beef into small pieces. Mix with the cooked, diced potatoes. Sift the baking powder through the bread crumbs thoroughly and then add them to the meat and potatoes. Season to taste with salt and pepper, using a little onion and celery salt as part of the seasoning, or add one finely chopped onion sautéed briefly in butter. Over this mixture, pour first the milk, then the melted butter and then the egg (well beaten), in the order named, blending each thoroughly with the dry mixture. Butter a shallow baking tin or dish. Fill with hash. Top with a few extra bread crumbs and dots of butter. Bake in a medium hot oven, 350 to 375 degrees, for 20 minutes. It serves six.

of all things!

. . . but you just try this recipe!

There are three good reasons why this Baked Corned Beef Hash will appeal to you as a very satisfying quick-meal dish.

FIRST — Because it is **baked,** and is therefore more fat-free than the ordinary fried kind.

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